"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair Wednesday; Thursday cloudy, probably rain at night; moderate southwesterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,786. * * * NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1912.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ASQUITH IN TEARS; STRIKE GOES ON

Minimum Wage Bill Passes the Commons, but Miners Refuse to Accept It.

THE PREMIER'S EMOTION

Breaks Down as He Tells Parliament of the Discouraging Result of His Efforts.

DIVISION IN THE CABINET

Morley and Lloyd-George Head Opposing Factions—Balfour Speaks of the Country's Peril.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 27.—The Minimum Wage bill for miners was passed in all its stages in the House of Commons early this morning and was at once sent to the House of Lords, which held a special sitting to receive it. The bill passed its first reading in the upper house, which will probably finally pass the measure to-day.

As soon as the bill becomes law district boards will be appointed, each consisting of two representatives of the owners and two representatives of the miners, with an independent Chairman, and these boards will fix the minimum wage in accordance with the special conditions of mining in each particular district.

The most dramatic incident of yesterday came when Premier Asquith rose in the House of Commons to announce that the conferences between the owners and the miners had failed. The Premier, ordinarily so cold and unemotional, completely broke down. He stood before the House with tears in his eyes, struggling hard for words. At one moment sobs choked his utterance. When he sat down he passed his hand across his eyes with a convulsive jerk. The House was deeply affected.

Several times in the course of his speech Mr. Asquith had difficulty with his sentences, which usually flow easily and limpidly. Once he excused himself. "I speak under the stress of very strong feeling," he said. With faltering words he concluded:

"We have exhausted all our powers of persuasion and argument in the negotiations. We have pressed this bill upon the House as affording the best possible solution of the present emergency. We claim that we have done our best in the public interest, with perfect fairness and impartiality."

The peculiar deep murmur with which the House always signifies its personal sympathy ran round all the benches as the Premier sat down. A Cabinet crisis such as earlier rumors yesterday had foreshadowed might have been more politically exciting; it could not have been so poignant or so moving.

Political and journalistic circles were seething with excitement yesterday, but the general public, judging by appearances at any rate, seemed careless of all considerations save the enjoyment of a perfect Spring day and the result of the Lincolnshire handicap.

In regard to a day so crowded with events it is difficult to determine which will have the most important and enduring effect upon the history of the country.

The King's Plans Upset.

As the evening began, nobody knew what the later hours might bring forth. Reports of Ministerial dissensions were in the air, and there were some expectations of a Cabinet crisis before midnight. King George's decision to abandon his projected visit to the Earl of Derby's place, Knowsley, Lancashire, in connection with the Grand National race meeting, had been officially announced, and his Majesty's words, "The continuance of this disastrous coal strike makes it impossible for me to make any plans or to leave London," made it very plain to his subjects that the monarch is in no mood for amusement while the destinies of the nation are trembling in the balance.

Then Mr. Balfour had made early in the afternoon a speech which pointed out that the very foundations of society were endangered by a situation which, he said, had no parallel in the history of the country. Finally, the echo of the tramp of marching feet and the clinking of military weapons struck upon the imagination with vague forebodings of possible conflicts in an industrial war which, so far, has happily been marked by a practically complete absence of disorder, but which is now probably reaching the stage where law and order and the right of men to work can only be guaranteed by force. And this in free England!

To-day the miners throughout the country will be notified that they can return to work under the conditions guaranteed by the Minimum Wage bill. It is expected that a good proportion of them will be ready to resume work, and THE NEW YORK TIMES learns on first-hand authority that the Government

Continued on Page 3.

ANTEDILUVIAN WHISKEY.
Made to be the best and it is. Try it and note the difference. Luyties Bros., New York. Adv.

TEN PERISH IN AVALANCHE.

Woman Alone Survives Austrian Tragedy—Victims Smiling in Death.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, March 26.—A party of eleven skeers were overwhelmed by an avalanche near the summit of Schnee Berg, near Vienna, yesterday afternoon, and ten persons were killed.

Two woodcutters, coming down the mountain, heard groans from beneath the snow. They dug hastily and discovered a woman with her clothes torn, and so exhausted that there is little hope for her recovery. She gasped, "Avalanche! Dig deeper!" and then fainted.

They laid her on the snow, and after much work recovered the corpse of the leader of the party, Dr. Hacker. Then they conveyed the woman, (Fräulein Bianca Tagleicht,) who is the sole survivor of the tragedy, to the hotel.

Owing to a heavy snowstorm last night, the relief expedition was without result, but this morning several detachments of soldiers on skees proceeded to the spot.

Nine bodies, including that of one woman, have now been recovered. It is remarkable that the faces of all the victims wear happy expressions, which seems to indicate that death was instantaneous.

The Emperor has expressed his sympathy with the families of the victims and has requested that all fresh details be communicated to him immediately.

NEW YORK TO PARIS, 5 DAYS

One Possibility of the Service That Brest Hopes to Establish.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—From New York to Paris in five days is the dream which, it is hoped, will be realized if the citizens of Brest succeed in their efforts to attract some great trans-Atlantic company to that port, says a cablegram from Paris to The Chicago Daily News.

The only obstacle to the establishing the projected service is the railroad connection between Brest and Prais. Claude Casimir-Perier, one of the most hopeful students of the problem, said:

"On the day when trains run from Brest to Paris in seven hours and when a direct international service connecting the port with great Continental centres such as Cologne, Munich, Basel, Milan and Marseilles is established we shall no longer have to invite the steamship companies. They will come to Brest eagerly, and it will then be possible to travel between Paris and New York in five days, Rome and New York in six, Basel and New York in five and one-half, Hamburg and New York in less than six, and Milan and New York in five days and sixteen hours."

FIRE IN SIX-STORY TENEMENT

Whole Family Carried Down Fire Escape by Firemen.

A small blaze on the fifth floor of the six-story tenement at 103 Hester Street shortly before 11 o'clock last night drove the twenty-four families who make their homes there into the street. One old woman was overcome and her policeman rescuer required medical attention. An entire family consisting of the father and mother and three children were carried down the fire escape by the members of the engine company.

The blaze was discovered in the apartment occupied by David Ouritz, his wife, and three children, on the fifth floor. The blaze spread rapidly, and dense smoke filled every part of the six-story building. Policeman Harry Berry of the West 125th Street Station, but assigned last night to the Clinton Street Station, saw the smoke and ran into the building. Berry discovered that the blaze was in the Ouritz apartment, and after assisting the family down the stairs, he dashed back up the five long flights of stairs, now full of dense smoke. He found Mrs. Ettie Ouritz, mother of Mr. Ouritz, unconscious from the smoke on a bed.

Grasping her in his arms the officer fought his way back to the street and fell exhausted with his burden at the first rush of cool fresh air.

While the physician was working over the rescued woman, the front window on the sixth floor suddenly shot open and screams pierced the air. Captain Joseph Martin of Engine Company 15, followed by members of his company, dashed up the fire escape and carried Mr. and Mrs. Max Solomon and their three children to the street.

SAW WIFE KILL NICODEMUS.

His Mother Testifies Against Accused Woman—Prosecution Closes Case.

Mrs. Anna Nicodemus of 820 Dawson Street, the Bronx, and the mother of Francis J. Nicodemus who was shot and killed by his wife on October 3 was the principal witness yesterday before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions at the trial of her daughter-in-law.

Mrs. Nicodemus testified that on the day of the shooting she saw her son and his wife walk toward a house across the street and started to follow them intending to tell her son to be careful as he had said his wife had threatened to shoot him. In telling of the shooting the witness said:

"I saw the woman draw a revolver and shoot my son. I screamed, 'Stop, Jennie, stop!' but I was too late for my son threw his hands up in the air and fell back into my arms, while Jennie turned the revolver upon herself and fired two shots."

After the witness had finished Assistant District Attorney Moss closed his case for the prosecution and court was adjourned until to-day.

EASTER GOWNS MAY BE LATE.

Strike May Be Precipitated Among the Tailors and Dressmakers.

The Easter finery of women in society may be delayed by a strike of the Ladies' Tailors' Union against the members of the Merchants' Society of Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers, which threatens the trade. The union will hold a meeting at Carnegie Hall to-night to take up the question of a strike.

The trouble was precipitated by a strike in the establishment of Stein & Blaine of West Thirty-sixth Street, a member of the association, which after vainly chaffing under restrictions of the union, decided to run its business in its own way. Some of the other members of the association rallied to its support. The association refused to expel Stein & Blaine for alleged violation of the terms under which the strike of the tailors was settled last year, and the meeting of the union for this evening was called.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS, world's famous tonic, delicious flavoring all desserts.—Adv.

MRS. SCHIFF HEARD BY THE GRAND JURY

Banker's Wife Personally Sought Permission to Testify Against Brandt.

JURY SENDS FOR MR. SCHIFF

He Will Be a Witness To-day, and Gans May Be Heard Later—Brandt's Character Revealed.

Mrs. Mortimer L. Schiff appeared yesterday at her own request before the special Grand Jury investigating charges of conspiracy in connection with the case of Foulke E. Brandt, who was sentenced to thirty years in prison for robbing Mr. Schiff's house. Mrs. Schiff was accompanied by her lawyer, Paul D. Cravath. She remained in the jury room about fifteen minutes, and, following her testimony, the Grand Jury voted to call Mr. Schiff. He will appear this afternoon and his testimony, it is expected, will end the investigation with the exoneration of all whose names have been connected with the alleged conspiracy to send Brandt to prison.

District Attorney Whitman and the Grand Jurors alone knew that Mrs. Schiff was on her way to testify. She was ushered through the judicial chambers on her arrival, so that reporters did not find out until later that she was in the building. Her appearance as a witness was at her own request, she having personally written a letter to the Grand Jury. This letter was transmitted through her attorney, and the Grand Jury, with Mr. Whitman's consent, agreed to permit Mrs. Schiff to testify.

Mrs. Schiff was sworn, and District Attorney Whitman interrogated her first. She answered all questions, most of which were asked by the Grand Jurors themselves, with calmness. Her story, it is understood, was in every way a corroboration of her husband's story as already told in THE TIMES.

The letter which caused Brandt's discharge from the Schiff employ was handed to her, and it is understood that she identified it. She went on to say that when this letter reached her on a tea tray she was very much frightened; that she locked herself in her room with her children, and that she handed the letter to Mr. Schiff on his return that night. Mr. Schiff, she said, ordered Brandt's immediate discharge.

Brandt Never Had a Key.

Mrs. Schiff, it is understood, was asked about Brandt's statement to Gov. Dix that a key to the house had been given to him by a member of the household. She testified that Brandt never could have had a key to the house; that she certainly did not give him such a key, and that none of the servants could have given him a key, because none of the servants had possession of such a key. Even Mr. Schiff himself, Mrs. Schiff explained, except on rare occasions, when the second butler was allowed to retire early, never carried a key to the house. When a butler was on duty, she explained, the front door latch was turned from within and a key from the outside would not open the door.

In reply to further questions Mrs. Schiff said she had never done anything that could have prompted a servant to write such a letter to her as that written by Brandt.

When Mrs. Schiff came out of Mr. Whitman's office she was besieged by photographers. She raised her large black muff to her face several times to avoid having her picture taken, and her lawyer protested, but without much avail. She was hurried away in her automobile. Her visit had not consumed more than twenty minutes.

Preceding Mrs. Schiff on the witness stand was Frank C. Cole, who was Warden of Clinton Prison when Brandt was received there and who remained there until last Summer. It was Cole who first set Brandt to work in his office. The ex-Warden, it is understood, told the same story as he did in an interview printed a few days ago in THE TIMES. He said he had heard scandalous stories from Brandt's lips as long as two years ago; that Brandt had regularly contradicted himself in regard to the means by which he entered the Schiff home on the night of the assault on Mr. Schiff, and that he had lent a deaf ear to what he was sure was nothing more nor less than the scurrilous attempt of a convict to get out of prison.

"Brandt is an absolute liar," said Mr. Cole on coming out of the Grand Jury room. "At Dannemora, you can depend on it, he was treated like every one else while I was in control. I was sure that there was nothing irregular about his transfer from Sing Sing. I can't conceive how the public can be so taken in by the story of a convict."

Brandt's Tale to a Fellow-Prisoner.

Another witness was Nathan Goldfarb, a dealer in painters' supplies. Goldfarb, in March, 1907, was arrested for giving a man a worthless check. While in a cell at Police Headquarters awaiting bail on this charge Brandt was ushered in. Brandt was communicative, and, according to Goldfarb, told all about his escapade in the Schiff house. Brandt told Goldfarb that he had entered the Schiff house through the ash hoist, and that there were many valuables in the house which might be obtained with proper tools. He also told Goldfarb, according to the latter's statement, that he had written a letter to Mrs. Schiff and had been instantly discharged for this act by Mr. Schiff.

It was Goldfarb, moreover, who first told of the two professional crooks who later in the evening were put in the same cell with Brandt and himself. To these crooks, according to Goldfarb, Brandt repeated his story, and they questioned him as to the details of entering the Schiff house through the coal hole, and particularly as to the valuables which were in the house. This story, it is understood, was repeated before the Grand Jury by Goldfarb.

Another witness was John W. Howe, assistant city editor of The New York American. It is presumed that Mr. Howe was asked about the accounting for the meals which Virginia Tyler Hudson admitted sending to Brandt in the Tombs at the expense of The American, on which newspaper she was employed in 1907. Mr. Howe was probably asked also about the reassignment of reporters to the Brandt case in January last.

When Mr. Schiff appears before the Grand Jury to-day it is understood that he will testify to his statement as printed in THE TIMES of Feb. 27 last. This statement embodied every important event in the Brandt case in which Mr. Schiff had any part, and contained also the affidavit of Leonard Bourne, the third male servant in Mr. Schiff's house, relating what happened on the night of the burglary. This affidavit was offered to show that Brandt could not have entered Mr. Schiff's house by way of the coal hole, as Brandt swore he did, without committing burglary in the first degree as defined by law.

It has not yet been decided whether Howard S. Gans, who was Mr. Schiff's lawyer, also will be called by the Grand Jury. Permission to testify was refused Mr. Gans, as it was to Mr. Schiff, on the ground that immunity might thus be granted against future prosecution. Now, however, that the Grand Jury has yielded as to Mr. Schiff, it is quite likely that Mr. Gans may be called also.

The investigation will probably end to-day or to-morrow. It has been established beyond doubt that the bottom has completely fallen out of the "conspiracy" charges, and the Grand Jury may not even hand down a presentment.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MAINE'S BURIAL.

Two pages of remarkable pictures that will be valued by every American will show the last of the famous battleship and the services at Arlington. They will be part of the Pictorial Section of NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

GOV. HUNT TELLS OF HIS NIGHT IN PRISON

Arizona Executive Satisfied that the Test Was Good for Him and the State.

SLEPT WELL IN CELL 24

Found Burglar Cellmate Companionable and "Like Other Men"—Broke Rule by Talking.

BY G. W. P. HUNT.
Governor of Arizona.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 26.—After having passed a night in the Arizona penitentiary, I am convinced more than ever that such an experience was beneficial in enabling me to view prison life from the prisoners' standpoint in some small measure, and I can recommend a trial of it to any public official whose duties require that he shall have intimate knowledge of such sociological principles as are of practical use in dealing with those whom society has isolated in accordance with court decrees.

To redate briefly the incidents that have remained in memory after my temporary incarceration. I was admitted to Cell 24 at 10 o'clock in the evening, and, in a few moments that were required in retiring, I became quite acquainted and also interested in my cellmate, who was serving the latter part of a short term for burglary. It would be akin to a breach of confidence for me to repeat the substance of that conversation. Suffice it to say I found him very companionable and much like other men, not classed as convicts.

I had been very busy during the day, and notwithstanding my unusual surroundings, I slept soundly from about 10:30 until 4 o'clock in the morning.

As all the cells in the tiers are connected by gratings, practically every sound in the great stone building was audible and doubtless some of those awoke me. I confess readily that in the dense darkness that preceded the dawn, the gloomy surroundings, the breathing of men in sleep, and the occasional clang of a door had a certain depressing effect that could hardly be dispelled by an effort of the will. Nevertheless, I was glad to experience it, for in doing so I was gaining that insight into prison life for which I had assumed my strange task.

I was not sorry, however, when at five o'clock, the whistle blew, and served to bring my prisoner friend tumbling out of his bunk on the opposite side of the cell. I turned out after him. We made our hasty toilet with the aid of the same wash basin, and when the 5:30 whistle blew, and the doors slid open mechanically, we stepped out of our cell, which if it was not an ideal bedroom, was at least clean and sanitary.

I fell down on prison discipline, however, during the next half hour. In forming in line to march to breakfast, I became separated from my cell mate and the man beside whom I found myself proved to be a life-termer.

On the way to the dining hall I overheard some of the Mexican prisoners say, with a nod of the head in my direction, "'bueno patron," which was interpreted by one of the guards as meaning "the good boss."

Although my prisoner companions in line were debarred from much speaking, the evident amusement and elation that my presence provided them was a very agreeable evidence that I was welcome in their midst.

When we had taken our seats at the table, laden with prison fare, consisting of beans, hot bread, mush and black coffee, I was quite able to eat with relish, even though the food was more nutritous than appetizing.

Here again, however, I committed another act in breach of discipline. One of the boys across the table from me had remarked in an undertone that a Governor had never eaten at those tables before, and I was replying in less guarded tones when one of the guards stepped up to me and tapped me on the shoulder with the admonishment:

"Prisoners are not allowed to talk at meals."

Even the restraint of a prison atmosphere could not check the laugh that went around, and I had a feeling that "It was on me."

Such were the leading incidents of my stay in prison, and while it would hardly be consistent in me as an Executive to commend a period in a penitentiary to the public, yet I am sure that a voluntary term of a single night can harm nobody. It might, on the other hand, prove both interesting and instructive, and result in the advantage of knowing how it seems to be in prison."

GEORGE W. P. HUNT.

ACCUSES SHERIFF OF BRIBERY

Maine Attorney Says Offer Was Made to Protect Liquor Sellers.

KENNEBUNK, Maine, March 26.—Charles Emery, Sheriff of York County, was arrested to-day at his home in Sanford charged with attempting to bribe County Attorney Asa A. Richardson to protect liquor sellers in Biddeford, Saco, Sanford, Old Orchard and elsewhere in the county. When arraigned before a trial justice to-night he pleaded not guilty and was held for a hearing Saturday morning under $10,000 bonds which were furnished by prominent residents of Sanford.

Sheriff Emery declined to make any statement for publication regarding the charge against him.

Reported by Wireless.

SS Mauretania, (Cunard Line,) from Liverpool, was 1,413 miles east of Sandy Hook at 2:30 P. M. Due 29th, 6:30 A. M.

ROCK ISLAND MOB FIRED ON; 3 DEAD

Police Station Attacked by Angry Citizens Who Would Oust Mayor Schriver.

STATE ASKED FOR TROOPS

Previous Attack on Mob at Newspaper Office Leads to Fatal Clash—Many Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., March 26.—The police fired on a mob that was attacking the police station here to-night, and killed three of the rioters. Many more were wounded.

The outbreak was due to the bitter feeling around against Mayor H. M. Schriver. Political speeches last night and this evening stirred the public anger to white heat, and the rioting began.

Sheriff O. L. Bruner at 11 o'clock telegraphed to Gov. Deneen for militia to help the police maintain order. The city will probably be put under martial law tomorrow.

Shortly before 11 o'clock to-night the mob stormed the City Hall and police station, and when the police fired into the air a volley of brick bats was thrown. The rioters surged in and the police were forced to shoot low.

Three persons are known to have fallen at the first volley, and more were wounded.

The police station has been repeatedly bombarded with bricks and clubs thrown from across the street.

The mob is crying: "Get Schriver!"

He is the Mayor who last Saturday attacked in the police station and badly beat John Looney, a lawyer, and proprietor of a political weekly, because of an attack on the Mayor's character. The publication of this paper was stopped and the edition confiscated because of the alleged obscene matter it contained.

Mayor Schriver recently began a campaign to rid the city of undesirable persons, so he announced, but his enemies declared he wanted to oust his political enemies.

Announcement of the suppression of Looney's publication was made at a mass meeting of opponents of the Mayor, and after the meeting a large crowd went to the newspaper office to get copies of the paper. The Mayor's opponents were angered by the fact that Mayor Schriver had physically chastised the editor. The police ordered the crowd from in front of the newspaper office and several arrests were made.

To-day the body of Frank B. Potts of Winona Junction, Wis., was found in a hallway. It was reported that he had been killed in the disturbance in front of the newspaper office.

Feeling ran high, and a mass meeting was called for to-night. Petitions for the recall of Mayor Schriver and Commissioner Hart were circulated.

A crowd gathered after the meeting, swearing vengeance for the attacks made on the crowd at the newspaper office. Some of the rioters declared that the police had murdered Potts, although physicians announced to-night that the man probably died of apoplexy.

H. M. McGaskrin, candidate for District Attorney, at whose meeting the crowd formed to go the newspaper office Monday night, disclaimed responsibility for the action of the mob that attacked the police station to-night.

The crowd had vowed that they would stone the Fire Department to-night, because members of the Fire Department had aided Monday night in dispersing a crowd by playing a line of fire hose, but the fatal result of the attack on the police prevented.

The Sheriff decided that militia would be necessary to preserve order, and he wired to Gov. Deneen. In the meantime the Sheriff swore in as many deputies as he could, and the police called out all members of the department to clear the streets.

John Looney, editor of the weekly paper that angered Mayor Schriver, is now in a hospital recovering from injuries sustained during his fight with the Mayor.

Later reports state that five persons have been shot, and that the firing continues.

Several hundred persons were in the mob at the police station where two of the leaders of disorders that had previously occurred were detained. Mayor Schriver, directing the police squad, gave the order to charge the mob. When the shots were fired a number of men were seen to fall. This caused the rioters temporarily to withdraw.

Three men were picked up dead. Nine were so badly wounded they were hurried to a hospital. Their names have not yet been learned.

After the dead and wounded had been removed the mob reorganized, and one of the leaders directed the crowd to a hardware store for the purpose of breaking down the doors and securing a fresh supply of arms. This move was checked by a squad of police which was at the hardware store when the mob arrived.

In response to Sheriff Bruner's appeal to Gov. Deneen to rush troops to the city several companies are expected before morning.

At midnight, the authorities seemed to have the situation well in hand, although new outbreaks are momentarily feared. The local and Moline militia companies are now on the ground.

There has been much political and editorial friction in Rock Island for nearly fifteen years. Occasionally there have been violent outbreaks, and once two editors fought a duel in the streets as a result of a quarrel between rival publications over political and city affairs.

Editors have come and gone, but each newcomer sooner or later got into quarrels with public officers or his contemporaries in the newspaper field. Politicians at times have bought offensive papers, but some one itching for the fray has come into the city and opened a newspaper office.

Witness Immunity Bill Passes Senate.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Brackett bill, designed to enable witnesses to waive immunity, to remedy conditions similar to those which arose in the Brandt case, passed the Senate to-day. The Senate also passed by a vote of 27 to 4 the Sullivan bill placing greater restrictions upon private bankers and exacting larger security for deposits placed with them.

ROOSEVELT SLEEPS ON.

Secretary Wouldn't Wake Him for Primary News—Taft Awake.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., Wednesday, March 27.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt was in slumberland when the Chicago Limited reached this city at 12:35 o'clock this morning. He was apparently giving no concern to the result of the primaries in New York, as both he and his secretary had retired at 10:30 o'clock, both occupying compartments. THE TIMES correspondent gained admittance to the car, prevailed upon the porter to escort him to Col. Roosevelt's compartment, but instead was taken to that of the secretary. He refused to awaken Col. Roosevelt, but was glad to glean something of the primary result.

"Won't you awaken Mr. Roosevelt, he may desire to learn the result?" he was asked.

"No, it would be a piece of folly, as the result was to be expected."

When pressed for a statement from Col. Roosevelt, he said no statement would be given out, adding:

"You can just say that the result was to be expected, and that it is not at all surprising. I will not awaken Mr. Roosevelt, who retired at 10:30 o'clock, for the reason that he left instructions not to be. Something may be given out later in the day."

Shortly after midnight last night President Taft called State Chairman Barnes and County Chairman Koenig over the long distance telephone and warmly congratulated and thanked them for their victory in the primaries. The President began receiving bulletins at 10 o'clock last night, and half an hour later was satisfied that he would have 83 out of the 90 delegates selected.

C. W. MORSE NOT DYING.

With His Wife He Is Staying at a Hotel in Florence.

FLORENCE, March 26.—Charles W. Morse, who was recently released from the Federal prison at Atlanta on commutation of sentence, and concerning whose physical condition alarming reports have been published, is said to be in comparatively good health. He is staying at the Grand Hotel here with his wife.

WIFE SEES AVIATOR KILLED.

Kleine Falls 350 Feet with His Aeroplane at Dusseldorf.

DUSSELDORF, March 26.—The German aviator Kleine, while making a flight to-day, fell from a height of 300 feet and was killed. The aviator's wife and child witnessed the accident, the cause of which is not known.

ARIZONA ELECTS SENATORS.

Smith and Ashurst Chosen to Represent the New State.

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 26.—The Arizona Legislature to-day elected Marcus A. Smith and Henry F. Ashurst to represent the new State in the United States Senate.

Through deference to Smith's age and long service as Arizona's Delegate to Congress as well as by Ashurst's request, Smith was nominated in each branch of the Legislature.

The election of the two Senators at the same time left to the United States Senate the decision as to who should have the long term.

MICHIGAN VOTE FOR SUFFRAGE

Senate Passes Referendum Resolution—House Likely to Approve It.

Special to The New York Times.

LANSING, Mich., March 26.—With only five votes against it, the resolution providing for woman's suffrage passed the State Senate this afternoon. The resolution required a two-thirds majority and it obtained twenty-three out of twenty-eight votes. It is believed to have an excellent chance of passing the House also.

At the last regular session the same resolution received a majority in the House, but it lacked a couple of votes of the necessary two-thirds vote. Since then sentiment in favor of woman's suffrage increased greatly. If the resolution passes the House, the amendment to the Constitution which must be voted on will be presented to the electorate at the November election.

Except in Detroit, the woman's suffrage movement has a big following in the State.

DICTAGRAPH IN WIFE'S ROOM.

Pittsburgh Man Relies on Its Records to Defend Her Divorce Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 26.—Habeas corpus proceedings were brought to-day against Earl Fellabom, a wealthy Pittsburgh business man, by his wife, Marguerite, for possession of their daughter, Clara Marie.

In his answer to a divorce libel filed against him preceding the habeas corpus, action, the husband denies various charges made by his wife, and says that at the trial he will show a number of dictagraph records, covering a period of five days and said to have been obtained in a house where Mrs. Fellabom lived and where she was visited by an East End merchant.

The habeas corpus hearing was postponed until next Monday.

MORE PHIPPS LAND FOR SONS

$2,000,000 of Salt Lake Real Estate Added to Recent Gifts.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 26.—With the recording of deeds just received here approximately $2,000,000 worth of Salt Lake real estate will be added to the gift of Henry Phipps, Sr., of New York to his sons John S., Henry C., and Howard Phipps.

A month ago Mr. Phipps transferred to his sons sixteen parcels of Chicago real estate valued at $3,000,000. It has been estimated that his fortune, practically all of which has been accumulated in the last thirty years, is more than $75,000,000. He is in his seventy-third year and is understood to have been contemplating for some time a plan to relieve himself of many of his business cares by putting his real estate interests in charge of his three sons.

Mr. Phipps is a Director in only two companies now, the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh and the United States Steel Corporation. He has given several millions to charity, among his benefactions being the construction of model tenements for the poor of New York, a hospital at the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore for the treatment of mental diseases, another for the study of tuberculosis at Philadelphia, conservatories at Allegheny and Pittsburgh, an agricultural college in India and a fund to help the Boers rehabilitate their ruined farms.

Genuine crystal pebble eyeglasses, the cool kind that never mist. SPENCER, now 7 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

TAFT SNOWS COLONEL UNDER

This State Gives the President 83 Delegates to Roosevelt's 7.

MANHATTAN ANTI-ROOSEVELT

In Brooklyn His Only Delegate Is Controller Prendergast, Who Was Unopposed.

TROUBLE OVER THE BALLOTS

Many Districts Without Any—May Be Appeal to Dix for a New Primary Election.

Col. Roosevelt met one of the most decisive defeats in his career last night as a result of the first test of the new primary law in the State. In every Congressional district in the greater city, where he made a fight his delegates were snowed completely under.

As a result of the vote, New York State will send practically a solid Taft delegation to the Chicago National Convention. Out of the ninety delegates Roosevelt will have only seven. The Republican organization in New York County elected every one of its delegates, the vote being more than 2 to 1 against Roosevelt. President Taft got 29,402 votes, to Roosevelt's 14,013.

In yesterday's primaries the Republicans elected delegates direct to the National Convention. The Democratic delegates to Baltimore will be chosen at their State Convention in this city, in April.

The election was one of the most remarkable ever seen at a primary in this city. The voting machinery almost broke down, for the ballots were not distributed to many of the polling places until hours after the polls had opened.

Hundreds of voters who had waited patiently for hours went away disgusted and did not vote at all. In some of the election districts the ballots and registry blanks were not delivered at the polling places until within an hour of the time of closing the polls, 9 o'clock.

President Britt of the Board of Elections explained that the delay in distributing ballots was due to the fact that litigation held them up until the last minute and the printers did not have time to get them ready. In Brooklyn and Queens the delay in distributing the ballots was even worse than in Manhattan.

In Brooklyn the Roosevelt people tried to get Gov. Dix on the long distance telephone to protest the working out of the primary law and to have him order another primary election. Even leaders of the Republican organization admitted that the new law was in many respects a failure.

Colonel's Lone Delegate from City.

The only delegates the Colonel will have to the Chicago Convention from the city is Controller William Prendergast, who was the candidate on the regular Republican organization ticket in Brooklyn, and who announced that he would vote for the Colonel. In Westchester County, the four delegates put forward by William L. Ward were elected, of course, and they will vote for the Colonel.

The Colonel carried only one Assembly District in Manhattan, the Eighth Assembly, which is a part of the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Congressional Districts. His vote there was 783 to 826 for Taft.

Not only did the Taft organization elect all of its delegates, but it carried through every candidate for State Committeeman and district leader. Not a crumb of comfort was left for the Colonel.

The Democrats were only secondary in interest in the contest, but in the two district fights in Manhattan as well as the several in Brooklyn the Tammany Hall candidates won over their opponents.

The Roosevelt headquarters was filled with gloom shortly after the first returns began to come in, and when it was seen that the Colonel would not carry a single Congressional District a statement was given out in which it was charged that the election was won by fraud. The biggest Taft victories were given on the east side, where Roosevelt spoke on Monday night.

Republican Vote in Manhattan.

The vote for each Congressional district in Manhattan and the Bronx, incomplete, with from five to fifteen election districts in each Congressional district missing, was as follows:

C. D.	Taft.	Roose-velt.	C. D.	Taft.	Roose-velt.
11	2,179	975	19	4,226	2,389
12	1,146	323	20	2,242	431
13	999	181	21	2,676	1,718
14	2,543	469	22	2,900	1,787
15	1,971	573	23	3,103	2,083
16	1,722	610	24	726	475
17	2,041	1,056			
18	1,938	944	Total	29,402	14,013

Taft Delegates from Manhattan.

These are the Republican delegates elected from Manhattan to the National Convention.

Manhattan.

DELEGATES.	ALTERNATES
11. C. M. Depew, Geo. Cromwell.	John Timlin, Russell Bleecker.
12. Alexander Wolf.	F. J. Dotzler, J. V. V. Olcott.
13. C. H. Murray, J. E. March.	Michael Bell, John Boyle, Jr., Henry Kapp.
14. S. S. Koenig, F. C. Tanner.	C. M. Connell, W. H. Wadhams.
15. J. E. Hedges, E. P. Prentice.	R. McC. Marsh, C. Nichols.
16. O. T. Bannard, M. Steinthel.	G. W. Wanamaker, L. Brenner.
17. N. M. Butler, W. H. Douglas.	J. M. Connaughy, V. H. Duras.
18. O. L. Mills, C. I. Bernheimer.	A. O. Neal, Max Greenberg.
19. S. Strasbourger, L. N. Hammerling.	L. Silverstein, E. R. Lyon.
20. H. Parsons, S. Krulewitch.	M. Levy, N. Liberman.
21. L. C. Griscom, F. K. Bowers.	S. J. Holzinger, W. H. Smith.
22. E. T. Ilsell, J. L. Wells.	E. Hertz, G. P. Kips.
23. J. T. Newcomb, H. T. Radin.	I. I. Crane, J. C. McChristie.

Brooklyn.

C. D.	DELEGATES.
3.	Alfred E. Vass, David Cowle.
4.	W. A. Prendergast, T. L. Woodruff.
5.	William Berri, Alfred T. Hobley.
6.	Wm. L. Calder, Lewis M. Swasby.
7.	Michael J. Daly, Jacob Brenner.
8.	M. B. Campbell, Frederick Linde.
9.	R. H. Pforr, T. B. Lineburgh.
10.	J. L. Holzman, Clarence B. Smith.

Some Leadership Contests.

In the Fourth Assembly District Alexander Wolf, the regular organization leader, defeated Nathan Greenbaum, the Colonel's candidate, by 492 votes to 217. One of the most peculiar leadership

fights was in the Fifteenth Assembly District, where Miles R. Becker was elected over John H. Taylor by a vote of 560 to 229.

Taylor ran under the emblem of the Eagle and Decker ran independently, being supported by three-fourths of the members of the organization which had placed his rival in the field.

W. G. Rose, leader of the First Assembly district, got 740 votes to 304 for his opponent, G. S. Busch. In the Thirty-fourth district E. W. Bradbury defeated his opponent by 80 votes.

In the Seventeenth Abraham Gruber easily defeated his opponent, William Davis, and in the Eighteenth Joseph Nejedly, the regular leader, was re-elected.

In the Twenty-fourth Morris Levy was re-elected, and in the Thirty-second North J. J. Krewitz, the Taft man, received 728 votes against 351 for William Zoetzel, the Roosevelt candidate. In the Thirty-third District Alfred B. Simonds, the Taft candidate, received 974 votes against 783 for Edward Healey, Roosevelt man.

In the First Assembly District in Queens the vote for delegates was Taft, 634; Roosevelt, 230. According to the figures given out at midnight, the total vote in Richmond County for delegates was Taft, 892; Roosevelt, 456.

Chairman Koenig on the Result.

Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, made the following statement last night when the unofficial returns indicated the overwhelming indorsement of President Taft:

"Notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of the Roosevelt Committee, the personal attempt of Col. Roosevelt to stampede the voters at the eleventh hour, and the enormous expenditure of money in the Colonel's behalf, the enrolled Republicans of the County of New York, by a secret ballot, fully protected in their rights when voting, by an emphatic majority declared for the renomination of President Taft.

"This is very gratifying to the county organization, which so loyally supported the President.

"Of course, the official counting of the ballots, which will be made by the State officials duly authorized, has not yet been made, but the indorsement of President Taft on the first and unofficial count is so tremendous that there can no longer be any thought throughout the country that the radical platform of the Colonel can be supported in New York."

Otto T. Bannard said: "The surprising thing, is taking the east side as a whole, that the Taft victory there was greater than in any other part of the city. Where Roosevelt was supposed to be the strongest the majority against him is the greatest."

Duell Says Election Was a Farce.

Chairman Duell of the Roosevelt Committee made this statement:

"The primary election here to-day was not only a farce, but goes beyond that and is an insult to the voters of the city, Democrats and Republicans alike. There was not only a complete breakdown of the voting machinery, deliberate or otherwise, but the ousting of honest election Inspectors, the use of 'repeaters,' and the denial of police protection all went toward defeating any real expression of opinion by the voters. At this hour it is impossible to enumerate all the tricks, devices, and delays which warrant this statement, but some that are typical of what went on throughout the entire city may be stated.

"In many of the Assembly districts the ballots at the Republican polling places were not received until late in the afternoon and in quite a number of election districts in various Assembly districts the ballots were not received until 8:30 o'clock.

"It is too early for me to say what the results of this alleged primary have been, so far as affecting the election of delegates, but if the Roosevelt delegates win in the face of this, it will show that with an honest, fair election the Roosevelt candidates would have swept the county. Gov. Dix should be called upon to convene the Legislature in special session for the purpose of passing a Presidential primary law, so that there may be an honest expression of the wishes of the voters of the State as to whom the delegates shall support in both National Conventions. In no surer way could Gov. Dix meet the wishes of the people."

Returns from up the State also show a Taft victory. There were only two or three contests between the Taft and Roosevelt forces. In the Twenty-sixth Congress District, which includes Orange, Dutchess, and Putnam Counties, ex-Gov. Odell, who led the Taft forces, defeated Hamilton Fish, Jr., the Roosevelt candidate for State Committeeman, by a vote of 5 to 1. The Roosevelt men also made a hard fight in Vice President Sherman's home district in Utica, but were badly defeated. Roosevelt's nephew, Assemblyman Theodore Douglass Robinson, who was a candidate for delegate to the National Convention from Herkimer County, was defeated by the Taft candidate by 800 votes.

William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, said at midnight:

"From information I have received, the highest possible estimate of the Roosevelt vote in the State is seven out of ninety delegates.

Election Board Explains.

When President Britt of the Board of Elections was told of the delay in sending ballots to the various polling places he said:

"It is true that there has been some mix-up in the distribution of the ballots. Contract was let by the Board of Elections to the M. B. Brown Printing and Binding Company, a concern which has printed the official ballots for use at the general election for many years, and which has never failed to properly deliver the same. But this task of supplying the primary ballots is just five times greater than the task of supplying the official ballots for a general election, inasmuch as there must be five separate ballots printed, one for each party.

"In all justice to the printer, who also is under contract to deliver these ballots, it must be stated that the printing concern was hampered by the obtaining of court orders and litigation as to the position which the delegates named by the Roosevelt Committee were to occupy on the official ballot. This litigation continued up to the last minute."

"The situation," he said, "simply proves that we must have some legislation limiting the time in which court orders may be served upon us to make changes on the ballot just prior to the primary or general election."

Few Ballots in Queens.

Owing to the confusion and delay in delivering the primary ballots throughout Queens yesterday, thousands of enrolled Democrats and Republicans were unable to vote, and in many of the outlying election districts the ballots were not received until after the time for closing the polls.

While the polls in that borough opened at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the ballots did not begin to arrive until after 4 o'clock. In the meantime the telephone in the Bureau of Elections in Jackson and East Avenues, Long Island City, was clogged with inquiries from the 145 election districts scattered through the borough asking for the ballots. Chief Clerk Carl Vogel, in charge of the bureau, was unable to solve the tangle.

Soon after four o'clock several big moving vans arrived from Manhattan with loads of ballots and the work of distributing them at the polls was begun. At the Bureau of Elections in Long Island City it was said that the first wagons to arrive contained Republicans, Independence League, Socialist and Prohibition ballots but that the Democratic ballots did not begin to arrive until long after.

In Jamaica and vicinity the delay was still greater. The police seemed to be as much in the air as to the whereabouts of the much-wanted ballots as were the officers at the polling booths, and the citizens who wanted to express their opinions at the polls wondered how much of a vote could be cast before the hour arrived for the closing of the polls.

BROOKLYN'S COMMITTEEMEN.

Regulars Retain Control, Winning Easily Over Contestants.

The make-up of the Republican State Committee in Brooklyn as the result of the primaries will be:

Dist.	Dist.
3. P. T. Williams,	7. Charles S. Devoy,
4. Harry Jaquillard,	8. Marcus P. Campbell,
5. Charles F. Murphy,	9. Jacob A. Livingston,
6. Fred J. H. Krocke,	10. Reuben Haskill.

The Republican leaders who retained their leadership in Brooklyn, defeating their Roosevelt opponents, were:

As. Dist.	As. Dist.
5. Thos. R. Lineburg,	15. Richard Wright,
6. John Diemer.	17. Lewis M. Swasey,
9. Frederick Linde,	21. Wm. Schnitzpan,
14. George A. Owens,	21. Adolph Levy.

In every district where there was a contest the regular Republican organization candidates easily led over their opponents.

Leader McCooey's friends took only cold comfort from the results of the elections to the Democratic State Committee. McCooey had made open war upon leader Heffernan in the Seventh district, and leader Wogan in the Ninth. Both had declared in favor of ousting McCooey and both retained control in their districts by convincing majorities. These are the committeemen elected: Michael J. Cummings, James S. Regan, Thomas Wogan, Thomas F. Byrnes, James H. McQuade, John H. McCooey, John T. Sinnott, and John T. Willoughby.

In the fight for district leadership every leader now in power, except one, succeeded in winning his fight for re-election. The newcomer able to oust his opponent was Matthew Meagher, who defeated Owen Murphy, an old time McCarren lieutenant, in the Thirteenth District.

TROUBLE OVER THE BALLOTS.

Delivered Late in Some Districts and Not at All in Others.

The late delivery of the ballots in many of the election districts—in some the ballots were not delivered at all—caused great confusion. Charges and counter charges were made by the Taft and Roosevelt supporters, as the main issue of the day was between them.

At the Roosevelt headquarters the assertion was made that the whole primary election was a "joke," and County Chairman Koenig came back with the statement that the delay in the delivery of the ballots was in a great measure due to the suit brought by the Roosevelt organization to authorize the placing of the names of its delegates at the top of the Republican ballot, which was decided against it.

Reports from practically every section of the city and county were to the effect that the ballots were late in arriving, in some instances being brought to the polling places barely ten minutes before 9 o'clock, the time set for the closing of the polls.

Crowds were collected about these polling booths and when the long sheets were finally received there was a rush to vote. On the whole, however, the voters took the situation good-naturedly. In fact, hundreds who appeared at the polls during the afternoon and evening only to find that there were no ballots gave it up as a bad job and went away.

At the rooms of the Republican County Committee all of the telephone wires were kept busy with complaints about the missing ballots and during the evening this statement was issued:

"In every case where it was reported that the official ballots had not been delivered, the inspectors were advised that unofficial ballots might be used.

"For this purpose inspectors were advised to send to the nearest polling places, having sample ballots containing the names of the candidates and to use them in the same manner as official ballots. No person should have lost his vote by reason of the absence of the official ballot. This situation is covered by section 81 of the election law."

The County Committee also gave out a statement saying:

"Certain election districts in the Third Assembly District did not receive ballots at all. In the Sixteenth Assembly District ballots were not received until 8 o'clock. In the Twenty-fifth Assembly District ballots were not received until 7 o'clock, and at the same hour in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District. The Twenty-seventh Assembly District received the ballots at 6:30 o'clock. In certian Assembly Districts comprising the Twenty-third Congressional District the names of the delegates to the Republican National Convention were left off the ballot altogether."

County Chairman Koenig said last night that the County Committee was in no way responsible for the delay and nondelivery of the ballots. The City of New York, he explained, contracted with the Martin B. Brown Printing and Binding Company through the Board of Elections to print and deliver to the polling places, through the police precincts, the ballots, as during regular elections. He asserted that the regular Republican organization was in no way to blame.

The complaints were many and varied. In several of the polling places on the west side there was a mix-up in the ballots, and it was found just before opening time that in the Republican booths there were Democratic and other party ballots, while the Republican ballots were missing. This happened also in several of the election districts of the Eleventh Assembly District.

Reports were received that at 8 o'clock the polling places in the Fifth, Seventh, and Twenty-fifth Assembly Districts had received no tally sheets or statements. In the Ninth and Tenth Election Districts of the Seventh Assembly District it was found that no poll clerk had been provided for, causing a long delay. In the Nineteenth and Twentieth Election Districts of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District there were no Republican ballots until 7:40 o'clock.

These delays led to many of the voters leaving the polling places before they had an opportunity to vote.

There was much trouble and confusion in the Thirtieth Assembly District when it was learned that no ballots had arrived at the 126th Street Police Station in time for the opening of the polls. Frank K. Bowers, Republican leader of the district, made an automobile tour of the polling places and found the inspectors sitting idly about. Many voters went away before the mixup was finally straightened out.

The Republican ballots for the Thirty-third Assembly District, with the exception of a small lot delivered late in the afternoon, arrived at the Morrisania Police Station at 8.15 o'clock, and were rushed to the polling places in automobiles.

In Harlem there was all kinds of trouble over the ballots. In the West 125th Street Police Precinct, which has a total of eighty-five election districts, the conditions were probably the worst of all. Only a few Republican ballots made their appearance in the various polling booths until 6:30 P. M. The Democrats had received their ballots in only fifteen election districts out of the eighty-five by 7:30. Between that time and 9 o'clock there was lively hustling at the Democratic voting places.

The Independence Party and the Socialist Party, however, were the hardest hit of all. Their ballots, so far as Harlem was concerned, were not delivered at all. A busy man in a yellow taxicab, who said he represented the Socialist Party, did, in fact, appear at the West 125th Street Station at 8:40 P. M. with a lot of ballots, which he said he wanted distributed as quickly as possible. The Lieutenant decided that it was too late.

In the Twenty-third Assembly District John Hopper, the Independence Party leader, in despair over the non-arrival of the ballots, got ballots printed at his own expense. He carried a law book around with him during the evening in which he pointed out a passage which approved of his act. He also had some of the ballots typewritten.

The police of all the Bronx precincts reported that not enough result and tally sheets had been delivered to them for distribution to the polling places. On City Island two boxes of election stationery, including result and tally sheets were received. No ballots of any party were delivered there.

In the thirty-seventh Assembly District in the Bronx no ballots were delivered until after 6 o'clock. The Republican ballots distributed by the West 152d Street Police Station to polling places in the Twenty-third and part of the Twenty-first Assembly Districts arrived at 5:15.

In Queens the same trouble was experienced. In the First Assembly District—a part of the Second Congressional District—where the fight was on between the Taft and Roosevelt forces, the ballots were finally received after a long delay. In some of the polling places, such as Astoria, the ballots arrived about fifteen minutes before the time for the polls to close. Of the 145 election districts in Queens not more than 50 received any ballots at all. In some instances the Democrats cast ballots which they wrote themselves.

OUTRAGEOUS, SAYS ROOSEVELT.

The Colonel Denounces the Republican Machine as He Leaves for West.

"They are stealing the primary elections from us," were the last words of Col. Roosevelt as he boarded the Chicago Limited for Chicago at the Pennsylvania Station at 5:04 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the first leg of his Western trip. He arrived at the Pennsylvania Station from the Outlook office fifteen minutes before the time for his train to start, and was apparently in a very agitated state of mind. When he saw a group of reporters he beckoned to them.

"Never has there been anything more scandalous than the conduct of the Republican county machine in this fight," he exclaimed, shaking his clenched fist. "Please say that for me. It is outrageous."

By this time quite a crowd had collected about the Colonel, and scores who were hurrying for their trains slackened their pace to catch his words.

"I have just been talking over the telephone to Police Commissioner Waldo," he continued, "but it is too late to undo what has already been accomplished by the machine. The Commissioner was very cordial and willing to do anything that properly came under his jurisdiction. He promised his assistance and I urged him to see that there were plenty of policemen on hand at the polls.

"But I want to tell you this, and I hope you will let it be known to everyone," exclaimed Col. Roosevelt, his voice rising with his vehemence. "They threw out the Roosevelt inspectors and now they are throwing out the Roosevelt watchers. I want to say again: it is most outrageous."

"I think that explains pretty well how I feel and what the situation is," continued Col. Roosevelt as he walked toward the train entrance. "It is absolutely impossible to get even an approximately honest expression of the Republican opinion in this county.

"All I ask is a square deal. If the contest goes against us in a fair fight, if the people, after an opportunity to express their opinion, say that they do not want me as their President, then I have no complaint to make. But I cannot and will not stand quietly by while the opinion of the people is being suppressed and their will thwarted. I am fighting for the people, not for myself."

The station master hurried forward at this juncture to tell Col. Roosevelt he had no more time to spare and waving his hat in response to a cheer from the crowd, the Colonel started away.

There was something of the spectacular in the first nine miles of Col. Roosevelt's trip, for at the invitation of the station master he rode as far as Manhattan Junction in one of the electric locomotives which are used by the Pennsylvania Railroad to take their trains under the river. It was a novel experience for the Colonel, and at the Junction, where the electric locomotive is replaced by a steam locomotive, he jumped to the ground exclaiming:

"Great! Bully!"

He shook hands cordially with the engineer and then went back to the Pullman, where reservation had been made for him. In the Colonel's party were his Secretary, Frank Harper, and representatives of the Outlook. He will be joined at Chicago by Medill McCormick, who is to accompany the Colonel on his western trip.

Col. Roosevelt had been working himself up to a high pitch throughout the day about the primaries. From 10 o'clock in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon he was at the Outlook office, and the reports that reached him from his lieutenants who were scouting about the city, and from rooms of the Roosevelt Committee in the Metropolitan Tower, served to increase his anger. Finally he couldn't repress himself any longer and summoned the reporters before him.

"Gentlemen, this is a wicked farce—this primary law in the State of New York is a wicked farce," he declared. "The bosses can change honest inspectors whenever they want. We have no police protection, no chance for an honest count or anything."

According to the present plans Col. Roosevelt will be away on his western trip until Sunday afternoon. He will speak in Fort Wayne, Ind.; Chicago, St. Louis, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Albert Lea, Minn.; St. Paul, Denton, Kalamazoo and Jackson and Detroit, Mich.

IN NASSAU AND SUFFOLK.

National Delegates for Roosevelt—Victory Over Tammany.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 26.—With no contests in either primary in this county, nor in the First Congressional District, of which it is a part, a large portion of the voters did not go to the primaries in Nassau County to-day. The same is true of Suffolk County, with which this county and some districts of Queens Borough forms the Congressional district. There was so little interest in the primaries that except for the primary officers some districts will probably be without voters. This is Roosevelt's home district, and the Republican National delegates from this district are Roosevelt men.

The failure of the supporters of State Committeeman and ex-State Senator Edwin Bailey of Patchogue, L. I., to file an independent nomination and thus provide for the printing of his name on the Democratic ballot, left the field open to Henry P. Keith of Hempstead, L. I., the organization nominee. Senator Bailey was the choice of Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader, and Keith's election here today is regarded as a victory by Nassau and Suffolk County Democrats over the Tammany forces, which have for so long held sway over political affairs of the Democratic party in both counties.

There was no opposition to Smith Cox, Republican State Committeeman, and Dr. William Carr of Centre Moriches, L. I., both of whom were selected for delegates to the Republican National Convention, and who said when nomiated several weeks ago that they would support Col. Roosevelt. Mr. Cox was also on the ticket for State Committeeman and met with no opposition.

August Belmont of Hempstead, L. I., was elected as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention. The two other delegates for the Democratic State Convention are Supervisor Phillip J. Christ of New Hyde Park and Thomas H. O'Keefe of Oyster Bay, L. I.

FOR TAFT UP STATE.

President's Delegates Win at the Primaries—Democratic Results.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—The old party leaders of Albany County were not opposed in the primary to-day.

William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was elected State Committeeman in the Twenty-eighth Congressional district. District delegates to the Republican National Convention are Jarmes E. Perkins, of Albany, and Alba M. Ide, of Troy.

Patrick E. McCabe, Clerk of the Senate, retires from the Democratic State Committee, having been succeeded by Daniel J. Dugan, a lawyer. The Democratic workers, however, continue to look upon Mr. McCabe as the county leader.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 26.—In the Republican primaries to-day ex-Senator Francis Hendricks was selected as State Committeeman, and he and James M. Gilbert were elected delegates to the Republican National Convention. They are counted for Taft.

In the Democratic primaries State Committeeman William H. Kelley defeated Edward McLaughlin, who was the candidate of the McGuire-Rafferty faction. Kelley is allied with the Tammany Hall State organization.

MEDINA, N. Y., March 26.—Barry Murphy and Chairman Gerald Fluhrer won 16 of the 22 election districts at to-day's Democratic primaries.

Ex-Senator L'Hommedieu was in control of the Republican primaries. The Republican State delegates elected are said to be for Taft.

UTICA, N. Y., March 26.—Incomplete returns from Herkimer and Oneida Counties indicate that the Taft delegates have won in to-day's primaries.

In Utica the Taft delegates won over the Roosevelt men by 1,508.

GENEVA, N. Y., March 26.—Charles Rattigan of Auburn was elected Democratic State Committeeman from the Fortieth Senatorial District.

In the Forty-second Senatorial District the re-election of Edward Rigney is indicated.

COLONEL'S NEPHEW LOSES.

Taft Man Defeats Young Robinson as a National Delegate.

Special to The New York Times.

HERKIMER, N. Y., March 26.—The Taft forces in to-day's primaries carried Herkimer County by about 800 majority, defeating Assemblyman Theodore Robinson, Roosevelt's nephew, who was a candidate for delegate to the National Convention.

WARD WINS IN WESTCHESTER.

Delegates to National and State Conventions All Roosevelt Men.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 28.—It is a good many years since there was so little interest in the primaries. The Democrats had no contest on anywhere, and the vote cast was very light. The Republicans were almost as badly off. William L. Ward and his friends will go to the National, State, and other conventions, and Mr. Ward succeeds himself as member of the State Committee. He and John J. Brown, who will be Ward's fellow-delegate to Chicago, are both rated as Roosevelt men.

ODELL DEFEATS FISH 5 TO 1.

Taft Forces Overwhelm Roosevelt Men in 26th Congress District.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 26.—Returns from the Twenty-sixth Congressional District indicate a victory for the Odell Republican organization by four and five to one.

Ex-Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., is elected a member of the State committee over Hamilton Fish, Jr. Odell led the Taft forces.

POLITICAL GUIDE POST.

As New York and Indiana Go, So Goes the Nation, Says McKinley.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Representative McKinley, director of the National Taft Bureau, gave out to-night a statement on the results of the primaries in New York and the State Convention in Indiana. He regards the results as a complete vote of confidence in President Taft and his Administration.

"Republicans do not need to be reminded of the slogan which has verified itself so often as a guidepost in political events, 'As New York and Indiana go so goes the Nation,' in National elections," said Mr. McKinley.

"Republicans throughout the whole country will do well to pause and reflect before further opposing the nomination of President Taft."

A statement by John W. Hutchinson, Jr., of New York, Taft manager in that city, given out at headquarters here to-night, says the New York primaries indicate practically a solid New York delegation for President Taft in the Chicago Convention.

VOTERS WERE PEACEABLE.

Two Arrested for Illegal Voting and a Few for Disorder.

Few reports of disorder at the polling places reached the police. In the districts where the ballots were delivered late or were not delivered at all, crowds of voters collected, but except in a few instances they were orderly. Many of the voters, after waiting about the polling place for an hour or more, went away disgusted. The police seemed to have the situation well in hand, and the presence of the patrolmen prevented any serious trouble.

James P. Finnan of 615 West Forty-sixth Street was arrested for disorderly conduct in the polling place at 647 Tenth Avenue at 8 o'clock, when he created a disturbance because he could not get a ballot of the Socialist Party.

Two men, Frank J. Prossner of 168 West 120th Street and William Caffey of 148 West 122d Street were arrested for voting illegally at the Twenty-fifth Election Precinct of the Thirty-first Assembly District, at 1,484 Fifth Avenue, at 6 o'clock. Moss Aarons, a watcher, made the complaint, alleging that the men had not given their correct names and addresses. They were held in $1,000 bail each.

STANDARD OIL DENIES AID.

Says Statement of Oklahoma Man Is a Falsehood.

Charles T. White, Secretary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, gave out this statement yesterday:

"Certain scandalous misstatements concerning the Standard Oil Company which call for instant contradiction appeared in the public prints to-day, purporting to be made by G. A. Ramsay, of Oklahoma. Mr. Ramsay's statement is in form addressed to Mr. Roosevelt, and contains the following:

For your further information, which may also interest voters generally, I will say that the delegates to the Oklahoma State Convention were in a majority for you because of the lavish use of money furnished by the representatives of the Standard Oil interests and other malefactors of great wealth in your behalf.

So far as the Standard Oil Company is concerned, this is a falsehood. Not a cent of money has been asked for or given directly or indirectly to either of the contesting parties, or to any party in Oklahoma by the Standard Oil Company or Standard Oil "interests" in the present campaign.

DIX FOR EXTRA SESSION

If Senate Doesn't Pass Storage Bill—G. V. S. Williams for Service Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Gov. Dix told Senator Robert F. Wagner to-day that unless the Senate would act favorably upon the Bayne Conservation bill, which embodies the Governor's plan of water storage and power development under State auspices, he would call the Legislature in extraordinary session. As a result Senator Wagner called a caucus of the Democratic Senators for to-morrow, when the question will be taken up. While there will be some objection to the Governor's plan, it is predicted that the Democratic Senate will pass the Bayne bill, leaving the Republican Assembly to defeat it.

The Governor will send to the Legislature to-morrow a special message urging the passage of the amendments to the direct nominations law recommended in his annual message with a view to making the direct primaries more "direct."

Gov. Dix, it is expected, will send to the Senate to-morrow the names of two men for Public Service Commissioners for the first and second districts. The name of G. V. S. Williams of Brooklyn is being mentioned for the first district, in addition to that of Andrew T. Sullivan. Mr. Williams is counsel to the Conservation Commission. He was a strong anti-McCarren man.

Wilson in Massachusetts Primary.

BOSTON, March 26.—A committee with Robert Treat Paine as Chairman was organized to-day to take active steps to circulate nomination papers for placing the name of Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey on the Presidential preference primary ballot. Mr. Paine said that it was "not proposed to put delegates in the field against those who have already announced their candidacy."

Democrats Again Control Saratoga.

SARATOGA, March 26.—The Democrats retained control of the village Government in to-day's election, electing six trustees out of seven. The next village board will be Democratic by ten majority.

More Alabama Delegates for Taft.

DECATUR, Ala., March 26.—The Eighth District Republican delegates to the National convention, C. W. Moore, Florence and T. P. Wood, Huntsville, were instructed for Taft to-day.

DEATH VERDICT FOR CARGIN.

Slayer of Frank Connelly Convicted of First Degree Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 26.—After deliberating four hours, a jury in the Supreme Court here to-night found John Cargin guilty of first degree murder. He was tried before Justice Morchauser.

Cargin shot and killed Frank Connelly, a wealthy real estate dealer, at Baldwin Place, on the night of Feb. 16.

It was shown that Cargin was jealous of Connelly because the latter was the cause of Cargin and his wife being separated. Mrs. Cargin lived at the home of her father, James Dean, and Connelly boarded at the house. Cargin waited outside the Dean home and shot Connelly as he returned home. Cargin said he fired in self defence.

BASKET BALL PLAYER DIES.

Fall In Church Gymnasium Games Proves Fatal to Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—There was a game of basketball in the gymnasium in the Winnebago Presbyterian Church here Friday night, Jeannette Nicholson, 16 years old, slipped and fell in a scrimmage, but was soon on her feet again and the game proceeded. On Sunday morning she died at her home, and to-day a Coroner's Jury pronounced her death due to acute menengitis, caused by an injury to the spine.

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Next highest - - - - - - - -	677,729.00
Next highest - - - - - - - -	536,966.00
Next highest - - - - - - - -	243,393.00

Fidelity-Surety Bonds and Burglary Insurance—New York, during 1911

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY -	$983,414.00
Next highest - - - - - - - -	808,917.00
Next highest - - - - - - - -	677,729.00
Next highest - - - - - - - -	548,311.00
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PIANOLA

Mignon "Knowest Thou That Fair Land" *Thomas*
MISS METTE
Accompanied with the PIANOLA

Symphonic Fantasy . . *Victor Herbert*
Especially composed for the AEOLIAN PIPE ORGAN

Nocturne Op. 9, No. 2 . . . . *Chopin*
Polonaise C sharp minor . . . . *Chopin*
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The Enchantment . . . . *Egon Putz*
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ACCUSE A QUEENS DEMOCRAT.

Herman Ringe, Associate of Gresser, Must Face Charges.

Herman Ringe, Democrat, and up to last November chief clerk in the Bureau of Highways of Queens Borough, yesterday was served with charges growing out of the investigation which resulted in the removal of Lawrence Gresser from the office of Borough President.

When President Connolly took charge of affairs in Queens he submitted the testimony and findings of the Ordway Commission, which investigated Gresser, to the Corporation Counsel with a request that charges be formulated against men mentioned in the Ordway testimony who might be deemed to have committed an offense against the Borough.

Ringe is accused of having been instrumental in having a private sewer built for a Presbyterian church in East Williamsburg. He is also charged with failing to report fictitious names on the payrolls.

WOULD DELAY PRIMARY.

Taft's Illinois Manager Advises Against Undue Haste.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Col. Frank L. Smith, manager of President Taft's campaign in Illinois, made the suggestion to-day that the general primary of April 9 to be postponed until May 14.

"The friends of the President will assist with all the energy in their power in the passage of a Presidential primary bill," said Col. Smith, "but they ask that the General Assembly give it due consideration and that the primary now on the statute books be postponed until May 14, or some convenient date thereafter.

"Any fair-minded citizen can see that it is snap convention methods to rush through in two or three days a bill affecting the millions of people in Illinois and also a measure that has an important bearing on the destinies of 90,000,000 people throughout the country.

"We are in favor of a primary test and all we ask of our opponents is that they join us in an effort to give the people of Illinois a square deal."

1,078 REPUBLICAN DELEGATES

98 More Than Last National Convention—540 a Majority.

OMAHA, Neb., March 26.—The exact number of delegates entitled to seats in the Republican National Convention is placed by Victor Rosewater, Acting Chairman of the Republican National Committee, at 1,078, making 540 the necessary majority to nominate.

"The convention of four years ago consisted of 980 delegates," said Mr. Rosewater to-day. "With the exception of Hawaii, whose representation is increased from two to six, all the increases correspond with increased Congressional representation under the 1910 apportionment."

TO HELP WILSON IN OHIO.

Progressive Democratic League Refers to Harmon as Reactionary.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 26.—The executive committee of the Ohio Progressive Democratic League voted to-day to support Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey for the Presidential nomination at the State-wide Democratic primary on May 21. The resolutions have a clause that request Gov. Wilson, in naming the six delegates-at-large from Ohio, to select such men as will support his candidacy as long as he is a potentiality and who in no event will vote for a reactionary candidate.

The league maintained its former policy of not mentioning Gov. Harmon by name, referring to "the only candidate for the Presidential nomination from Ohio" as a "pronounced reactionary who refused to vote the Democratic ticket in 1896," and gave the ticket his active support in those years in which he was a candidate.

The circulation of petitions to obtain the 5,000 signatures required in order to assure the name of Gov. Wilson being on the ballot was begun at once.

CLEWS ON HYLAND'S BOND.

Banker Bails Out His Secretary, Accused of Wife Desertion.

Henry Clews, the banker, appeared before Judge Swann in General Sessions yesterday accompanied by his attorney, Mark Atler, and gave $2,500 bail for his private secretary, Charles Hyland, who was arrested on Monday for deserting his wife and four children in Jersey City, and was held to await extradition papers from the New Jersey authorities.

At first Mr. Clews offered some property in Fifth Avenue between 103d and 104th Streets, but this was refused when it developed that while it was valued at $400,000 it was in the name of a dummy. He then offered property at 52 East Thirty-sixth Street, which was valued at $30,000, and which Judge Swann accepted.

A FRAUDULENT CARTOONIST.

"Mr. Edwin," Posing as a Times Man, Has Tricked an Actress.

Posing as a cartoonist for THE NEW YORK TIMES, a man calling himself "Mr. Edwin" has fraudulently extracted money as advance payment for pictures which he declared would be published in this newspaper. No such person is connected with THE TIMES.

Miss Ruth Maycliffe, an actress, informed THE TIMES yesterday that she was approached by "Edwin" several weks ago and paid him $7.50. Miss Maycliffe describes her caller as about thirty years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, having light hair and a smooth-shaven face, with protruding teeth.

TAFT GETS INDIANA; ROOSEVELT MEN BOLT

Delegates at Large Instructed for President, but Contesting Delegation Is Chosen.

ASSAIL COLONEL'S POLICIES

Initiative, Referendum, and Recall Condemned as Destructive to Sound Government—Taft's Majority 105

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 26.—Controlling the Indiana Republican Convention by a majority of 105 of the 1,439 delegates, supporters of President Taft to-day elected their four candidates for delegates-at-large to the National Convention and instructed them to vote for the renomination of the President.

Advocates of the nomination of Col. Roosevelt, charging that they had a majority of the delegates, made ineffective because of the "road roller" methods of the Taft organization, held an independent convention while the crowd was pressing from the hall, and elected four delegates-at-large instructed for the former President. The contest will be carried to the Chicago Convention, the Roosevelt campaign managers said.

The delegates-at-large elected by the regular convention are National Committeeman Harry S. New, ex-Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks, ex-Congressman James E. Watson, and Joseph D. Oliver.

Those chosen by the rump convention are ex-Senator A. J. Beveridge, ex-Congressman Fred Landis, Edwin M. Lee, and Charles H. Campbell.

A storm of shouts of "Taft" and "Teddy" broke when State Senator William R. Wood of Lafayette, who called the convention to order, declared that he "did not believe the people of this country will condemn their just President, William Howard Taft."

Supporters of the President and Col. Roosevelt on the crowded floor and in the galleries stood upon their chairs and yelled for their favorites.

Mr. Wood was permitted to say only a few words when his voice was drowned by shouts of "Roosevelt" and "Keep still, Wood!" Mr. Wood is a leader of the Taft faction.

Horace Stilwell of Anderson, a Roosevelt man, took the chair and pleaded for a hearing for Mr. Wood as temporary Chairman.

"Nothin' doin', Bill!" called a strong voice from the rear of the hall, and only a few words of the remainder of Mr. Wood's speech laudatory of President Taft's administration floated out over the tempest of conflicting yells of "Teddy" and "Taft."

Derisive calls of "Harmony!" greeted John B. Cockrum when he rose to read the majority report of the Committee on Credentials.

"This is not a mob," he retorted. "I will read this report if I stay here till August."

The report recommended seating 172 Taft delegates whose seats were contested by Roosevelt men.

A minority report was presented condemning all the findings of the majority and approving the claims of the Roosevelt delegates to seats. The report charged the Taft organization in this county with fraud.

The convention tabled the minority report seating contesting Roosevelt delegates by a vote of 772 to 667. The announcement was received by the Roosevelt delegates with shouts of protest, but they did not demand a roll-call when the majority report of the Committee on Organization was declared adopted by a yea and nay vote.

The majority report of the Committee on Resolutions was also adopted by a similar vote. In addition to instructing the four delegates-at-large to vote for President Taft, it contains an attack on political policies approved by Col. Roosevelt in the majority report of the Committee on Resolutions, saying:

> The initiative, referendum and recall would weaken and destroy the strength and perpetuity of our system of representative government with the executive, legislative and judicial departments discharging their respective duties and forming a harmonious and staple government of laws, administered by wise, just and experienced men; and we look with serious alarm upon any proposition to undermine the status of the courts so that if under their oath they make decisions not in accord with the majority for the moment, they can be recalled from the bench and their judgments reversed by special elections for such purposes.

"The unbroken custom of limiting the Presidential tenure to a period of two terms" is held to have "the potency of a Constitutional limitation."

President Taft's administration is praised and it is maintained he is entitled to renomination.

After the adoption of this report the convention adjourned, whereupon Alva O. Reser of Lafayette, standing on a chair, shouted a call for a convention of the Roosevelt delegates and they elected their delegates-at-large in the midst of the jostling and cheering crowd pushing its way out of the hall.

"We had a majority of 87 votes," said Edwin M. Lee, manager of the Roosevelt campaign in Indiana, after the convention, "but it was made ineffective by the 'road-roller' methods of the Taft-controlled organization of the convention. The four delegates-at-large we elected at our independent convention of legally chosen delegates from all the districts, will appeal to the Republican National Convention for justice, and we confidently expect the prevailing Roosevelt sentiment in Indiana will be recognized in seating these delegates-at-large."

"Allegations of the Roosevelt followers that they were justified in holding a separate convention because of 'road-roller' tactics of the organization are all nonsense," said National Committeeman Harry S. New. "Every delegate had a fair show. As a matter of fact, Mr. Taft had a majority of the representation and is entitled to the victory. Cries of 'fraud' are but the stock in trade of the backers of the candidacy of Col. Roosevelt."

Fourteen members of the Indiana delegation of 30 to the National Convention have been instructed to vote for the renomination of Taft, and the Roosevelt forces have 2. Seven district conventions are yet to be held, and a roll-call of the delegations to-day indicated that Roosevelt would carry 5 and Taft 2, making the final division of the Indiana representation 18 for Taft and 12 for Roosevelt.

NO NEW SENATORS YET.

New Mexican Legislature Deadlocked After Seven Ballots.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 26.—The seventh ballot for United States Senators, taken to-day by the Legislature, did not break the deadlock.

Republican leaders endeavored to pledge thirty-five Republicans to enter a Senatorial caucus and abide by the result, thirty-five being the number necessary to elect. This resulted from the growing threat of a coalition among Democratic members, Progressive Republicans, and Spanish-American Republicans to elect Felix Martinez, a Democrat, and a Progressive Republican, probably Herbert J. Hagerman or W. H. Gillenwater, as United States Senators.

The Democrats control twenty-three votes, the Progressives five, and with seven of the twenty Spanish votes the coalition would have a clear majority.

Roosevelt to Revisit New England.

BOSTON, March 26.—The third visit to New England of Col. Theodore Roosevelt since his announcement that he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President will be made on April 5. Word has been received by supporters of Col. Roosevelt at Concord, N. H., that he will speak in Nashua, Concord, and Manchester on that date. President Taft spoke in these cities a week ago.

PIRATES CAUGHT AMERICANS ASLEEP

Attacked Hicks and Companions in Their Boat and Then Tried to Burn Their Bodies.

TROOPS PLUNDER SIAN-FU

Missionaries Sticking to Their Post Report Bad Conditions—American Wives with Them.

PEKING, Mrch 26.—Dispatches from Hankow give further details of the attack made upon three Americans near Wu Shan by Chinese pirates Friday, when Bert Hicks of Oshkosh, Wis., was killed, and Philip Hoffman of Ohio and A. N. Sheldon of California were wounded.

The trio of teachers, who were on an exploring expedition on the Yang-tse River, were asleep in their boat, when seven pirates, armed with swords, attacked them at 3 o'clock in the morning. After the Americans were cut down the pirates sprinkled kerosene about and set the boat on fire in an attempt to burn the bodies of their victims.

The American Legation has received word that Hoffman and Sheldon are recovering.

A dispatch comes from Sian-Fu, Province of Shen-Si, signed by Messrs. Robertson, Young, and Shorrock, missionaries, who refused to comply with the summons of the British Legation to leave Sian-Fu for the coast with the relief expedition which left recently. All the other foreigners accompanied the expedition. Robertson and Young, who are physicians, said they could not leave several hundred persons who are wounded and ill, and Shorrock refused to abandon the converts. The wife of Mr. Young is an American. She and Mrs. Shorrock remain with their husbands.

The missionaries say that Gen. Sheng-Yun, who was recently reported marching on Peking with 10,000 troops, refused to negotiate with President Yuan Shi Kai's emissaries, but was compelled to retire, however, because his Mohammedan allies have agreed to peace.

The situation at Sian-Fu is critical, as the regiments dispatched there from Peking have mutinied. The soldiers are now plundering Sian-Fu and the neighboring districts.

The American Legation has received word that two parties of foreigners, mostly missionaries, of whom four are Americans, are leaving Kan-su. The first party has already started, but the road to Peking is extremely dangerous.

Reports regarding the re-establishment of order in the Province of Sze-Chuen are favorable, and northern and southern officers, now assembled in Peking, are trying to reconcile the differences between the respective armies. Telegrams published in The Official Gazette from Gen. Li Yuen Heng, the Republican Commander, confirm the belief in diplomatic quarters that the Fuchang military party supports Yuan Shi-Kai's Government. But the Nanking opposition, which is endeavoring to safeguard against a dictatorship, is considered serious.

NANKING, March 26.—The Republican Cabinet has decided to ask the consent of the National Assembly to establish the provisional capital of the Chinese Republic at some point south of Peking, leaving the question of the selection of a permanent capital to the Assembly which is to be elected under the Constitution. It is expected that this decision will not be reached for ten months. Meanwhile it is proposed to send a division of troops to guard the provisional capital that may be decided upon.

Premier Tang Shao-Yi, who was present at the meeting of the Cabinet, agreed to this decision, which was immediately telegraphed to President Yuan Shi-Kai at Peking.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—A second attempt to assassinate Wong Hing, Minister of War, was made yesterday at Shanghai, according to a cablegram received to-day. A bomb was hurled at Wong as he was passing through the streets, but he was not harmed. The would-be assassins escaped.

The City of Tsao-Chow, in Shantung, is besieged by mutinous volunteer troops, according to another cablegram. Fighting has been going on for two days, and 1,200 soldiers have been sent from Canton to relieve the situation. All foreigners are reported safe.

POWERS BLOCK AL LOANS.

Insist Their Assent Is Necessary Before China Can Borrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Moves are being made with reference to the Chinese loan. The four-power group, after telling the new republic last week to consider whether the Belgian loan was well-advised in the face of the proposed loan of $300,000,000 under the concert of the powers, has now formally protested against the consummation of the Belgian loan.

The defense is made by the Chinese officials that the Kaigan Railroad was not included in the projects which were to be made the basis of security for the larger loan, and they, therefore, believe they had a right to accept the Belgian proposition. The four-power group, however, holds that as the Belgian loan is prejudicial to the concert, and its purpose is to strengthen Russia's territorial influence, the larger loan must be withheld until it can have, not only precedence, but also the assent of the six powers, if possible.

Apparently, however, there is little prospect that the six-power group can be formed. Japan and Russia find that the principle of the Knox note, to which at first they assented with reservations that applied to territorial advantage, will not fit with their ultimate policy, the one in Manchuria and the other in outer Mongolia.

It will be the policy of the United States to insist that the Belgian loan shall not be made without the consent of all the powers, and, if made, it shall be merged in the general loan of the bankers of all the powers.

PEKING, March 26.—Representatives of the Anglo-Belgian financial syndicate today credited the Chinese Government with 3,000,000 taels, approximately $2,100,000. The Chinese Foreign Board declares that the money has not yet been touched, and that the loan will remain in abeyance pending the decision of President Yuan Shi-Kai.

ASQUITH IN TEARS; STRIKE GOES ON

Continued from Page 1.

has completed plans for the employment of troops so as to insure that all who are willing to work shall be safeguarded from possible violence at the hands of those miners who are holding out for the inclusion of the "five and two" clause in the Minimum Wage bill.

Upon this clause hangs the possibility of a Ministerial crisis. The Pall Mall Gazette yesterday afternoon printed an article from a Parliamentary correspondent, who said:

"If the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Lloyd-George) could get his way he would put in the bill the 5 shillings and 2 shillings demanded by the miners' leaders as minimum wages for men and boys respectively, in spite of the struggle for the universal fixing of wage rates by statute to which that action would lead.

"Sydney Buxton, the President of the Board of Trade, is believed to be supporting Mr. Lloyd-George, and, though the latter has been in the minority of the Cabinet during the last few days, his section is growing.

"Premier Asquith up to the present remains firm in his conviction that it would be a fatal precedent to put figures in the bill."

Less Faith in Lloyd-George.

The Pall Mall Gazette's correspondent goes on to say:

"During the last six months a profound change of mood has taken place in the Government, and confidence in the Prime Minister's judgment has been rising at the expense of the former confidence in Mr. Lloyd-George. It is now seen that the Chancellor always sows the wind and that the Government and the country in the long run have to reap the whirlwind. That is one of the reasons why the succession to the Radical leadership now belongs indisputably to Sir Edward Grey and why Mr. Churchill, upon more than one great question, is now definitely ranged, not with Mr. Lloyd-George, but with the Prime Minister."

This statement undoubtedly reflects a partisan view, and in Liberal circles several of its suggestions are emphatically denied. Nevertheless THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns on indisputable authority that there exist deep and serious dissensions in the Cabinet.

Lord Morley definitely informed his colleagues that he would not consent to the inclusion of the "five and two" clause in the Minimum Wage bill. Stalwart Liberal as he is, he is making a determined stand against establishing a precedent of unadulterated Socialism, and Mr. Lloyd-George's arguments in its favor left him firm as a rock.

Premier Asquith himself would probably not have held out against the Chancellor of the Exchequer, backed, as the latter was, by the President of the Board of Trade and by Home Secretary McKenna, had it not been for Lord Morley.

Asquith May Yet Give Way.

A Liberal politician with excellent sources of information told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent yesterday that there was still a possibility of Mr. Lloyd-George getting his way, as the Premier, notwithstanding his announcement in Parliament, was really in a "fluid and unquiet state of mind about the matter."

In the event of this possibility becoming a fact, Lord Morley would resign, and probably carry with him half a dozen of his colleagues, which would, of course, bring the Cabinet down with a crash.

While this uprising is going on in the Government, confusion becomes worse confounded outside. England seems to be passing through a period of transmutation. The old order is changing, giving place to new. A foreign diplomat who is on a visit to London said yesterday that all Europe was looking on aghast at England's descent into Socialism, and now Mr. Balfour depicts the situation in words that leave no doubt that he is inclined to take an equally black view.

"I feel," said Mr. Balfour yesterday, in a speech which deserves to be quoted fully, "that I have returned from a holiday to a scene of political struggle and controversy at a moment which, so far as I know, has no parallel in the history of the country. It certainly has no parallel in the memory of any living man or in any period of our history which succeeded the great Reform bill of 1832.

"Indeed, in my opinion there are ideas gaining currency at this moment which cut far deeper into the very foundations of society than even the wildest doctrines which in moments of excitement were preached by responsible politicians seventy years ago.

"I could hardly have believed, when I left these shores in January last, that when I came back I should find the Government so absorbed with the immediate pressure and necessity of extricating the country from the grip of those who have now got or conceive themselves to have got our industries in the hollow of their hands as really to ignore vital questions.

"Political Lunacy."

"I heard in the House of Commons yesterday the sacred words 'freedom of speech' and 'liberty of the person' misused in such a fashion as led me to believe that the speakers really thought that the forces of the crown were not to be brought to support the civil authorities when the civil authorities were overwhelmed by riot. These doctrines are lunacy—sheer political lunacy—and I do not believe that they represent the considered opinions even of the strikers themselves at this moment."

Mr. Balfour's reservation "at this moment" is significant of the apprehension with which the country views the possibility of the present industrial war developing into a stage when bitterness against "scabs," resentment against the employment of soldiers for the protection of workers, and the privations due to the continued strike may inflame men's minds to fury.

Bill Passed by Lower House.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 27.—A fateful day in the history of British trade struggles came to a close early this morning with the passage through the House of Commons by a large majority of the bill establishing by legislation the principle of a minimum wage in the country's most important industry.

After a strike that has now lasted nearly a month and has involved the whole country in untold distress, the miners have thus obtained recognition of the principle which they set out to obtain. But they are still dissatisfied, because the bill does not specify the amount of the minimum wage. Thus there is no prospect of any immediate settlement of the strike.

The miners' leaders declare their determination to keep up the strike until they have obtained guarantees of a minimum wage of five shillings ($1.25) for men, or until the district boards, as provided by the bill, arrange acceptable terms.

The Government's persistent efforts to arrange an outside settlement collapsed in a most dramatic manner. Premier Asquith had the greatest difficulty in getting the owners and the men to meet yesterday, and it was only finally on the earnest persuasion of Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, that the owners consented to confer with the men's representatives.

The meeting lasted but a few minutes. The representative of the Scotch miners put forward a demand for a minimum of 5s. 9d. ($1.43) for men and 3s. (75 cents) for boys, whereupon the owners, protesting that they were always being faced by fresh demands, angrily broke up the conference and quit the room, leaving Premier Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Lloyd-George thunderstruck and crestfallen at the unexpected turn of events.

It was under emotion, the result of disappointment at this scene, that the Prime Minister went immediately to the House of Commons to announce the failure of the conference, his speech which evoked the sympathy of the whole house.

What will be the next step in the struggle it is impossible to foretell. By Thursday the Minimum Wage bill will have received the royal assent and have become law. In the meantime the Miners' Federation and the Labor Party will hold meetings to decide upon their future course. It is reported that the Government intends to constitute a National Wages Board, with an independent Chairman, to endeavor to obtain the resumption of work on a five and two shilling basis. It is also reported that the Government put forward this proposal at yesterday's joint conference, and that this was one of the causes which made the owners suddenly break up the conference.

The Minimum Wage bill for miners passed its third reading in the House of Commons by a vote of 213 to 48, amid a scene of great excitement. The House of Lords reassembled at 2:50 A. M. to receive the bill, and on the motion of Lord Herschell it passed its first reading.

Premier Asquith on leaving the House of Common was loudly cheered by all the members. At the beginning of the debate yesterday he had announced that the Government had failed to terminate the coal strike.

"It is," he said, "with profound disappointment that I have to confess to the House that all our labors have been unavailing." In a final appeal to the disputants, the Prime Minister said:

"If, at this fifty-ninth minute of the eleventh hour the parties cannot come to a reasonable arrangement on a matter of relatively small proportions, they will have a very serious account to render to the country. The Government has done all it can."

That Premier Asquith's handling of the crisis is far from meeting with the unanimous approval of his own party was evidenced by the vote on an amendment moved by William Brace, the miner member, that the minimum daily rates of five shillings ($1.25) for men and two shillings (50c) for boys be incorporated in the bill. The amendment was defeated by 326 votes to 83. The minority, which voted against the Government, comprised 45 Liberals and the members of the Labor Party. The Nationalists abstained from voting, and the Unionists voted with the Government.

After the rejection of the Brace amendment the Laborites met and resolved to vote against the passage of the bill on its third reading as a protest against the Government's action.

The House of Commons last night carried a Government amendment, moved by Sydney Burton, President of the Board of Trade, ordering the District Boards to have regard to the average daily rate of wages in fixing the minimum rates.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George followed. He said he greatly deplored the decision of the Laborites and thought that they were incurring grave responsibility in plunging the country into deeper misery. The bill embodied what the miners went on strike for. He quoted from the miners' ballot voting paper, "Are you in favor of ceasing work for the principle of a minimum wage?" That principle, said the Chancellor, was now established for the first time in a great industry.

James Keir Hardie (Independent Labor) declared that the bill was useless for settling the strike and that the miners would not resume until a minimum wage was fixed.

After further debate the bill passed its third reading and was sent to the House of Lords. What will follow its adoption it is impossible to predict. There is a general belief that the coal owners will announce their readiness to reopen the pits and will loyally accept the decisions of the district boards. Whether there will be any general resumption of work on the part of the miners is exceedingly doubtful. Their leaders strongly resent the attitude of the Government and will endeavor to persuade the miners to prolong the struggle as far as it is humanly possible. The leaders argue that they hold a strong position, as during the coming week the discomfort of the general public will be worse than ever.

Talk of Extending the Strike.

Extremists talk of calling a strike of the railway and transport workers to assist the miners. The more moderate urge the taking of a ballot of the men as to the next step. Although the men are coming to the end of their resources, strong feeling prevails among them. Frank Hall, one of the miners' leaders, speaking at a metting at Ripley last night, said that the issues had been so narrowed that practically nothing was left to quarrel about, but the owners were bent on smashing the Miners' Federation, and hence would not agree to anything.

Work was resumed at various pits in Scotland yesterday, those returning to work including many members of unions, and it is believed that if the Government would grant protection to men willing to work there would soon be a resumption in Scotland on a large scale. Trifling outbreaks are reported at various points, but the strike continues to be characterized by a remarkable absence of serious disorders.

In Middlesbrough, which was looking forward to a most prosperous year, everything has come to a standstill. Of the population of 50,000 one-third are receiving relief and the houses of the working classes are being stripped of their furniture in order to provide the inmates with the necessaries of life.

In Ilkeston, Derbyshire, 10,000 of the population or 32,000 are destitute, and hundreds of families are existing in a state of semi-starvation on soup.

All the iron works and furnaces along the Tees have now been closed, adding 25,000 to the grand total of the unemployed.

Notices were given yesterday to 5,000 railway clerks to quit work at the end of this week.

At Cardiff household coal is no longer obtainable, and in other towns and cities prices have soared to a point which none but the richest can afford.

The public baths and washhouses in London and elsewhere are closing, adding to the many tribulations of the poorer people.

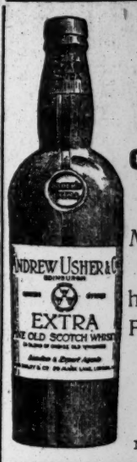
The Hull steam trawlers have found a temporary supply of fuel at French ports, so that fish supplies, which had been kept up by foreign fishermen, will now continue to be abundant.

The race tracks throughout the country are suffering from the lack of trains to carry the public to witness the events. Even for the Lincolnshire Handicap, run yesterday, not a single special train was put on.

One newspaper correspondent draws a contrast between the scenes on the Manchester ship Canal a month ago and at the present time. Four weeks ago hundreds of vessels were discharging or loading cargoes at the wharves and countless freight cars loaded with merchandise were being conveyed over the railroads. Now only the largest steamers come and go.

Along the coasts hundreds of vessels are laid up, both for lack of cargoes and from their inability to obtain coal.

Whether a settlement come sooner or later, it is feared by capable observers that an immense amount of British trade has been irrevocably lost.



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GREEN STRIPE

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Men's Belted Overcoats
for Spring—at Saks'

¶ The influence of Winter styles is noticeable in the prevalence of belt effects for this Spring. This is anything but a matter for regret, for the belt effect is one of the prettiest style innovations of recent years. Its object is not to take from the amplitude of the garment, but rather to emphasize and to control it—and to give that superlatively smart gathered effect at the waist.

¶ In belted overcoats for Spring we are showing an extensive variety of models, fabrics and colorings. Knee length coats and coats that hang a little lower, in both Raglan and regulation shoulder styles, the fabrics embracing Oxford grays, Coverts, blues, browns, and every other color that is popular for Spring wear. The belts are single piece, or combination buttoned effects.

¶ Saks-made, of course—and that means a number of other *of courses*, such as exquisite tailoring and finish, styles that have life and vigor in their lines, and belt effects that are negotiated to perfection, which last is the vital point in the belted feature. The belted coat looks like a well-groomed man, and it is to the well-groomed man that the belted coat particularly appeals.

23.00 to 35.00

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

20 HAVE BEEN SLAIN BY THE AUTO BANDITS

Paris Gang, Which Is Led by Anarchists, Operated in Belgium and Northern France.

WOMAN THEIR ACCOMPLICE

Her Arrest Is Imminent, and Police Are Hunting for Her Associates, Three of Whom Are Known.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 26.—Two hundred detectives have been scouring Paris in a fruitless endeavor to find the six motor car bandits, who yesterday robbed the Chantilly Bank after killing three men and wounding two others.

The police have established several important facts. Several witnesses have identified Carouy, Bonnot, and Garnier, leaders of a gang of desperadoes, as among the men who spread terror at Chantilly.

They have also learned that the bandits had a woman accomplice, who watched outside the bank, and gave them the signal when the coast was clear. She was seen outside the bank at 6 A. M, and remained there until the bandits' car appeared. Then she waved her hand and disappeared.

To-day a man brought to the police a beautifully finished Winchester repeating carbine which his dog found wrapped in an overcoat near a road by the railway at Asnières.

M. Guichard, Chief of the Detective Service, is inclined to believe this was stolen from either Smith & Wesson, the American gunmakers, whose Paris premises were broken into last December, or from a gun shop, which was also robbed, in the Rue Lafayette. Most of the arms stolen from the Smith & Wesson place were subsequently found in the room of a militant Anarchist who was arrested in January in Paris.

The overcoat is a very shabby black raincoat. The identification tag had been torn from the inside pocket.

M. Guichard gave to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent an interesting statement regarding the gang. He was for many years head of the Anarchist Brigade of the Paris Police, and probably knows more about Anarchists and their resorts than any other police official in Europe.

"Among the hundreds of communications received by the police this morning," M. Guichard said, "are inumerable letters and telegrams from persons who claim to have recognized one or the other of the bandit gang in some low apache or drunkard who has come under their notice. But the men we are looking for are of neither the apache nor the drunkard type. They are decently dressed and of good address, and like all Anarchists are teetotalers.

Stole Car for Every Crime.

"The bandits have not got a car of their own, and never had one. It is characteristic of this new form of crime that they have on every occasion stolen the car with which they accomplished their exploits, and abandoned it as soon as they pulled off the coup.

"Thus the car which they used for the Rue Ordener affair was stolen at Boulogne-sur-Seine and deserted at Dieppe. The car concerned in the murder of an Italian at Châtelet-en-Brie was stolen at St. Etienne and abandoned at Lieusaint. The car which they abandoned, owing to a breakdown, at Aignay le Duc on their way to Alais to carry out the assault on the bank messenger, was stolen at Beziers. And yesterday the band played the same game.

"Do you know," continued M. Guichard, "this band has been operating for the past three years, first in Belgium, and later in the north of France? Do you know that they have killed over twenty persons, of whom at least five are to be set down to the account of Bonnot?

"Their modus operandi was the same in Belgium as it has been in France. They stole a car, motored to a house or farm which they intended to loot, and shot down everybody in the place. They are not connected with the London Anarchists, but with the Belgian and Dutch Anarchists, who are infinitely more dangerous.

"Their methods in Belgium and the north of France were the same as in the Rue Ordener robbery, but the Rue Ordener affair is dead. We are only concerned with this Chantilly business now."

The arrest of a woman extremely well known in Anarchist circles and the sweetheart of one of the desperadoes is imminent, and may have important results.

LAND LATE FROM LUSITANIA.

Passengers Growl After Staying Up All the Night Before.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 26.—The passengers on the Cunard steamship Lusitania arrived in London at 10 o'clock this morning, after being up all night, due to the uncertainty of the hour at which the boat would reach Fishguard.

Thus far the Cunard innovation of leaving New York at Tuesday midnight with the avowed purpose of allowing the passengers to eat luncheon in London the following Monday, has proved a failure, mainly owing to weather conditions, but, according to C. F. Sturhahn, a New York insurance man, on the Lusitania's latest trip the weather was good all the way over except for a little fog, which delayed the vessel a few hours at New York.

The Lusitania arrived at Fishguard after 3 o'clock this morning. The special trains left an hour later. Sleep was impossible on the trains, which arrived in London about 10 o'clock with a weary and disgruntled set of passengers.

The slowness of the voyage is ascribed to the fact that the Lusitania needs a Spring cleaning.

MORGAN PLAN CHANGED.

Dutiable Art Objects Not to be Shipped for the Present.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 26.—Michael Nathan, the New York appraiser, who came here on behalf of the United States Government for the purpose of appraising the Morgan art collection prior to its removal to New York, has finished his work and sails on the Baltic on Thursday.

Mr. Nathan, who has been here for ten weeks, declines to talk about his work, saying that all information, so far as he is concerned, must be given out in New York.

However, it is known that for the present nothing on which duty has to be paid will be sent over, but only those art objects entitled to exemption under the law are being sent. Until recently it had been intended to send everything, but now, in accordance with Mr. Morgan's instructions, all objects affected by the tariff are being retained here.

Other passengers on the Baltic include members of the London Symphony Orchestra, over 100 strong, who sail with a collection of valuable instruments for a three weeks' American tour.

Lyle D. Andrews, Treasurer of the London Opera House, who held a similar position with Mr. Hammerstein at the Manhattan Opera House, will also be a passenger on the Baltic. He makes a hurried trip in the interest of Mr. Hammerstein, spending only three days in New York.

ASKS ABOUT REID INTERVIEW.

British Government Questioned as to Article in New York Times.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 26.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir James Henry Dalziel, (Liberal,) the well-known newspaper proprietor, asked whether the attention of Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, had been drawn to an interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES with the American Ambassador to Great Britain, in the course of which the Ambassador was reported to have expressed the opinion that the general political conditions in this country at present were the same as those that prevailed in France before the Revolution, and whether the Secretary would ascertain from the Ambassador whether this interview was accurately described.

Arthur Lee, before the question was answered, asked whether the honorable member was aware that in the original report of the interview, which he held in his hand, no such opinion was attributed to the Ambassador.

Mr. Montague, who answered the question on behalf of the Foreign Secretary, said his attention had not been called to the report until the honorable member sent him a copy. He was sure it was not true.

Sir Henry Dalziel then gave notice that he would call attention to the matter at the first available opportunity.

$8,200 FOR A CHINA GROUP.

High Prices at the Roussel Sale—Kang-Hi Vase Brings $4,000.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 26.—High prices for rare porcelains were obtained at the Georges Petit Galleries to-day, the second day of the sale of the pictures and miscellaneous art objects that belonged to the late Mme. Roussel.

The total sales for the day amounted to $55,037. Almost all the purchases were made by dealers from various cities who attended the sale on behalf of anonymous collectors.

The highest price of the day, $8,200, was paid for a Saxon group, "La Leçon de Chant"—a young man and a girl in the costume of Italian comedy, he touching his lute to the accompaniment of her voice.

The sum of $4,000 was paid for a large vase of the Kang-Hi period. Another piece of the same period, representing two herons, was sold for $2,400.

Large sums were realized for two richly decorated examples of old Saxon porcelain, allegorical figures, representing "Africa" and "America." The former, symbolized by a negro seated on a crouching lion, was purchased for $2,000, and the latter sold for $1,120. It shows a woman, seated upon a crocodile, holding in one hand a horn of plenty and in the other a parrot.

A group of four candlesticks of old Saxon ware, each ornamented with the figure of a child and an allegorical figure representing one of the four seasons, went for $2,400.

Other Saxon porcelains sold were a group showing a cavalier upon a fallen horse, which brought $1,000; a group in colors, "L'Enlèvement d'Europe," which fetched $780; another color group showing a young girl seated on the trunk of a tree and playing a flute, $1,150; a collection of sixty-eight plates, $700; two dog groups, $600; a group comprising candelabra and two vases, $820; a statuette of a nobleman, $700; a statuette of an actor, $619, and a group of Venus and a cupid, in a flower-bedecked chariot drawn by three swans, $430.

An example of Chantilly porcelain sold for $540, and two Frankenthal vases went for $700.

A pair of Hoechst statuettes sold for $980, and a single one for $440. A particularly choice example of Hoechst porcelain, a desk set, sold for $1,740.

A beautiful Sèvres group, representing Pygmalion adoring the statue he had fashioned, was knocked down for $1,000.

A piece of Lorraine porcelain, a bust of Louis XV., after Le Moyne, was sold for $720.

BERLIN POISONERS ON TRIAL.

Sellers of Wood Alcohol Accused of Killing 89 Persons.

BERLIN, March 26.—The trial began to-day of five men accused of being responsible for the wholesale wood alcohol poisoning at Christmas among the inmates of the Municipal Night Shelter for the Homeless. The indictment, which specifies 89 cases of death and 5 of total blindness from this cause, alleges the violation of the Pure Food law by the preparation and selling of harmful substitutes, thus causing serious bodily harm. Another clause of the indictment charges fraud and attempted fraud. The technicalities of the law do not permit the bringing of more serious charges.

The accused persons are a druggist named Scharmach, who prepared the deadly spirits, two salesmen named Zastrew and Meyen, and the saloonkeepers Redomske and Dahle, who mixed and retailed what was called rum, and other cheap liquors.

Eighty-nine, given as the number of deaths, was decided on merely for convenience. Many more deaths are known to have been due to wood alcohol poisoning. The sale of the poisonous liquor has been going on for years.

Christian Gottfried A. Traeger.

BERLIN, March 26.—Christian Gottfried Albert Traeger, member of the Reichstag from Oldenburg and "Father of the House," died to-day in his eighty-second year. Herr Traeger, who belonged to the Radical Party, had been a member of the Reichstag since 1874. He was also at one time a Deputy in the Prussian Diet. He was born in Augsburg on June 12, 1830, and was a lawyer. He was a prolific poet and collaborated in the translation into German of the poems of Robert Burns. He also wrote several plays.

CANAL AIDS AMERICA, SAYS HERR BALLIN

Sure Our Merchant Marine Will Boom, but Questions Large Benefit to Europe.

HOPES FOR FAIR RATES

Hits at Our Government "Inquisition" and Believes We Will Gain Tolerance as Trade Fleet Grows.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, March 26.—Herr Ballin contributes to to-day's Berliner Tageblatt an interesting article on the Panama Canal.

The Managing Director of the Hamburg-American Line does not appear to be particularly enthusiastic over the importance of the new waterway for European shipping concerned, and denies the report that he is intending to inspect the canal, "because such a trip, while an interesting thing, perhaps, for engineers, is hardly justified from a business viewpoint."

In expressing the belief that the completion of the canal would result in a very considerable growth in American merchant marine, Herr Ballin takes occasion to lecture the American authorities for their "constant annoyance of foreign shipping corporations." He said that although it is gratefully acknowledged by the people of the United States that these companies have played a great part in the Nation's prosperity, they "must submit to inquisition at the hands of the Federal Government as to whether they are at liberty in their own countries to conclude mutual agreements for the exclusion of ruinous competition."

"It can only be hoped," continues Herr Ballin, "that America will soon have created a great merchant marine of her own in order to understand the 'imponderabilia' requisite for the maintenance and protection of a mercantile fleet, and thus secure a more intelligent conception of the importance and benefits of such a fleet."

How large a percentage of German traffic from the western coast of both Americas, including the heavy shipments of saltpetre, would pass through the canal depends, Herr Ballin points out, on the rates which the United States Government decides to impose. He thinks the healthy common sense of Americans will "provide against a prohibitive tariff."

Fixing the tariff, he said, is a simple matter of comparing the expense imposed upon the shipper for coal, insurance, and wages in using the Straits of Magellan, and then imposing a rate such as would make it advantageous to send via Panama.

Herr Ballin admits that the great European shipping lines are scanning the horizon with a view to discounting both the advantages and disadvantages of the canal, but he says there is no real ground for supposing that they are tumbling over one another to establish "new lines" to meet the forthcoming "heavy increase in traffic."

The view is finally expressed by the steamship official that in the inevitable rate competition which the transcontinental railways will inaugurate to meet the canal rivalry, the shipping lines will win the day.

Herr Ballin was recently informed by Col. Goethals at Hamburg that the canal would be ready for the passage of merchantmen of medium size in August, 1913, but that the official opening, especially for American warships, would not take place until the beginning of 1915.

WALES'S STAY IN PARIS

Due to King's Desire That His Son Shall Have a Good French Accent.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 26.—It is understood that the Prince of Wales will go to Paris next Monday and will stay with the Marquis de Breteuil, who was an intimate friend of King Edward.

The Prince is already an excellent French scholar, but King George is specially desirous that his son shall perfect his accent, and the visit to Paris was accordingly arranged.

The services of an eminent professor, M. Escoffier, have been obtained for the Prince's French studies. While in Paris the Prince will attend such theatrical performances as are deemed suitable by his temporary guardians.

STONES WERE SERVED OUT

Also Hammers—Evidence Against Accused English Suffragists.

LONDON, March 26.—Mrs. Pankhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, joint editors of Votes for Women, and Mrs. Mabel Tuke again appeared at the Bow Street Police Court to-day to answer to the charge of conspiracy and inciting to commit malicious damage to property.

A prisoner who is serving a term in Holloway Jail after conviction for window smashing testified that bags of stones and hammers had been served out to herself and others from the Suffragette headquarters, with orders to break windows. The prisoners were again remanded.

A special sitting of the County of London Sessions opened to-day for the trial of 126 women who had been committed for trial by Police Court Magistrates in connection with the window-smashing raids in London on March 1 and March 4.

The Court had the appearance of a busy railroad station. Most of the defendants were equipped with capacious trunks, traveling rugs, and heaps of baggage, which were piled around the walls of the courtroom.

Travers Humphreys, counsel for the Treasury, in his speech for the prosecution, declared that the raids were an organized attack on property, and could not be tolerated.

Judge Wallace sentenced a succession of Suffragettes to terms ranging from four to six months' imprisonment. In some cases, in which the women undertook not to repeat the offense, they were bound over to come up for judgment if called upon.

LIBELOUS POSTCARD CHARGE.

Alleged Wealthy American Remanded Without Bail in London.

LONDON, March 26.—A man calling himself Charles Henry Unverzagt and describing himself as a wealthy American mine owner, was remanded in custody to-day at the Bow Street Police Court on a charge of sending a libelous postcard to Miss Winifred Smith.

Unverzagt has been staying at a London hotel, where he was arrested last evening. When he was charged he did not make any reply.

Only formal evidence of arrest was given at to-day's hearing. The police have learned that Unverzagt resides in British Columbia.

Kaiser Reviews Austrian Fleet.

VIENNA, March 26.—The German Emperor, on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, reviewed the assembled Austrian fleet of thirty ships at Pola to-day. Archduke Franz Ferdinand met the imperial party, which landed and inspected the fortifications. The Hohenzollern proceeded for Corfu this evening.

POPE TO TAKE A REST.

General Audiences Likely to be Suspended Until After Easter.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, March 26.—Pessimistic reports concerning the health of the Pope are unfounded.

His Holiness is indisposed owing to a slight cold, combined with fatigue due to his reception of 4,000 children last Sunday, and the doctors advise a short period of rest.

ROME, March 26.—The condition of Pope Pius is practically unchanged. He suffered a slight rise in temperature this evening, but his general condition is considered quite satisfactory. The bronchial congestion has diminished and the physicians announce that there are no alarming symptoms.

It is now expected that the suspension of general audiences will be further extended until after Easter, so as to give the Pope a thorough rest.

The Pope received in the course of this morning Cardinal Casimiro Gennari, Mgr. Sansoni, Bishop of Cefalu, Sicily, and Mgr. Secchetti, Bishop of Smyrna. With the last named he had a long and interesting conversation in regard to the situation in the Smyrna diocese, especially in case of an attack by an Italian fleet.

HONOR FOR DR. GOEHRE.

British Iron and Steel Institute to Award Carnegie Medal to Him.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 26.—The Council of the Iron and Steel Institute has decided to award the Andrew Carnegie Gold Medal of the Institute this year to Dr. Paul Goehre, the distinguished metallurgist of Aachen.

Edward Terry Very Ill.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 26.—The condition of Edward Terry, the actor, who is suffering from acute neuritis, is worse this evening and is now very grave.

An Aeroplane Height Record.

CHARTRES, March 26.—The French aviator Frantz, carrying two passengers, created a new record to-day by attaining an altitude of 6,971 feet in his biplane. No such height had previously been reached by an aeroplane with two passengers.

CAVALRY CHASED DIPLOMAT.

Impatient British Minister Taken for a Bold Auto Smuggler.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LISBON, March 26.—Sir Arthur Hardinge, British Minister to Portugal, had a curious adventure last night on his return to Lisbon from a trip into the country in a motor car. Like every one else he was stopped at the city gates by the customs officials. There were many other cars to be examined, and Sir Arthur, after waiting some time, lost his patience and instructed his chauffeur to go on. This he did at top speed.

The customs officers, thinking the British Minister was a daring smuggler, sent a squadron of lancers in hot pursuit. At the same time instructions were telephoned to various military posts to stop the car.

After proceeding a good distance, Sir Arthur found his car hemmed in on every side by troops, whose attitude was distinctly threatening. Then he ordered the car stopped. The Portuguese officers, after verifying the identity of the Minister, offered profuse apologies, and the motor car proceeded to its destination.

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Extraordinary Spring Sales
Now in Progress in Our MAIN Building.

Devoted to Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Everything for Sport, Pianos, Talking Machines, Sewing Machines, Groceries, Wines, etc.

"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money than Elsewhere."

$30,000 to Charity — WE give this amount and we ask OUR CUSTOMERS to tell us by their VOTES which charitable and benevolent institutions, societies and churches shall receive this money. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO VOTE.

Double L.M. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

EXTRA QUALITY

DUNLAP & CO.

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

CELEBRATED HATS

Fully in keeping with their established reputation for Style and Quality.

NEW YORK
Chicago Philadelphia
Agencies in All Principal Cities

Silk Lined and Silk Faced Black and Oxford Spring Overcoats at the special price of $15. Neat, refined garments, lined throughout with pure, rich Merveileux silk---can't you imagine the luxurious feeling of a coat like these?---then consider their price---$15.

On Sale at All Stores.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY, at 49th St. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125th STREET, at 3d Ave.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.

Harlem Store Open Evenings.

Smith Gray & Co.

Endorse

Frisbie Collars

Twenty-Five Cents for Two

Who dares face Easter without new collars?

And since the need exists and the supply must be—why not the best—why not FRISBIE COLLARS?

FRISBIE COLLARS, being cold water double shrunk and steam dried, hold their shape and size, do not wrinkle, and give long, sure service.

FRISBIE COLLARS fit and give comfort because of the double shrinking and because the designing produces a perfect neck conformation in the shaping, such as no other collar does or can give.

FRISBIE COLLARS will look better, fit better, wear longer and give you more general all 'round satisfaction than any other collar you can buy.

At twenty-five cents for two, they give a value in service alone equal to that to be had in any other collars at twice the price. Try two today.

Twenty-five Cents for Two

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

An Unbiased Story of

Conditions in the Coal Region of Pennsylvania

Where the question of a strike is hanging in the balance. The New York Times sent an unprejudiced observer to report what he found there. It will be found in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

'NELLIE BLY' PLEADS VAINLY IN COURT

Judge Hough Adjudges Her in Contempt and Imposes a Fine of $600 on Her.

SHE DEFENDS HER CONDUCT

Insists That Her Defiance of the Referee in Bankruptcy Was in Creditors' Interests.

Following months of litigation over the Ironclad Company, Mrs. Elizabeth Seaman, otherwise known as Nellie Bly, its former President, was adjudged in contempt of the Federal authorities yesterday, and Judge Hough, in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, fined her $600. Of this amount $100 is to go to the Government and the rest to the Ironclad Company's bankrupt estate. Mrs. Seaman has until Saturday to pay the fine or go to jail.

Mrs. Seaman made an eloquent plea in her own behalf when Judge Hough asked her what she had to say in defense of her attitude. Advancing toward the bench, she said:

"I can't think that I am in contempt of court. How can I be in contempt of my only friend. I may have been impudent to Mr. Tillney, but I did not mean to be. I did not know that he represented the court in these proceedings. I answered all questions put to me as best I could, for my mind was in a daze over all the mass of papers and evidence. Throughout all the proceedings and all the wrangling my only concern has been the welfare of my unsecured creditors. It is for them that I have been fighting.

"Perhaps I have done wrong, but it was only through a desire to fight the men who have slandered me in court and out. The representatives of the secured creditors have plotted to cheat me, wreck me, crush me. I have been told that I would be sent up for perjury. They have not treated me fairly; they have even served me with papers in court, which was not right. This case means twelve years of my life work wasted.

"I am not fighting the court, but these men. They are powerful and I am weak. They have money and I have none. I have given my time, money, health, and, I fear, my mind to these proceedings. Although I may have been impudent, I did not know that Mr. Tillney represented the court. I thought he was for the secured creditors. If I had known that he represented the court I would have been different to him.

"My company was not bankrupt when the petition was filed against it. Had I got a chance I could have saved it, but these men, whose claims were safe, closed down on me and crushed me. I can't be in contempt unless I defy the court, can I?"

Judge Hough assured her that she would have to defy the court in order to be in contempt. Her voice growing slightly stronger, Mrs. Seaman concluded by saying:

"I will fight these wreckers until the breath leaves my body and until my unsecured creditors' claims are secured. It is a fight to the finish against these men who are striving to ruin me."

Robert E. Tillney, the referee in the bankruptcy proceedings of the company, recommended to the court that Mrs. Seaman be held in contempt. He said that she had been an unwilling witness and had refused to answer many of his questions, and those asked her by Adolph Kiendl, the trustee for the property.

Judge Hough, who was asked to come over from Manhattan to sit at the proceedings in the Brooklyn Federal Court in order that Mrs. Seaman could not raise the question of having an unfair trial, told her that her ignorance of the knowledge of the referee holding a judicial office was no excuse for her treatment of him. He added that he knew that Mr. Tillney had always been patient and tolerant with her.

On March 8 Mrs. Seaman was adjudged in contempt of court and was told that her conduct during the intervening time between that date and yesterday would go a great way toward the court determining the penalty.

When Judge Hough imposed the fine Mrs. Seaman seemed to stagger for an instant and leaned for support on her chief lawyer, James Allen, who was standing beside her. She quickly recovered herself, bowed to the Judge and left the court.

JUST TWO ROSALSKY BOMBS

And the Second Was a Real Bomb, Police Declare.

It was learned yesterday on the authority of a high police official that despite the reports to the contrary only two bombs have been mailed to Judge Rosalsky within the last twelve days, one of them the one that was delivered to Judge Rosalsky at his apartments in the Hendrick Hudson a week ago last Saturday night and the other, intercepted in the mails, sent to him a week ago to-day.

Judge Rosalsky as well as the police denied that a third bomb had been mialed to him or sent to him by any other means. He only knows of the two he said, and he added that the second bomb, which was mailed on last Wednesday, was as dangerous as described.

Deputy Commissioner Dougherty continues to devote nearly all of his time to the Rosalsky case and the opinion around Headquarters is that he has made more progress toward its solution than the general public seems to think. Neither Commissioner Waldo nor Deputy Commissioner Dougherty would discuss the case yesterday.

RAID THIEVES' STOREHOUSE.

Police Hope They Have Found Headquarters of Warehouse Robbers.

Information reached the police of the Bedford Avenue police station Williamsburg yesterday that a number of men were every night driving up to an apparently empty store at 136 South Third Street, unloading cases of goods and then loading up with other cases and driving away. A woman employed at an institution across the street had noticed them and had become suspicious of their actions.

Detectives O'Connor and Kavanagh were sent to investigate shortly before noon and found the doors locked and peep-holes cut through the shutters of the windows. Hammering was going on inside, but when the detectives knocked admission was refused them. They kicked the door in and found the entire shop littered with large cases and two men hard at work opening some of them.

As soon as they saw the detectives, they made a dash for the backdoor. The detectives rushed after them and the men turned and snatching up pieces of board began to fight desperately. The detectives overpowered them and took them to the police station, where they gave their names as Isaac Rader of 241 Rivington Street, Manhattan, and Benjamin Weiner of 61 Lewis Street. They were locked up on the charge of grand larceny.

The cases were found to contain $10,000 worth of goods, which the police believe had been stolen from department stores and jobbers in Manhattan. They hope that by these arrests they have discovered the headquarters of one of the gangs which has been robbing right and left in the downtown wholesale district. They said last night that they believed that this store had been rented for $9 a month as a convenient place where the stolen goods could be divided into packages for disposal with "fences" in this and other cities.

MACVEAGH DIDN'T TESTIFY.

Came from Washington for Parr Suit to Find It Discontinued.

Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, Congressman Tawney and Secretary of War Stimson came from Washington yesterday to appear as witnesses in the suit brought before Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court by Smith Thompson, Jr., against Richard Parr, who was paid $100,000 by the Government for exposing the sugar frauds.

Mr. Stimson, as special attorney, conducted the prosecution of the American Sugar Company for the Government.

Thompson sued to recover $25,000 from Parr on the ground that he had furnished the information upon which the Government based its suit. His complaint recited an agreement between himself and Parr by which he was to receive the sum named out of the amount received by Parr. One of Thompson's allegations was to the effect that he also had enlisted the influence of Congressman Tawney and Secretary MacVeagh in having the award to Parr increased from $50,000 to $100,000.

It was this latter allegation which called for the presence here of the trio of Washington officials. They were not needed as witnesses, however. Unexpectedly Mr. Thompson withdrew his complaint and then Justice Greenbaum instructed the jury to find for the defendant.

DANCES IN SCHOOLS, HIS PLAN

They Would Promote Happy Matches, Says Clarence A. Perry.

Speaking upon the subject, "How shall we guide young people in their mating?" Clarence Arthur Perry of the Russell Sage Foundation made yesterday afternoon a plea before the New Jersey State Conference of Charities and Correction in Orange for movable desks and chairs in public schools, in order that classrooms may be turned into dance halls under proper supervision, and the young men and women of a community have an opportunity to meet in social gatherings without menace to their morals.

"At the great military and naval academies," said the speaker, "instruction in dancing forms a regular part of the curriculum. There are few private schools which do not give a social as well as an educational training. Why should not our public schools also give this larger service to society?

"The advantages from a moral standpoint of including instruction in dancing in some part of our public school work," Mr. Perry declared, "are many. In the first place, if the teaching of dances were in the hands of the physical training instructors or other experts, the dances themselves could be made more artistic, more beautiful and more valuable. When responsible teachers of dancing set the styles and the ballroom manners of our young people the "turkey trot" and the 'bunny hug' will be considered bad form. Every dancer knows that in the open, lively, rollicking figure or movement there is no opportunity for immodest behavior, and the more difficult the dance is the more pride the young people take in performing it."

H. T. PECK SUED AGAIN.

Esther Quinn Starts Another Action for Breech of Promise.

Esther Quinn, whose suit for $50,000 damages for breach of promise against Harry Thurston Peck was dismissed Friday by Supreme Court Justice Platzek, has started a new suit. Her first action was dismissed because of technical defects in the complaint, which was drawn by Daniel O'Reilly, who was her attorney when the action was started, but who has since been disbarred.

Charles Lex Brooke, who has replaced O'Reilly as attorney in the case, stated yesterday that the new complaint avoided the technical errors which had caused the dismissal of the first one. He said that he would take all necessary steps to bring the case to a speedy trial. The new complaint, Mr. Brooke stated, was served on Peck, who was formerly Anthon Professor of Latin at Columbia University, yesterday.

81 INSTANTLY KILLED IN MINE EXPLOSION

Eleven Men Working Near Shaft at Jed, West Virginia, Only Ones to Escape.

MINE INSPECTED ON FRIDAY

Pronounced Safe at That Time and Authorities Are Unable to Explain Cause of the Upheaval.

WELCH, West Va., March 26.—Eighty-one men were killed to-day by a gas explosion in the Jed Coal and Coke Company mine at Jed, West Va., six miles from here. Only eleven men escaped alive, and one of those died within an hour after being brought to the surface.

To-night thirty-three bodies had been located. Exploring parties will have covered all of the mine by 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, and expect to have all the bodies out by noon.

When the explosion took place probably only the eleven men working at the foot of the shaft had a chance for their lives. They made their way up the cages which were not damaged. Though some of the blades of the fans were shattered, they continued to operate with the result that enough air was present to admit searching parties immediately.

Less than half an hour after the news of the explosion had been communicated to this place relief measures were started. Oxygen helmets and other appliances were rushed from the plant of the United States Coal and Coke Company, a United States Steel Corporation mine near-by, a Government rescue car en route to Huntington, W. Va., was turned back on telegraphic orders from Washington and another car was started from Pittsburgh. The first car reached here shortly after noon.

State mine inspectors promptly organized rescue parties and began the exploration of levels. As the gases were cleared out and they began search of the lower levels they came upon the bodies of the miners. It is believed they were all killed instantly.

Other mines sent experienced foremen to lead hundreds of volunteer rescuers who flocked to the scene as the news spread. The usual scenes of suffering which attend mine disasters were lacking here to-day. The families of the miners remained within their homes, overcome with grief.

The mine was inspected last Friday and pronounced safe. Preliminary investigations to-day have not divulged the cause of the explosion. Some local mine men are inclined to regard it as a physical phenomenon. Barometers in this vicinity have been showing unusually low readings for the last week without the usual atmospheric changes.

The families of the dead men are in sore straits. Work has been very slack at the mine. Outside aid will be asked.

MRS. DODD WINS A DIVORCE.

Wife of Metropolitan Opera Co. Secretary to Get $1,200 a Year Alimony.

After hearing testimony yesterday afternoon Supreme Court Justice Page instructed counsel for Mrs. Adele Sturges Dodd to prepare an interlocutory decree of divorce in her favor, allowing alimony of $1,200 a year from her husband, Frank N. Dodd, Secretary of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Mr. Dodd's income is $8,000 a year and his wife has about $1,000,000 in her own right, which she inherited from the estate of her grandfather, Benjamin H. Trask.

Mrs. Dodd won her divorce on testimony given by a number of her friends against her husband and the co-respondent, Genevieve Carey.

ROBBERS BY REQUEST.

Prisoners Declare Detectives Urged Them to Hold Up a Woman.

At the request of District Attorney Whitman, Assistant District Attorney Buckner has started an investigation into the cases of Frank Parisi of 66 Catharine Street and Raphale de Baise of 169 Mott Street, who were arrested on March 16 for robbing Ella C. Nichols of 28 Amsterdam Avenue as she was leaving the Germania Bank.

The defendants complained to Mr. Whitman last Saturday that they were the victims of a police plot, alleging that they had been asked to rob Miss Nichols by two detectives, who had arrested them immediately after they had done so. They were taken before Mr. Buckner yesterday and signed affidavits to the effect that they could identify the two detectives.

Mr. Buckner will give the defendants a chance to identify the detectives.

University Gets Noble's Law Library.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 26.—By the will of Gen. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior under President Harrison, filed to-day, his law library will go to Washington University and his other books to the public library of Columbus, Ohio. A bequest of $1,000 was also made to the Columbus library. Part of the estate, the value of which is not known, was left in trust to Lily Acton Hick of Columbus.

A RUMINANT STEEPLEJACK.

Harks Back to Flagpoles He's Climbed from Aloft on The Times Building.

William Johnston, a steeplejack employed by Robert Merrill, climbed to the top of the tallest wooden flagpole in New York and sat perched there for thirty minutes yesterday while he put in position on top of the pole a large bronze globe, which he had previously taken down to be polished and repaired.

The flagpole was one familiar to most residents of the city. It projects from the roof of the tower of the Times Building. When Johnston reached the top and the bronze globe had been sent up to him on a block and tackle arrangement he started to tear away the paper wrapping in which it had come back from the repair shop. A strong wind was blowing from the east, and the bits of paper fluttered far out toward the Hudson.

These attracted the attention of many Broadway strollers, and for the last twenty minutes of the steeplejack's work he was watched by hundreds of persons congregated in Times Square and along Forty-second Street.

On his way up the flagpole Johnston worked putty into all cracks and weather markings, and on his way down he gave the pole a coat of paint. As he worked his way down the pole he remarked that there was hardly a flagpole visible on a high building in any direction that he hadn't climbed in his day.

"And you can put it in the paper," he said, "that there's not another wooden flagpole in the city as high as this one or as stanch in build, taking it from the base to the top.

"It was quite a treat to sit upon that pole and look at the other places I have been. I was almost looking down on St. Patrick's spires, where I helped to string electric lights for the Cardinal's reception.

"And away over the Queensboro Bridge I could see the flagpole, 175 feet high, made out of the main mast of one of the Shamrocks. I worked four days on top of that putting on a weather vane weighing a quarter of a ton. Sir Thomas Lipton donated the pole to the city, and they put it up in the Queensboro Bridge Plaza after pouring a hundred tons of concrete into its hollow interior to reinforce it.

"Looking downtown I could see the faces of the clocks in the Metropolitan tower. I washed their faces once, and I guess my next job will be to do it again."

GOT EX-BUTLER IN FRANCE.

With Stolen Jewels He Is Said to Have Set Up as a Restaurateur.

Victor Scholtisseck, a Swiss, 34 years old, was brought back yesterday on the French liner Rochambeau in the custody of Detective Sergt. Edward Schenck of St. Louis on a charge of grand larceny in St. Louis last June At that time Scholtisseck was a butler in the house of Louis Yeckal, a wealthy merchant in St. Louis, and when he disappeared $600 in cash and about $3,400 in jewelry was missed at the same time. The man was traced to New York by the St. Louis police, who discovered that he had sailed for Antwerp on one of the Red Star liners.

Later he was tracked down by the Belgian police, and taking alarm, he moved to France, where he settled at Epinal, a town of 2,500 inhabitants, near the Belgian frontier. He disposed of the jewelry in Brussels, the detectives said, and with the money he bought a restaurant at Epinal.

Detective Sergt. Schenck said that when he arrived at Epinal in February to bring the prisoner back to America he was surprised to find that the French police had allowed Scholtisseck to make over his restaurant and all his property to two French lawyers, who had defended him in his fight against extradition. There was not a cent left, the Sergeant said, and all the prisoner had when he landed yesterday was a pair of old shoes done up in newspaper and tucked under his arm. His examination by the customs officers did not take long.

On board the ship the prisoner was confined in the jail, which is located right in the eyes of the ship on the lower deck, so that he was in a position to feel the deep dives made by the Rochambeau bucking the heavy westerly swell on her way across.

GOT CHAUFFEUR'S $500.

Swindler "Hired" Man and Made Him Put Up Security.

George L. Lewis, 61 years old, living at Locust Valley, L. I., who is said to be one of the most dangerous confidence men the authorities of this county have ever had to contend with, pleaded guilty to petty larceny yesterday before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions after Assistant District Attorney Wellman had proved that he had served many terms in prison and had swindled at least four persons in this city out or sums of money ranging from $100 to $500.

Mr. Wellman had shown the jury how Lewis had advertised for a chauffeur, saying that he desired the services of an experienced man to run an automobile at $22 a week. Maurice Hogan of 260 West Sixteenth Street answered the advertisement, and upon meeting Lewis was taken to a garage uptown, where he was shown an Alco car. He also told Hogan that he would have every night off, and took him to a tailor's, where he was measured for a complete chauffeur's outfit. Lewis then said that Hogan must give $500 security before he would employ him. Hogan did so, and the next day went to visit Lewis at the Continental Hotel, where he was informed that Lewis had left, giving them a worthless check in payment for his board. Hogan then went to the garage, where he was informed that the automobile did not belong to Lewis.

After receiving two additional complaints Mr. Wellman employed Detective Zerlip to run down the man, and Zerlip answered an advertisement similar to the one which Hogan had answered and found his man. Lewis was remanded until April 4 for sentence.

GIVES PULPIT TO ST. JOHN'S.

Miss Olivia Phelps-Stokes Provides One for Outdoor Services.

The Cathedral of St. John the Divine is to have an out-door pulpit, after the style of some English cathedrals, and somewhat like the pulpit on the Huntington Close, a part of Grace Church at Broadway and Tenth Street. The cost is to be $15,000, and at the monthly meeting of the trustees yesterday it was announced that the entire sum has been given by Miss Olivia E. Phelps-Stokes in memory of her sister, Caroline Phelps-Stokes.

Plans for the Chapel given by Mrs. George L. Rives, in memory of her father, were presented by the architect, Thomas Hastings, and approved. This Chapel is to cost $100,000 and will be located on the north side of the Cathedral choir, completely filling the space on that side. The other Chapels there are the Huntington and the King. Only two of the seven now remain to be provided for.

Formal consent was given yesterday by the trustees to the sale of Bishop Greer's house in Gramercy Park, where Bishop Greer now lives, and it is stated that the Bishop will move out by June 1. He has not yet determined where he will move to. The trustees of the fund, the house being the property of the diocese, felt they ought to take advantage of the rise in Fourth Avenue property. It was voted yesterday to enter at once upon consideration of plans for a permanent residence of all future Bishops of New York. It is to be located on the Cathedral grounds, but the exact site is yet to be determined.

TACK THREAT ON HER DOOR.

Gangsters Try to Intimidate Woman Who Accuses Man of Burglary.

Suspicious developments in the case of Salvatore Defizzio, who the police of the East 104th Street Station declare is a member of the "Carbarn Gang" and who is charged by Mrs. Lena Gentele of 406 East 101st Street with burglary, led Magistrate Butts, in the Harlem Court yesterday morning, to issue instructions to the police to protect the woman from intimidation. She entered the Magistrate's chambers and in great fear showed him a note that she found tacked on her door when she was leaving the house:

If you go against our friend it will go hard with you THE GANG.

She also complained of the action of a young Italian who accosted her as she came to court and whispered a threat. The Magistrate ordered the arrest of this youth, who said he is Michael Gerardo of 406 East 101st Street, on the charge of intimidating a witness. Gerardo was arrested in court by Detective Donovan and held in $1,000 bail for examination to-day. Defizzio was held without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Gentele said that Defizzio and another man broke into her apartment on Saturday afternoon in her absence, that she returned and surprised them, and that she was beaten by Defizzio, who left his hat behind him when he ran out.

Acquitted of Wonman's Murder.

BOSTON, March 26.—The jury which heard the evidence in the case of the three persons charged with being concerned in the death of Marie A. Bolduc of Manchester, N. H., returned a verdict of not guilty in the Superior Court. The defendants were Mrs. Annie M. Reed of Boston, charged with being the principal, and Dr. John D. Ferguson and Missionary Mary A. O'Neil of Manchester, indicted as accessories before and after the fact.

COMPLETES POST SYSTEM.

Waldo Sends Sixteen New Policemen to West 152d Street Station.

Commissioner Waldo announced yesterday that he had completed the stationary post system in Manhattan by assigning sixteen policemen who have just been graduated from the School of Recruits to duty at the West 152d Street Station. Twenty-eight policemen were graduated from the School of Recruits yesterday, the remaining twelve being sent to various parts of Manhattan.

The West 152d Street Station has been the only station exempt from the fixed post system, so that the sending of the additional policemen will organize new posts in that precinct.

The Commissioner announced the promotion of twenty-seven probation policemen to regular positions, and assigned them to the School of Recruits.

LINENS AT MANUFATCURERS' PRICES

Messrs. Walpole Bros.' Household Linens are woven in their own looms in Waringstown, County Down, Ireland, and have a world-wide reputation.

Walpole Bros. have branches in London, Dublin, Belfast and Melbourne, and New York, retailing the products of their factories direct to the consumer.

Purchasers of these celebrated linens have the absolute assurance of quality and durability which comes from buying from a long-established firm and also the decided price advantage resulting from direct and economical methods of selling. Illustrated list on application.

Walpole Bros.

PURE FLAX TRADE MARK

Irish Linen Manufacturers

Established 1766

373 Fifth Avenue

Corner 35th Street

McGibbon & Co.

(Formerly at Broadway and 19th St.)

Now at

3 West 37th Street

Just off Fifth Ave.

Are Showing Unusually Attractive Creations in

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR

Lace Jabots with and without Embroidery, 55c to 3.50

COLLAR AND CUFF SETS

Voile with Lace Insertion.....75
Real Cluny Lace and Hand Embroidery.....2.00
Val Lace and Hand Embroidery.....3.25

Easter Gifts of Exquisite Daintiness are now on display at very Moderate Prices.

GIMBELS

Luncheon at GIMBELS

Is becoming a fixed incident in many a woman's shopping day. Dainty food, served as you would have it at home, in the pleasant surroundings of the Tea Room. Music.

What About Your Spring Overcoat And Suit, Mr. New Yorker?

Will you rest in fancied security, in the snug comfort of your Winter clothes, until the first warm wave is upon you? Or will you do as hundreds of wise Men have been doing during the last few weeks and choose your Spring Overcoat and Suit from this most satisfactory GIMBEL display?

Here is the "doggy" new "Avenue" Top-Coat, with a rough-and-ready air of smartness all its own, at GIMBELS only, at $35.

Here are other handsome Overcoats in Spring weights for town-and-country wear, and the conventional Chesterfields for dress or business in Oxford gray and black, at $18.50 to $40.

Here is a masterly gathering of Sack Suits in Spring materials, grave and gay, in styles to meet the preferences of all men, at $15 to $45.

All made for Gimbels, by the best tailoring skill in America, and priced in a manner that will give a man the largest possible return on his investment.

Come in and look for yourself. We shall be willing to leave the decision entirely with you.

Fourth Floor

A Superb Display of Dress Hats, $25, $35, $45

That Are the Equal of Those of Paris—
At a Fourth to a Half of Parisian Prices

These Hats, which are the latest creations from our own workrooms, again illustrate the supremacy of Gimbel Millinery. It may seem as though we were overstepping the bounds in saying that these Hats are superior to many of those from Paris—but this statement is warranted, not only because our milliners have creative style-genius, but because they know how to copy Parisian models faithfully. And we have imported the exact materials for the making of these reproductions.

Besides, Gimbel Hats are more beautifully made than those from the *ateliers* of Paris—please examine the exquisite way the underbrims of silk, or the crown coverings of pompadour silk and chiffon, are finished, and how carefully the tiny plaitings and pipings are made.

That Gimbel Millinery is in advance of others shown in New York may be judged by the fact that many Parisian modes are introduced to America by GIMBELS.

French Salon, Third Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

Primarily, Our Policy Is to Please

2d Week of Our March Sale of Satin Damask Linen Table Cloths

Embroidered with Your Initial Without Additional Charge

Thus the prices come down to permit a saving of 25 per cent. on regular prices.

All Linen Table Cloths—Handsome patterns; sizes 71x71 in.; value $2.59; special sale price..... $1.98

Double Damask Table Linen—500 sample pieces: extra fine quality. A large range of handsome designs; size 72x90 in.; value $3.98; special sale price..... $2.39

All Linen Table Cloths—Heavy quality; pretty designs; size 70x89; value $3.25; special sale price..... $2.59

Extra Fine Satin Table Damask; Belgium make; beautiful, exclusive designs:—
72x 72 in.; value $6.75; special $5.00
72x 90 in.; value $7.50; special $5.98
72x108 in.; value $8.25; special $6.98
Napkins to Match, 26½x26½ in.; dozen..... $6.50

All Linen Satin Damask Table Cloths, in a beautiful variety of pretty new designs:—
71x71 in.; Worth $3.98.....$3.00
71x90 in.; Worth $4.75.....$3.75
Napkins to match, 20½x20½; Dozen.....$3.25

Very Fine Satin Damask Table Cloths—Belgium make; many handsome designs, 71x71 in.; value $4.25; special..... $3.50
71x90 in.; value $5.50; special..... $4.50
Napkins to Match; 20½x20½ in.; dozen..... $3.50
24x24 in.; dozen.....$4.50

All Linen Hemstitched Dinner Sets; large size cloth and 12 Napkins to match; value $6.00, at, set..... $4.29

Bloomingdales', Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

Macy's prices are always lower than "Special" advertised prices elsewhere.

Prove it to your own satisfaction to-day, in any department,—the Drug and Toilet Article Department, for instance.

When in a moment of desperation others cut to meet our prices, we in turn cut our prices, and we cut as often as necessary to maintain Macy's reputation for underselling supremacy.

In every case where actual comparison of identical qualities is possible, you find Macy's prices lowest.

Buy at the store that proves it undersells, irrespective of advertisements, irrespective of special sales—buy at the store that undersells every other store to-day, to-morrow and every day.

R. H. Macy & Co.

HERALD SQUARE BROADWAY 34th STREET to 35th STREET NEW YORK

SOFT COAL MEN DRIFT TOWARD STRIKE APR. 1

Miners' Policy Committee Takes No Action Pending Conferences with Operators.

PASTORS APPEAL TO TAFT

Petition to President to Prevent Strike Presented by the Rev. Mr. Macfarland—Strikebreakers Ready.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 26.—Inability to agree again marked the attempts of the bituminous coal miners and operators to-day to fix a two-year wage and working agreement, to take effect April 1.

When the conference adjourned until to-morrow each side stood where it was a week ago, the miners declaring that unless they obtained a 10 per cent. increase in pay and shorter working hours they would not work after next Sunday midnight, when their present scale expires, and the operators asserting they would not grant the demands.

"We told the men it was useless to keep on repeating the demand, for we do not intend to grant them," said R. M. Taylor, representing the Illinois operators. "It would be better for us to shut down than to grant them."

"We are simply drifting to a suspension of business, if not a strike," said Thomas L. Lewis, former President of the United Mine Workers of America. "No progress has been made."

The miners and operators in bituminous fields in States other than Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are dependent upon the present conference for a basis upon which to fixe their wage scales.

The Policy Committee of the Miners' Union is not taking any action in the anthracite situation, pending the outcome of the bituminous dispute.

ASK TAFT TO PREVENT STRIKE.

The Rev. C. S. Macfarland Presents Petition of Churches of Christ.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—President Taft received to-day the petition of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America, asking him to take measures to prevent the closing of coal mines and reminding him that in this age of the world's development "decisions of such moment can no longer be left solely to the limited and classified group of men immediately concerned."

The petition was presented by the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Acting Executive Secretary of the Council and Secretary of the Social Service Commission, who called at the White House this morning.

The Washington Committee of the Federal Council, of which Dr. S. H. Greene is chairman, and Dr. S. H. Woodrow, secretary, co-operated in presenting the petition.

This is the petition:

To the President of the United States:

The Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, in session assembled at new York City, March 22, 1912, in behalf of a constituency representing a large proportion of the Christian Churches in America and of the American people, believing that in so doing they also express the public conscience of the Nation, urge that in case such action become necessary the President take measures to prevent a closing of the mines of the Nation.

It is our profound belief that where interests are involved which so seriously affect the welfare of the whole people, decisions of such moment can no longer be left solely to the limited and classified groups of men immediately concerned.

WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, Chairman.
E. B. SANFORD, Corresponding Secretary.
FRANK MASON NORTH, Chairman of the Commission on the Church and Social Service.
CHARLES S. MACFARLAND, Secretary.

In presenting the petition to President Taft Mr. Macfarland said in part:

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has already co-operated in your efforts for international peace, and we now believe that it is at least equally important that we should express our interest in the maintenance of internal peace. As the churches get back to the causes of social unrest we find ourselves face to face with the confused ethics of the industrial order, and are discovering that the problem is not the simple one of bringing the persuasions of the Gospel to bear on modern industry, because a multitude of economic elements enter into the situation. In other words, we have to deal not only with moral ideas but with an economic system.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America is composed of Baptist Churches, North; National Baptist Convention; Free Baptist; Christian Church; Congregational Churches; Congregational Methodist Churches; Disciples of Christ; German Evangelical Synod of North America; Evangelical Association; Lutheran Church; Methodist Episcopal Church, South; African Methodist Episcopal Church; African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church; Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America; Methodist Protestant Church; Primitive Methodist Church; Moravian Church; Presbyterian Church; Commission on Christian Unity of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Reformed Church in America; Reformed Church in the United States; Reformed Presbyterian Church; Reformed Episcopal Church; Seventh Day Baptists; Society of Friends; United Brethren Church; United Evangelical Church; United Presbyterian Church, and the Welsh Presbyterian Church.

The officers of the Federal Council are Bishop E. R. Hendrix, President; Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Executive Secretary; the Rev. G. Frederick Wells, Assistant to the Executive Secretary; Rivington L. Lord, Recording Secretary; Alfred R. Kimball, Treasurer, and William H. Roberts, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

5,000 STRIKEBREAKERS READY.

Anthracite Operators Say They Will Make No Overtures for Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 26.—Anthracite coal operators announced to-day that there would be no overtures for peace with the miners. Officials of coal companies admitted they had prepared themselves for the closing of all their colleries next Saturday, when the suspension order goes into effect.

Harry Kulp, strikebreaker of this city, said to-day that he had engaged 5,000 men for seventeen different companies, and that all these men would be ready for duty after the first of the month. The suspension order, which is a plan of attack by the miners, means that the cutting of all coal must cease on Saturday.

BILL FOR MINING INQUIRY.

Foster of Illinois Would Create Commission of 11 Members.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Creation of a commission on mining industry to make an exhaustive study of mining conditions in the United States was proposed in a bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative Foster of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining. The commission would consist of eleven members, two Senators, two Representatives, two mine operators, two representatives of the miners, two mining engineers, and one representative of the Bureau of Mines.

The commission would be required to report within two years, and to make a report on general conditions of labor, safety, conservation of resources, the relation between employers and employes, and seek to "discover the underlying causes of dissatisfaction in the mining situation."

MERCHANTS APPEAL TO TAFT.

H. R. Towne's Letter Points Out Losses Caused by Strikes.

A letter has been sent to President Taft by Mr. Henry R. Towne, President of the Merchants' Association of New York, expressing the hope that the President will use his efforts toward a settlement of the differences between the coal miners and operators. Mr. Towne says in part:

"The events of ten years ago showed that such a strike implies the disjointing of industry and commerce throughout the country, widespread physical suffering and increased mortality, and vast loss to employers and employed in all the many industries affected. Those events are not forgotten; by preventing their recurrence you will confer a benefit upon the whole country."

Denies Employing Strikebreakers.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company denies the report from Wilkesbarre, Penn., to the effect that the company is employing strikebreakers with which to operate its mines. The officials say it has not employed outside labor to replace its regular labor in the event of a strike, and has made no plans to do so.

MAD RIOT IN MILL AS STRIKE BEGINS

1,200 Men and Women Fight Savagely in Passaic When Committee Orders Them Out.

TWELVE MILLS NOW AFFECTED

Trouble Spreading as the Industrial Workers Push Their Demands for Higher Wages.

From the office of George Rohlig, Superintendent of the Botany Worsted Mill, the largest mill in Passaic, N. J., if not in the whole State, two girls stepped yesterday morning into the weaving room where about 1,200 men and women were at work. They headed a committee whose demands for increased pay Mr. Rohlig had just promised to meet while refusing to recognize the Industrial Workers of the World. To the workers, who looked eagerly toward the girls, Elizabeth Sering and Helen Tiller, cried:

"Strike! They won't recognize the union. All out!"

Instantly there was commotion throughout the big room, which occupies the second floor of the mill in Dayton Avenue. Men and women dropped their work, many of them reaching for their hats and wraps. Others tried to go on, but in the turmoil they were pushed and shoved out of their places.

There were cries all around for all hands to leave the building and a rush was made for the stairs. Those who wanted to leave and those who didn't were hopelessly mixed up in the crowd and presently a fight began. Girls scratched and pulled at each other's hair, while the men fought with their fists. Mr. Rohlig was helpless to stop the rioting and presently from the crush at the top of the stairs several men and girls were pushed over, losing their balance and falling down the whole flight.

The operatives fought for ten minutes and when the trouble finally subsided it was found that about half of the workers had left the building. Those who had been injured by falling down the stairs were carried into the union headquarters and attended there by Dr. Morris Korshet. The worst hurt was Michael Rodak who had his left arm broken. Most of the others injured were girls who were badly bruised but had no bones broken.

The start of the strike in the Botany Mill was hailed with delight by the strikers in eleven other worsted, woolen, and cotton mills in Passaic, where the workers have been out for nearly two weeks. The Botany Mill employs 8,000 hands, and the organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World, ever since their entrance into Passaic, have been trying to get a start in the Botony Mill. The strikers predicted last night that all workers in the mill would be affected shortly.

With the beginning of the strike in the Botany Mill the attempt of the Industrial Workers of the World to bring the mills of Northern New Jersey under their control has resulted in this situation:

Out of thirty-five mills in Passaic and the immediate vicinity, strikes have been started in twelve. Only about 5,500 or 4,000 operatives are on strike, though their failure to work has enforced the idleness of about an equal number of workers who are not in sympathy with the strike, and are ready to work whenever it can be had.

It was predicted confidently by the strikers last night, however, that the 2,000 hands in the Dundee Textile Company had been organized and would join the strike in a day or two, and it was said also that organizers were among the 12,000 operatives in the handkerchief factories of Passaic, and predicted that these workers would join the strike shortly.

J. Hosey Osborn, Commissioner of Finance of Passaic, Acting Mayor in the absence of Mayor George N. Seger, who is in Atlantic City, issued a statement last night in which he said that the city anticipated no trouble as a result of the strike, and that it should concern itself in it only to the extent of protecting personal and property rights.

He declared that the city would be responsible for any damage done, and this was taken to mean that Mr. Osborn was confident the police force could prevent any violence. Many of the mills near Passaic are across the river in Bergen County, and these places are being policed by Deputy Sheriffs from Hackensack.

In Hackensack the strike of the Schwarzenbach-Huber silk mills continues, about 200 men being affected. Although the men quit work last Friday at the call of two delegates, it was not until late yesterday afternoon that a committee representing the strikers made demands on the owners. They said they would return to work if the mill owners would pay them the same rate of wages that is being paid to the weavers in the company's mills at Hoboken, Bayonne, and Sterling.

This the company refused to do on the ground that the weavers in their other factories are full-fledged weavers, while the majority in Hackensack are not skilled weavers.

About 225 of the 600 girls employed at the Schwarzenbach-Huber mills at Bayonne, who went on strike on March 16, returned to work yesterday at increased wages. The other girls rejected the terms offered by the firm. During the day there was much disorder in the vicinity, and the girls who left thefactory were hampered by the strikers. Clubs were brought into play, and Elizabeth McDevitt of 21 West Fourteenth Street was badly injured. Elizabeth Boloski was also hurt. The police arrested three of the girl strikers and they were fined $2 each by Recorder Mara and ordered not to interfere with the girls at work.

15,000 QUIT MILLS.

Lowell Cotton Manufacturers Lay Off 12,000 Because 3,500 Strike.

BOSTON, March 26.—More than 15,000 persons in New England were idle to-day on account of labor difficulties. The cotton cloth mills of Lowell, employing 12,000 or more, were shut down because of a strike of 3,500 for higher wages; 1,200 operatives at the Globe and Sandford Mills of the New England Cotton Yarn Company in Fall River struck for a 10 per cent. raise; 200 workers of the Kimball Shoe Factory in Lawrence were laid off because of a strike of 300 others for an increase in wages of 15 per cent., and the Hillsborough Woolen Mills in Milton, N. H., employing 30 hands, were closed on account of a strike in some departments for a wage increase. Minor strikes occurred at several other points.

The 500 strikers at the Saco-Pettee Cotton Machine Works in Newton were still out to-day, but a settlement has been agreed upon by the English-speaking employes. Operatives at the Lancaster Gingham Mills, Clinton; the Thorndyke Cotton Mills, West Warren, and the Saxony Worsted Yarn Mills, Nonetun, who struck recently for higher wages, remain out.

A strike of 1,500 Lynn shoe factory employes yesterday for an advance in pay virtually ended to-day by the manufacturers granting the demands.

The situation in New Bedford, where the operatives have been offered a 5 per cent. increase in wages and demand 10 per cent., was uncertain to-night. In some directions a general strike is indicated unless the higher rate is paid. The sixty-seven mills in New Bedford employ 30,000 operatives.

STRIKE VOTE TO BE TAKEN.

Engineers of Eastern Roads Expected to Insist on Demands.

The committee representing the Eastern railroad engineers, who have demanded an 18 per cent. increase in wages, met yesterday and decided to submit the question of a general strike to a referendum vote. Thirty thousand ballots will be printed at once and sent to the different local divisions of the railroads involved. The ballot will read:

Do you authorize your General Committee to call a strike in the event of failure to reach a satisfactory settlement? Yes or no.

A circular explaining the negotiations up to date will be inclosed with each ballot distributed. It is believed that the vote will be "Yes." If a strike is ordered it will come without further notice to the roads. There are 2,000 engineers on the systems involved who are not in the union, but in case of a strike they are expected to quit with the rest.

Grand Chief Stone said that the vote will be counted at a special meeting of the committee in this city on April 10.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey

TRY this experiment for a while. Take a tumbler of Three Star Jameson and water at dinner. Note the increased satisfaction you get from your food and the gratifying improvement in your health. You will quickly see what a sensible beverage it makes when taken in moderation. Tones and invigorates the human system.

Order a Bottle for Home Comfort.

YOUTHS BREAK JAIL AND ROB MAN NEAR BY

Saw Their Way Out of North Bergen Station Cell, with Police a Few Feet Away.

THEN HOLD UP A PASSERBY

Escape to Manhattan on a Ferryboat, Police Believe—Get $25 from Their Victim.

Three youths escaped from the North Bergen (N. J.) Police Station yesterday morning, and after getting away undiscovered held up a citizen within a few blocks of the station house. They took $25 away from him. The young jailbreakers are Joseph Ruppert, 19 years old, of 519 Garden Street, North Hudson; Paul Bindewald, 16 years old, of Van Buren Place, North Bergen, and Walter Kramer, 17 years old, of 682 Adams Street, West New York.

Because of their youth the police had failed to keep as close a watch on them as they do usually on their prisoners. They were in their cells, however, at midnight, when the turnkey made the rounds of the cells, but shortly after daylight they were missing. It was then discovered that they had got away by sawing the bars of one of the cells and then cutting through another steel bar which stood between them and freedom. Although there were several policemen in the station house all the time the youths were sawing their way through the bars no one heard them.

An alarm was sent out to New York, as it was believed the lads had made their way to a ferry and crossed over to Manhattan. Detectives from North Bergen and other near-by places were hurried out to look for the youths, but as yet they have not been found.

While the police were on the hunt for the trio Robert Race of North Bergen reported that while he was on his way home and passing along the Boulevard, between Third and Fourth Streets, he was held up by three youths, who relieved him of $25 and some small pieces of jewelry. Race was able to give a good description of the young highwaymen, and the police recognized in them their young jailbreakers.

Ruppert was arrested for grand larceny, it being charged that he was implicated in the theft of goods from freight cars in tht yards near North Bergen. The other two youths were arrested for thefts.

The escape of the three youths was the first that has occurred in the new station house.

173rd Weekly

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THE STORY OF A GREAT TOBACCO

Origin of One of the Biggest Successes in the History of Smoking

"IT'S DIFFERENT!"

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When the founder of the R. A. Patterson Tobacco Company, a practicing physician of Virginia, invented the tobacco process that has since borne his name, his aim was to so treat a tobacco that it not only would not "bite," that it not only would be harmless, but that it would be absolutely safeguarding in its effects on the mouth and throat. The sliced plug and roll cut put out under the Patterson process soon achieved a wide popularity, and the business established by Dr. Patterson won the reputation, which it holds in the fullest degree, to this day, of representing clean, pure honest tobacco at its best.

One day the manager of the Patterson manufacturing department slipped into his pipe some of the Burley tobacco that had been granulated in the process of manufacture. He liked this granulated form so well that for two years he made this his personal smoke. But a good thing has to be passed along, and this man finally yielded to the temptation of finding out from his friends whether his taste was peculiar or whether he really had made a "find." The result was that before many months he was embarrassed by peremptory requests from many quarters for "more of that wonderful granulated Burley." "It's different," they said, "the most perfect pipe smoke we ever tried."

Then came an experiment with special bags of this "discovery." In a short time every available bag was gone.

It was in this way that the original granulated Burley began its career. It was in this way that Tuxedo tobacco, now famous over the whole land in the green tin, began its astonishing success.

So quick was this popularity that shipments were for years never better than a month behind the orders. While unable to fill orders it was impossible to risk advertising. It is only now, with greatly extended factory facilities, that the Patterson Company is venturing to tell the Tuxedo story—to carry forward with printer's ink the good work done by enthusiastic smokers—and by Tuxedo itself.

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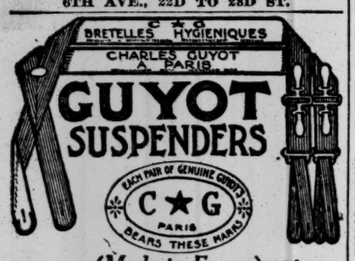

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PACKERS ACQUITTED; PROVISIONS GO UP

Pork and Bacon Advance 15c., Lard 10c., and Swift & Co. Shares Jump Six Points.

JURY GAVE BENEFIT OF DOUBT

Department of Justice Says Decision Makes It More Difficult to Obtain Other Convictions.

CHICAGO, March 26.—The Chicago packers ended a ten years' legal battle with the Government to-day when a jury in United States District Judge Carpenter's court found them not guilty of violating the criminal section of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Whether further investigations into the beef packing industry will be made District Attorney Wilkerson refused to say. He was overwhelmed by the verdict. He had been confident of convictions.

The verdict came after the jury had been out nineteen hours. At no time during the deliberations were the packers in danger. Only three ballots were taken. The first was 8 to 4 for acquittal, the second 11 to 1, and the third was unanimous.

Failure of the Government to prove its case beyond reasonable doubt was responsible for the verdict, several jurors said. They did not review the exhibits in the case. The mass of figures and reports mystified them. To have attempted to untangle them would have been useless, it was agreed.

The verdict was received quietly. Only two defendants, Thomas J. Connors, a Director and General Superintendent of Armour & Co., and Edward Tilden, President of the National Packing Company, were in court when the jury returned its verdict. As soon as the verdict was read the two packers leaped to their feet and shook hands with their attorneys and the jurors. Attachés of the District Attorney's office, greatly depressed, left the courtroom hurriedly. The 200 spectators made no demonstration. In half an hour the room was cleared.

J. H. Edwards of Streator, one of the jurors, discussing the proceedings in the jury room, said:

"We gave the defendants the benefit of the doubt. We did not believe the Government had made out a strong case. The people had not suffered, and we could not see our way clear to convict the defendants under the evidence presented. We did not attempt to analyze the figures presented by the Government, and decided the case on the broad lines of arguments and the testimony which we remembered. We were all nervous and anxious to get home, and avoided any unpleasant debate in the intervals between the ballots."

George T. Buckingham, who throughout the trial represented the Swift interests, said: "The verdict was what I expected. The Government failed to make out a case, and for that reason we declined to offer any evidence."

John S. Miller, counsel for the packers said: "We are extremely grateful. The Government ought to be satisfied also, and this should put an end to the long-drawn-out attack on the beef industry. I could see no other verdict possible under the evidence presented, although, of course, the deliberations of any jury are uncertain."

After the announcement of the verdict in the packers' trial, provisions advanced all around. The rise was 15 cents for pork and bacon, and 7½ to 10 cents for lard.

The addition to the cost of packing house products was attributed on 'Change to active covering by shorts and to sympathy with the bulge in the price of corn.

Swift & Co. shares advanced 2¾ points on the Chicago Stock Exchange an hour before the verdict. After the jury had come in, a further jump upward occurred, making a total advance of six points.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—At the Department of Justice it was freely confessed that the outcome of the trial would make more difficult the Government's task of obtaining convictions under the criminal clause of the Sherman anti-trust law. It was premature, officials added, to forecast the ultimate standing of that clause before courts and juries.

The Government intends to await the outcome of some of the pending prosecutions, including particularly the cases against the United Shoe Machinery Company, the American Sugar Refining Company and the National Cash Register Company.

It was pointed out that only in one instance involving industrial questions had the Government obtained convictions of individuals under the Sherman law's criminal section. That was in the case of the Turpentine Trust which is now on appeal to the Supreme Court.

The acquittal of the packers ends the case. The Government has no appeal.

The attorney general has not yet given consideration to the question whether he will revive the civil proceedings under the Sherman law against the packers which were dismissed by the Government a few months ago.

CURING SOLDIERS WITH '606.'

British Army Surgeon Accomplishing Splendid Results in India.

Neo-salvarsan, which is commonly called "606," from the famous 606th experiment of Dr. Paul Ehrlich, by which he evolved his specific for the spirillar infections of the blood, is being tried with unusual success among the British soldiers in India, according to an article which Capt. E. G. Ffrench, M. D., F. R. C. S. Edin., Royal Army Medical Corps, has contributed to a recent number of The British Medical Journal, Capt. Ffrench is a son-in-law of D. N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert of this city.

Capt. Ffrench is stationed at Ahmednagar Deccan, South India, and finding that a number of his soldiers were suffering from the spirillar infection a few months ago, he obtained several tubes of "606" from J. E. R. McDonagh of the London Dock Hospital.

The specific was received in the form of a yellow powder hermetically sealed in glass ampullae. One end of the glass ampulla was to be broken off by the physician when he was ready to use the specific, and the contents turned out into a glass mortar which had been sterilized.

Capt. Ffrench first dissolved the yellow powder in as small a quantity of ethyl alcohol as possible. To this he added about ten cubic centimeters of very hot water, and then stirred the fluid vigorously until it seemed quite homogeneous. Then he added a small quantity of sodium hydrate (forty grams to the liter) and a few drops of an alcoholic solution of phenolphthalein and enough normal acetic acid to cause the red color of the mixture to disappear. Finally, a few drops of normal sodium hydrate were added until the mixture assumed a faint rose tint.

The mixture was injected into the patient's shoulder with an unusually large-bored needle, the mixture being particularly apt to become sticky and thick, according to Capt. Ffrench. The strictest antiseptic precautions were taken, and the needle boiled in salad oil. All Capt. Ffrench's patients were kept in bed five or six days.

Capt. Ffrench in his article states that he cured a thirty-five-years-old Color Sergeant who had had the spirillar infection for twelve years in four weeks with this mixture, the symptoms not only entirely subsiding, but the patient actually gaining sixteen pounds in weight during the treatment.

A twenty-eight-year-old private who had had the disease for one year after eighteen days had nothing to show of the former infection except a few slight stains of the skin. Since these first cases Capt. Ffrench has treated 120 cases among his soldiers. Every treatment, he says, has been an unqualified success.

INSURANCE ADJUSTER HELD.

Client Claims That Rubin Signed His Name to Draft.

Robert J. Rubin, an insurance adjuster of 78 West 116th Street, went to the Essex Market Police Court yesterday with his attorney, Jacob Frank, and gave himself up to Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy who had taken out a warrant charging him with forgery.

At the request of Mr. Murphy the case was put over until March 29, until he could notify Morris Shatz, of 40 East 112th Street, the complainant, who charges Rubin with signing and endorsing a draft and receipt made payable to him (Shatz), with his name, without his knowledge or consent. Chief Magistrate McAdoo held Rubin in $2,500 bail for examination. The bail was furnished.

In the complaint Shatz says that his home at 40 and 42 East 112th Street, which was insured, was damaged by fire on October 27, 1911. He states that he placed the matter for adjustment in the hands of Rubin, but did not hear anything further of the matter. On the first of February of this year Shatz claims that he was informed by Abraham Meyerhoff, of the Home Insurance Co., of the Bible House Branch, with whom he was insured, that a draft on the company for $425 made to his order in payment of the fire claim had been given to Rubin.

The complaint further states that Shatz learned from William Alsofrom, a steamer passenger agent, of 39 Delancey Street, that the draft on the insurance company made out to him and a receipt signed "Morres Shatz" purporting to be his signature had been presented to him by Rubin.

Shatz says that he has examined the words "Morres Shatz" on the draft and receipts and claims that it is not his signature. At no time, he says, had he given Rubin the power to sign his name to any instrument.

NAMES CARDINAL IN HIS WILL.

Anthony Lammel Leaves $2,000 to His Eminence John Farley.

The will of Anthony Lammel, who died Aug. 26, 1911, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. The petition stated the value of the estate as more than $10,000 personalty. He leaves to the Rev. John R. Reck and to the Church of St. Joseph of Yorkville legacies of unknown value.

To Cardinal Farley he bequeathes $2,000; to the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, $1,000; to the Leo House for German Catholic Immigrants, $500; to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, $500; to the College of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral, $1,000. Antonia Vasek, niece, is the residuary legatee.

BROOKLYN DREAMS OF IDEAL UNIVERSITY

Proposed Institution Across the River Must Be All-Embracing, Report Urges.

EXISTING COLLEGES WON'T DO

Would Cover Whole Educational Life of a Student from Three to Thirty.

The members of the University Club of Brooklyn will take action at a special meeting of the club to-morrow evening upon the report of the special committee appointed on May 13 to look into the subject of establishing a university in Brooklyn. Charles N. Chadwick, chairman of the committee, has written a report, which in part is as follows:

"The question of the establishment of a university in Brooklyn opens up a large field of thought. Unless it carries with it the suggestion of a practical idea, not only from an educational point of view, but also from a financial point of view, it is doubtful if the people of Brooklyn could be made to interest themselves sufficiently to make a university a success.

"The problem of education is one which is engrossing the best thought of the world, and is by no means a settled problem. The old university that Adam Smith speaks of in his 'Wealth of Nations,' which trained men to become carpenters, shoemakers, blacksmiths, etc., was essentially devoted to handwork. The modern German university is a bread and butter school, along the line of professional activity. The English university is a collection of colleges devoted to the humanities and mathematics. And our own American colleges and universities are complex, and still in the stage of growth and development, neither hand schools nor head schools, but something of each. * * * I do not think that any one of the types of universities that exist to-day is just what is needed to produce the very best result. In the broadest sense of the word, a university should have within its control all the means, equipment, knowledge, and wisdom necessary to assist each individual to successfully do his life work in accordance with his own natural endowment.

Should Cover Twenty-Seven Years.

"It should cover the entire range of hand and head activity, and should take into its consideration the whole educational life of a student, from three to thirty years of age—the kindergarten, the elementary or primary school, the secondary school, the vocational school, the college, and the university or the bread and butter school. The trade school, which has for its object no other purpose than to make a man a mechanic or train a woman in domestic economy or industrial handwork, should be as potent a factor in this system as the school of stenography, the law school, the medical school, or the pedagogical training school, and the college or culture school. Every channel of activity, every method of instruction or control and direction should be within the scope and content of this university idea.

"The university as a corporation should contain within itself the various chapters of educational activity, such as now exist in Brooklyn or may be developed there. The Adelphi College, the Polytechnic, and other institutions, as outlined by Dr. Levermore in his communication, should be a chapter; the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, which is the people's college, another chapter; trade schools and continuation trade schools, still another chapter; kindergartens, elementary and secondary schools, another chapter, and, as the work develops and grows, still other or additional chapters, as may appear, should be added and included within the entire scope of this university. It should have a Senate, which should be an educational laboratory, in which all the problems relating to education shall be treated analytically and synthetically.

Can Easily Be Supported.

"Incorporated, it should be a quasi-public corporation, supported both by private endowment and public appropriation. It should seek a site of at least fifty acres of ground, approximately centrally located, yet close to the water, so that the athletic side and the playground idea may not be lost sight of. Its incorporators and trustees should be representative men in the sense that they believe that the problem of education is one to be worked out rather than a problem settled which admits of administration only. The city of Brooklyn, with its 1,500,000 inhabitants, can easily support such an institution, provided the plan submitted to it shall carry with it something that appeals to them as a thing which they very much want.

"Narrowed down to a single statement, if you can convince Brooklyn that you are able to give to it something that will enable every boy and girl to earn a living through an equipment that shall put them in a position to command that livelihood through 100 per cent. of efficiency, by reason of the equipment they have received, and, at the same time, give a training in culture that shall make for power and character, Brooklyn in its turn will give you the money and the opportunity to work out that system of education.

"The future of our country is conditional upon the availability of the normal man. It is the duty of education to give us that normal man. This is the opportunity for the Brooklyn University, and should be its purpose."

STATES FAVOR BIRD LAWS.

Forty-three Now Indorse Federal Protective Measure.

According to the advance report given out yesterday by the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, 111 Broadway, the secret hearings held on March 6 on the Weeks bill, now before the House Committee on Agriculture, and the McLean bill, before the Senate Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game, both of which aim at the Federal protection of migratory birds, showed that forty-three States had come out in support of the measures. Under these circumstances, it was said, the two bills will in all probability be favorably reported. This leaves only five States to be heard from.

"Strong evidence was presented at the hearings," said an officer of the association yesterday, "that the whole country is aroused against present conditions. These migratory birds seldom remain long within the confines of any one State, and it is to the agricultural interest of all States to protect them. The country, obviously, has come to that point of view."

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SHARPSHOOTERS PLAN ATTACK UPON ALLENS

Detective Felts, Confident of Success, Says Outlaws Are Very Near Capture.

NEW JUDGE TAKES HIS SEAT

Hears Protest Against Attachments on Property of Allens and Grants "Poor Exemption."

HILLSVILLE, Va., March 26.—A determined squad of sharpshooting detectives will strike a final blow at dawn to capture Sidna Allen, Friel Allen, and Wesley Edwards, indicted for the murders in the Carroll County Court House.

Detective Thomas L. Felts returned here to-night to direct the sortie. Without hope of arresting Claude Swanson Allen, who he believes has long ago escaped from the mountains, Detective Felts is so confident that the trio of outlaws will be ensnared within the next forty-eight hours that he invited a correspondent to accompany the posse to-morrow.

"The outlook is very encouraging," said Felts to-night. "Claude Allen is probably hundreds of miles away by this time, as had been preparing, anyhow, to go West within thirty days. As for the others, all indications point to their presence in the mountains. They are very near capture."

While the detectives delved in the thicket to-day the rehabilitated court of Carroll County resumed its sitting in the same room where scores of bullet holes dot the walls and dark blotches of blood stain the floor.

On the bench where Judge Massie sat for years was Acting Judge Walter Staples. Beside him were two other new officials, Sheriff George H. Edwards and Prosecuting Attorney Floyd Landreth. Of the old court officials there remained only Clerk Dexter Goad, a gash in his left cheek showing where it was torn by a bullet.

Civil proceedings begun by families of the victims endeavoring to recover damages by attachments on the property of the outlaws occupied the attention of the court. Attorneys for the families of the outlaws protested against drastic measures, which would practically make those families destitute. As the attorneys for the defendants had failed to serve notice on the plaintiffs of their intention to attack the attachments, the matter will be argued in Roanoke on Saturday.

"The temporary interest of the families of the prisoners," Judge Staples said, "need not be conserved at the expense of the permanent interest of the widows and orphans of the victims of this tragedy."

Judge Staples, however, granted to the hitherto wealthy families of the prisoners the "poor exemption," which includes only the bare necessities of life and one hog and a cow.

The defending attorneys declared that Victor Allen, indicted for murder and in jail with his father, Floyd Allen, at Roanoke, did not participate in the tragedy. One of the prosecuting attorneys went so far as to admit that when the grand jury examines witnesses to-morrow to draw new and more complete indictments, Victor Allen may not be re-indicted. None of the witnesses thus far is said to have uttered a word implicating him and it is probable that he will be released from the Roanoke jail to-morrow.

Jasper Allen, whose son Friel is being hunted in the mountains, broke down to-day. Another parent upon whom the tragedy has imposed a heavy burden is the mother of the Edwards boys. She came to town to-day to arrange if possible for the defense of her son Sidna, now in jail at Roanoke. A gingham bonnet partially hid a worn and wrinkled face. Poverty is said to have borne heavily on her of late.

While pathos marked the day's events in court, a humorous letter was received by Detective Felts, postmarked New York. It read:

> Dear Mr. Felts: I will add $1,000 to the reward offered for the capture of Sidna Allen and band of outlaws. I am making this offer through pure justice. For the capture of Sidna Allen alone I will give $300 dead or alive. I am not offering this money myself, as many of my friends have helped me to gather it. Wishing you good luck.
> JUDGE ROSALSKY, $200.
> MAYOR GAYNOR, $100.
> ANDREW CARNEGIE, $200.

The sender omitted, however, to inclose any money.

TORPEDOED BY BLACK HAND.

Mrs. Rossi Ignored Demands and Her Restaurant Windows Suffered.

Three men were in Mrs. Elizabeth Rossi's restaurant at 2,064 First Avenue at 9:30 o'clock last night when there was a loud explosion and the front window came flying into the restaurant. The diners left hurriedly. Mrs. Rosso and her twelve-year-son, John, neither of them hurt, ran out screaming.

They told the police afterward that they couldn't see a person in the steet. Detectives Kahn and Cruise of the East 104th Street Station learned that Mrs. Rossi recently received two Blackhand letters. They think, however, that the window was broken by a big torpedo which was thrown against it and not by a real bomb.

"Little Tim" Sullivan's Estate $10,671.

Mrs. Hannah Sullivan, widow of Timothy P. (Little Tim) Sullivan, filed her accounting of the estate of her late husband yesterday. Her total receipts from the estate were $10,671. The accounting shows that after the payment of several accounts, $8,875 in cash and $670 in jewelry were left for Mr. Sullivan's son, Joseph, who is 17 years old. His mother is acting as his general guardian.

Recreation Centre to Entertain.

The Evening Recreation Centre of the High School of Commerce will hold its second annual entertainment in the school auditorium, 155 West Sixty-fifth Street, to-morrow evening, beginning at 7:45. The Subway calisthenic class of 20 members will give an exhibition and there will be plenty of Jiu-Jitsu wrestling, showing all the different self-defensive movements. The High School of Commerce Orchestra, the Subway Band, and the Subway Bugle, Fife and Drum Corps will help to keep things lively.

WOMEN LEARN ABOUT TAXES.

Lawson Purdy Brings Out the New Tax Bill and Explains It.

President Lawson Purdy of the Tax Board talked to the members of the League for the Civic Education of Women at their headquarters, 20 East Forty-sixth Street, for an hour and a half yesterday afternoon, and the women listened with the closest attention and asked questions later.

Mr. Purdy showed the women the new tax bill as it is in its entirety, about three and a half feet long—complicated because of the semi-annual payment of taxes, and because, as he said, it does its own bookkeeping. He told them of the amount of interesting information regarding the tax money that they would find on the back of the tax bill, and told them not to throw away the notice when sent them.

"It will cause you a great deal of anxiety and annoyance," he said, "and the Tax Department endless trouble."

He told the women they must be careful to see, especially in the first year of paying taxes, that the payment was made on the right property, for taxes paid on a wrong lot can never be reclaimed.

He told the women how they might apply for reductions when their taxes were too high by filling out a paper and stating the reasons.

"One man sent us a demand for reduction stating that the house was an old-fashioned building with none of the modern conveniences, and out of the way of all transit conveniences. But pinned to the statement was a letter evidently written to a prospective buyer. It said that the house was a fine old-fashioned one, that it had recently been equipped with all modern conveniences, tubs, &c., and was within convenient distance of good transit facilities. We concluded that his taxes were probably a happy mean."

Mr. Purdy said that in a hearing in regard to taxes women were sometimes treated better than men.

"Sympathy sometimes counts for something," he said, "and I don't know but it is all right. This is a world of human beings. Usually people have nothing to add in a hearing that they have not said on the paper. Sometimes they have."

He told the women of the many complaints received when the new tax bills first came out with the piece of carbon with each, perhaps to be handled by women wearing white gloves. The carbon slips are now kept in the office and the women get only the clean half.

Mrs. Gilbert Jones presided. On Friday night thirty of the women, with escorts if they wish, will visit the Night Court.

GUARD MORGAN TREASURES.

Great Secrecy Observed About the Shipments Arriving Here.

Ever since the first shipment of the Morgan art treasures from England and France, which included part of the enamels from the Kensington Museum, on the Celtic, which arrived here on Feb. 25, the greatest secrecy has been thrown around the reception of the works of art in this country. It is known that a second shipment of the enamels was made from Mr. Morgan's Prince's Gate house and that the Provence brought the greater part of the famous Hoentschel collection from Paris on her first trip in March.

The Celtic is in port again with eight cases of silver art treasures which Mr. Morgan had lent to the Kensington Museum. But these cases, eight in number, were not on the ship's manifest and no official record of them was in the hands of the steamship agents here. As all the customs requirements are being fulfilled abroad by a special appraiser sent by the United States Government, the cases escape all the usual inspection.

The silver treasures, forming the greatest collection in the world, were unloaded yesterday and sent to the Metropolitan Museum. The cases were stamped with Mr. Morgans's private mark, "P. M." The silver objects form the collection, which has already been catalogued, and descriptions of the pieces are now in the library of the Metropolitan Museum.

POISONED SISTER CASE FAILS.

New Orleans Jury Can't Agree and Annie Crawford May Go Free.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—The presiding Judge at the trial of Annie Crawford, accused or having murdered her sister, Elise, through the administration of morphine, announced a mistrial soon after court opened this morning, through failure of the jury to reach a verdict. After having considered the evidence for more than ten hours the jury reported that it could not agree and was discharged.

Miss Crawford will probably be released on bail this week. It is doubtful if she will be tried a second time.

Elise Crawford's death was one of four sudden and mysterious fatalities in the Crawford family within fifteen months. The bodies of the father, mother and another sister, Mary Agnes, were buried long before any suspicion had been attached to Annie. Doctors told District Attorney Adams that there were no means of verification of his suspicions that the first named three had been victims of poison. The contemplated autopsies were abandoned and the cause of their deaths remains a mystery.

The State proved that Elsie Crawford, who died Sept. 13, 1911, was the victim of morphine poisoning. In a statement made to Mr. Adams Sept. 27, Annie Crawford admitted that she had given Elise thre one-half grains of morphine a few hours before she died. She asserted she did this by mistake, having intended to give her sister calomel and soda.

The State offered as a motive that Annie Crawford wanted the insurance money on Elise's life, while she submitted the suicide theory.

Bal Masque for the Russian Club.

The Russian Club of New York will give a bal masque on Saturday evening at the Murray Hill Lyceum, 160 East Thirty-fourth Street, at which Russian types and costumes from all parts of the Czar's Empire will be represented. The proceeds will be devoted to enlarging the library of the club, which is at 81 West 118th Street. Prizes for the best costumes will be awarded by a jury consisting of Paul Orlenoff, the Russian actor; Edmund Russell, the painter; Robert Eberhardt, the sculptor; Jacob Adler, and S. L. Debaits.

May Limit Marriage in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 26.—A resolution prohibiting the marriage of Caucasians with negroes and compelling applicants for marriage licenses to submit to the clergyman performing the ceremony a doctor's certificate that they are in good physical condition was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Richardson. It was referred to a committee.

INEBRIATE HOME SITE NOW TO BE SELECTED

Committee Will Report Upon It at the Board of Estimate Meeting To-morrow.

ONE ON LONG ISLAND FAVORED

McAneny Objects to Paying $118,000 for Its 500 Acres—Suggests a Place Near Poughkeepsie.

At its meeting to-morrow the Board of Estimate may decide upon a site for the Inebriate's Home authorized by the Legislature and that has been the subject of discussion among public officials for many months. The difficulty of selecting the ground upon which to erect the spacious buildings is what has retarded progress. There is a 523 acre tract of land at Smithtown, L. I., that a majority of the Board and the members of the committee that is outlining the work want to purchase at a cost of $118,000.

Borough President McAneny thought this too much to pay for farm land and insisted upon the committee looking further. So search was made in Orange and Dutchess and one or two other up-State counties, but no site was found that was satisfactory to all the persons concerned. Mr. McAneny knows of a piece of land sixty-nine miles up the Hudson, and not far from Poughkeepsie, that can be bought, he says, for $21,000. A sub-committee has examined this piece and a report covering the whole situation is expected to be ready for to-morrow's meeting of the Board of Estimate. While the Long Island plot costs more, it is said that it will be cheaper in the long run, because it is only forty miles from this city and transportation will be less and building might not cost so much.

The committee that has been investigating this question of the purchase of land and looking after all of the other preliminaries consists of Thomas J. Colton, President; the Rev. William Morrison, Secretary; the Rev. John J. Hughes, William Browning, M. D., John Dorning, M. D., Michael J. Drummond, Commissioner of Public Charities and Patrick A. Whitney, Commissioner of Correction.

Plans have been submitted for a series of buildings, but selection will not be made until after the site is fixed upon, because the lay of the land will have much to do with the plans of the buildings to be erected. One of the plans that has met with some favor shows the various structures arranged in a square with the cottages in detached form around three sides of it and the administration and colony buildings on the other side. Beyond lies the background that will be used as farm land. An appropriation of $850,000 has been asked for the buildings. So far only $50,000 has been appropriated for the land.

Men sent to this institution will be prisoners. They will be committed by Magistrates for terms of from one year to three. But any confirmed drunkard may be committed at his own request or at the request of his family or friends. At first room for five hundred men will be provided, but it is the general impression that these accommodations will have to be extended.

The first buildings to be built will be a hospital for five hundred classified patients, residences for the medical director, for the head keeper, for the employes and for the matron and women; a library, gymnasium and baths; industries and administration houses; refectory, kitchens and ice plant and chapel.

The committee is sending out letters explaining some of the purposes of the new institution. A statement made in them that the land on Long Island is to be purchased is a little premature. The letters read:

> The object of this letter is to obtain your active interest and co-operation, if possible, in the work of this board.
>
> This board is the fruit of some humane legislation promoted by certain benevolent societies here in New York.
>
> We are to deal with inebriates with a view to cure. They will be committed to our custody from two directions—from the Magistrate's Court on complaint of the police, and by a court of record on their own application or on the application of a relative. They will remain in our custody engaged in healthful occupations until we are satisfied that they are equal to self-mastery.
>
> I feel sure this work will interest you and your people, and for that reason, some day when you have leisure, I would like to have have you drop in at the office and talk the matter over more fully.
>
> We are just now on the point of purchasing a farm of some 500 acres down on Long Island in a healthful location. The next step will be to erect the institution, partly custudial and partly cottage, for the victims of drink.

When a patient arrives at the institution and it is necessary to confine him in order to administer treatment he will be placed in a cell and will live in the colony building. After he reaches the stage when he need not be confined his choice of various kinds of work is to be offered to him. If he cares to he may learn to be either a farmer, chauffeur, electrician, baker, blacksmith, carpenter, machinist, shoemaker, tailor, plumber, brickmaker, cabinetmaker, painter, glazier, stonecutter, butcher, or the maker of pails, ash cans, and so forth.

It will take at least a year to get the buildings ready for use after work is begun.

FOR AMENDING PATENT LAW.

Prouty Bill Would Take Away the Right to Keep Up Prices.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Representative Prouty, Republican, of Iowa introduced a bill to-day to amend features of the patent law upheld by the Supreme Court in its recent "patent monopoly" decision.

One amendment is directed against the practice of large corporations, whose articles are protected by patent, of providing in the contract of sale that a merchant shall not sell them below a specified price.

"This contract would be illegal and punishable under the Sherman anti-trust amendment, "except for the cloak of the patent. I leave to the patentee the full right to collect royalty on his patented machines, but deprive him of the right to create a monopoly after they have been manufactured.

"For instance, the Shoe Machine Manufacturing Company not only fixes the royalty to be paid for the use of their machines, but in effect fixes the price at which the manufacturer should sell his shoes. This is also true of the Hat Felting Machinery Company.

"My amendment is intended to prevent that use and abuse of the patent law. It doesn't prevent leasing the patented article, but prevents its being so leased as to create a monopoly, not only in the articles manufactured by the patented device, but in other articles entirely separate and distinct."

COUNSEL FOR MONEY INQUIRY

Committee Names W. A. Glasgow and Elects H. D. Stephens Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—William A. Glasgow of Philadelphia was engaged to-day as special counsel to aid the Democrats of the House in their proposed investigation of the so-called Money Trust, and the Banking and Currency Sub-Committee announced its readiness to proceed with its task.

Chairman Pujo of the committee will not conduct the investigation because he cannot be in Washington during the rest of the session. On account of his wife's serious illness at Lake Charles, La., the House granted Mr. Pujo indefinite leave of absence. He has also announced that he is not a candidate for re-election to Congress.

Representative Hubert D. Stephens of Mississippi was appointed Acting Chairman of the Money Trust Investigating Committee to-day in place of Mr. Pujo. He said the delay in opening the investigation had been caused by the inability of Chairman Pujo to be in Washington. The sub-committee met this evening and laid tentative plans for its inquiry.

The first step will be an investigation of the directorates of National banks.

Attorney Glasgow will visit Washington to-morrow to confer with the investigators. He is a well-known inter-State commerce lawyer, was associated with the anthracite coal inquiry, and, more recently, appeared before the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the side of the shippers in their protest against the attempt of the Eastern trunk lines to make a general advance in freight rates.

Dr. Hillis to Preach on the Holy Grail.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Brooklyn, attempted yesterday to obtain 1,000 copies of the Holy Grail supplement of Last Sunday's TIMES. He said he intended to preach sermons on four successive Sundays based on the Holy Grail pictures and wished to distribute 250 copies of the TIMES's supplement to the congregation on each of the Sundays. The TIMES was unable to fill Dr. Hillis's order.

The Furnisses May Be Reconciled.

On the statement of the attorney for Mrs. Alice B. Furniss that a reconciliation was in prospect between her and her husband, William Ponsonby Furniss, 2d., whom she sued for separation, Supreme Court Justice Page adjourned the case until to-day. Mrs. Furniss was formerly a Salvation Army lassie. She charged that her husband, who is one of the heirs of the $40,000,000 estate of William P. Furniss, who died in 1871, was addicted to the use of liquor to excess. The estate is now in the Surrogate's Court.

DEFENDS HARRIMAN MERGER.

Self-Defense Caused Southern Pacific Control, Says Union Pacific Brief.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—For self-defense and self-preservation the Union Pacific bought 45 per cent. of the stock of the Southern Pacific, according to testimony submitted to-day before the Supreme Court in a brief for the Union Pacific prepared by P. F. Dunne, of San Francisco, and filed in the Government's suit to dissolve the Harriman merger.

Unwilling to be bottled up at Ogden, Utah, the attorney stated, the Union Pacific bought 37½ per cent. of the Southern Pacific stock in 1901, so that the Southern Pacific should continue as its friendly connection to the Pacific Ocean. The majority stockholders of the Southern Pacific "gave their confidence to the men who had achieved so much for the Union Pacific, and yielded the executive management of the Southern Pacific Company to the nominee of a minority stockholder," according to Mr. Dunne.

In 1903 the formation of a hostile Wall street pool to wrest control of the Southern Pacific from the Union Pacific caused the Union Pacific to raise its holding to 45 per cent. According to the brief filed the Union Pacific sold a block of stock in 1909 only to buy it back in 1910 when the "administration railroad bill" was proposed in Congress.

At no time was the purchase of stock prompted by an intent to monopolize inter-State commerce or to restrain trade, it was stated. The railroad attorney argued that only unreasonable restriction of competition was prohibited by the Sherman anti-trust law.

"Certainly if the Supreme Court of the United States," said Attorney Dunne, "has made one thing clear in its exposition of the anti-trust act, it is that the restriction of competition must be direct in its nature, not remote; undue and unreasonable if any restriction there be. This is the thought that runs through the decisions from the first beginnings of the interpretation of the anti-trust act, and finds recent expression in the oil and tobacco cases."

Mrs. Dooley Is Now Miss Raymond.

Mrs. Florence Raymond Dooley, of 159 West Seventy-eighth Street, has been allowed by Supreme Court Justice Gavegan to change her name to Florence Raymond, her maiden name. In August 1911 she brought action for divorce in the Supreme Court against her husband, William Gallatin Dooley. Justice Newberger decided the case in her favor.

SENATOR BAILEY ILL.

Texan Obliged to Leave Washington Owing to Gastric Fever.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas is seriously ill of gastric fever at his farm in Kentucky.

Contrary to the advice of his physician, Mr. Bailey remained here until two days ago to finish up the minority report on the Steel bill, but his condition then became so serious that he was forced to go away. It is feared by his friends that he will need prolonged treatment. He left word with his secretary that if he recovered sufficiently he would return to Washington on Thursday. If not, he would proceed at once to French Lick Springs, Ind., and remain there until cured.

Senator Bailey's absence comes at a time when many measures in which he is interested are pending or about to be taken up. It was expected that he would make a speech on the Stephenson case, while the defense of Mr. Lorimer which he made last Spring made it imperative that he speak again when that subject is reached.

TO DISTRIBUTE MAINE RELICS.

Key West and Pittsburgh Get Gun Turret and Torpedo Tube.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The plan of the joint Army and Navy Board for the distribution of the relics of the Maine has finally been approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy and the commandant of the Washington Navy Yard is now prepared to honor requests from municipalities, organizations and individuals to whom the relics have been allotted.

The Naval Academy museum will have many interesting relics; some will go to the National Museum here and some will be permanently displayed in the Navy Department library. Key West is one of the luckiest municipalities, getting the top of one of the big ten-inch gun turrets. Pittsburgh obtained the massive torpedo launching tube, which will make a fine monumental piece.

The gold hands of a ship's chronometer shine as brilliantly as when the Maine was in commission from behind protecting plate glass, which sealed the delicate works against the corrosive salt water.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

"Individuality"—

Spring Styles that will not confront you at every turn—ideas in lines, shades and trimming which appeal to fastidious women—

Lovely Gowns that reflect the good taste of the noted couturiers of Paris.

Wraps for every occasion.

Fashionable Tailor-made Suits that combine every element of good style with the finest workmanship.

Coats of cloth, silk, linen, shantung, for motoring, outing and utility wear.

Blouses and Waists—Newest Parisian ideas, also the American tailor-made.

Millinery that carries out to the smallest detail the ideas of the leading French modistes.

All of these are now to be seen in a wonderful range of styles and fabrics in this Store de Luxe.

Yet, *sensible* prices prevail—more so, in fact, than you'll probably find in any other establishment in New York for equal qualities, as comparison will demonstrate.

Fashionable Tailor-made Suits— Misses' and Small Women's—	*$45, $55 & $65* *$28, $35 & $45*
Plain and Fancy Tailored Costumes of faille, taffeta, bengaline, armure and other rich, fashionable silks—	*$65, $75, $85 and upwards*
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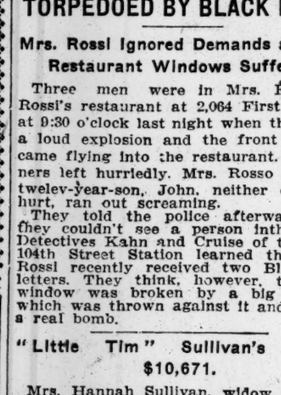
Frocks for small women and misses—	*$25, $35, $38 and upwards*
Afternoon and Evening Wraps—	*$35, $40, $50 and upwards*
Morning and Street Dresses—	*$28, $32 & $42*
Motoring and Utility Coats— For Misses and Small Women—	*$35, $45 & $55* *$25, $29 & $35*
Exclusive Blouses—High and low neck—	*$7.50, $10 & $15*
French Hand-made Blouses—	*$15, $25, $38, $45 & $55*
Paris Millinery for Spring—Dress Hats— Tailored Hats—	*$22, $25, $30 & $35* *$15, $18 & $20*

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street



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By ELEANOR ATKINSON

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Mr. Dooley On English Politics

The famous humorist finds conditions abroad a good test for his pen. Read his article on the subject in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

The Boy's in the center of the picture this week.

Big Boys and Little Boys—all the newest things for their Spring wear are laid out.

Attractive in novelty of color and design—attractive in values.

For instance, for boys from 8 to 16, suits of twilled cheviot, a soft light gray ground with invisible stripes; $6.50.

For little boys some new Tyrolese hats, white with a navy brim, and white "Rah Rah" hats, trimmed with bands of college colors; both at $1.

For little boys again, "Freddyman" suits, a novel play suit, suggested to us by Freddyman's mother—strong unbleached cotton drill, $1.50.

In short, something especially interesting to every boy, and his mother.

Not to speak of baseball goods, roller skates, bicycles, cameras, and all the sporting goods which real live boys like to see.

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Skidding is due to a film of mud or water or grease between the tire and the pavement.

Cut through and clean away this film and the tire won't skid.

Easier said than done—in fact the Diamond Safety Tread Tire is the only one that does it.

The Diamond Safety Tread Tire is a year-round tire, greater in mileage even than the regular Diamond Tires.

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UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

TAFT URGES CUT IN COTTON DUTIES

Bases His Recommendations on Tariff Board's Report, Which He Sends to Congress.

BEARS OUT TIMES FORECAST

Shows Labor Cost in American Mills Is Lower Than Abroad—Democrats Taunt Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—President Taft transmitted to Congress to-day the Tariff Board's report on the cotton schedules.

The report itself and the special message of transmittal, in which the President urges reductions in the present cotton duties, corroborates in detail the exclusive forecast of the report of the Tariff Board which THE NEW YORK TIMES presented on Sunday morning.

In that forecast THE TIMES asserted that the board's report would strike a heavy blow at the protection system on many of the cotton items, and that the striking feature of the report would be the board's finding that the labor cost is lower in the manufacture of many cotton fabrics in America than abroad. In his message President Taft summarizes the conclusions of the Tariff Board. His summary sustains in every particular the forecast carried by THE TIMES.

Many Republican ultra-protectionists were worried by that forecast. They were unable to believe that the Tariff Board's conclusions would make such an assault upon the protective principle. In the campaigns of 1908 and 1910 they argued that particular rates of duty were necessary to protect American cotton spinners and weavers against the "difference in cost" here and abroad. In the revisions of 1909, when the Payne-Aldrich bill was under consideration, and in 1911, when the Underwood Cotton bill was being discussed, these same Republicans contended that foreign labor costs were so much cheaper that the reductions proposed by the Democrats would be ruinous to the American cotton industry and American labor.

So when the Tariff Board's declaration that the labor cost in many instances is less here than abroad was forwarded today, and reiteration of it by the President was read in the House, the Democratic tariff leaders made the most of the situation. The Republicans looked glum, but cheered the message.

Effect on Tariff Programme.

The effect of the message upon the tariff programme of the House Democrats remains to be determined. Unless the Senate passes some of the Democratic bills now pending in its Finance Committee Chairman Underwood and his colleagues will refrain from acting at this session on the cotton schedule. The Underwood Wool bill will be taken up in the House on Thursday and sent to the Senate next week. The Senate will then have five Democratic revenue measures under advisement—steel, sugar, chemical, wool, and excise tax. Not one of them has yet been reported. Chairman Underwood thinks it would be "worse than a waste of time" for the House to continue piling up tariff schedules which the Senate refrains from touching.

"We are willing to legislate if the Senate will allow us to do so," declared Mr. Underwood to THE TIMES's correspondent to-night. "By next week we will have passed up to the Senate five bills, including a measure lowering the present indefensible wool and woolen duties. None of these bills have been reported to the Senate. There is no use in the House tackling other schedules of the tariff if the Senate does not intend to pass any of the bills we have already put up to it. We have passed enough tariff bills to show our hand to the country, to demonstrate our sincerity, to indicate that we stand ready and willing to fulfill every pledge of the Democratic platforms on the tariff.

Fighting Issue, Says Underwood.

"Unless the Senate acts on the bills we have already passed we are willing to go to the country on the issue as it stands. But if the Republicans of the Senate indicate by results their willingness to enact tariff legislation, and act upon the bills we have already passed, I am in favor of remaining here as long as the next man to pass bills for the reduction of the cotton duties and a revision of other schedules. However, it seems to me there is no use passing another Cotton bill until the Senate shows its willingness for tariff legislation by passing some of the bills it already has."

When Republicans applauded the reading of the President's message to-day Chairman Underwood exclaimed:

"I rejoice that at last we may enjoy the spectacle of our Republican friends applauding a Republican President's message advocating a reduction in the duties they themselves have increased."

"Will the gentleman join us in an appropriation to retain the Tariff Board permanently?" retorted Mr. Payne.

"The gentleman has repudiated his own position," was Mr. Underwood's tart reply, "by introducing a Wool bill which carries some rates even higher than those in existing low."

Board Needs $60,000 More.

The President indicates in his message that the Tariff Board is about out of funds, and asks for an immediate deficiency appropriation of $60,000 to enable the board to continue its work during April, May, and June. The Democrats will refuse to grant this appropriation. The Democratic answer will be a refusal to appropriate anything more for the continuance of the board. They will also try to abolish the board.

The President informed Congress that he has directed the board to take up the metal, leather, chemical, and sugar schedules, and urges this as an argument for money to continue the board. Three schedules—metal, chemical, and sugar—have been the basis of the tariff bills passed by the House and awaiting action by the Senate. As the President takes the position that tariff revision must be postponed on each schedule until that schedule has been investigated by the Tariff Board, his announcement that he has put the Tariff Board to work on metal, chemical, and sugar duties is interpreted by the House Democrats as a hint that he intends to veto the Democratic Metal, Chemical, and Sugar bills even if they do run the Senate gantlet.

The President's Message.

The President's message is a comprehensive summary of the board's findings on the cotton schedules. As in its report on the woolen schedule and the pulp and paper schedule, the board makes no recommendations, and suggests no duties in its review of a very complex subject. The President says he bases his recommendations on the declaration of the platform on which he was elected—"that a reasonable protective tariff should be adjusted to the difference in cost of production at home and abroad."

"The report of the board shows the difficulty of stating in general terms differences in costs of production for a great variety of cotton manufactures," says the President's message. "The differences vary widely, according to the character of the particular fabric.

"The report shows that the cost of spinning cotton yarn in this country is greater than in the leading competing country. In the case of ordinary warp and filling yarns, forming the bulk of the production of the domestic industry, the foreign cost of turning cotton into yarn is shown to be about 70 per cent. of the domestic cost.

"The duty on these yarns is two or three times in excess of the difference in cost of production. On some highly specialized yarns and on yarns of the highest count—that is, of greatest fineness—the duty in some cases about equalizes the difference in conversion costs.

"In many cases, however, on the higher grades of yarn which are produced in this country the duty is in excess of the difference in the cost of production, though by a much less amount than in the case of ordinary warp and filling yarns.

Difference in Labor Cost.

"The difference in the cost of weaving yarns into cloth as between this country and its chief competitor varies according to the character of the fabric. In the case of many cloths of plain weave, the American cost of weaving seems to be lower than the foreign cost, due to the greater number of looms tended per weaver in this country. This reduces the labor cost per yard, despite the higher earning of the American weaver. This conclusion is further substantiated by the fact that cloths of this description are sold by the domestic manufacturer in this country at prices as low as those charged by the foreign manufacturer in his own country.

"In proportion, however, as the fabric becomes more complicated (and therefore permits of fewer looms per weaver, the American cost of production increases. In the case of most fancy fabrics of complicated weave the cost of weaving is higher in this country, but on such fabrics the present duties are in excess of any difference in cost, and in many cases are in exess of the total conversion costs in this country.

"The report further shows that in the case of a large variety of fabrics which permit of the use of many looms per weaver the prices at which goods are sold by the American manufacturer are as low as the prices charged by the foreign manufacturer in his own market, and in many cases lower.

"Under the existing system of distribution a slight reduction of duties would in some cases materially reduce the price to the consumer, while in other cases, a large reduction of the duties would not change the price to the American consumer at all."

Cost of Material the Same.

In the cost of raw material, the board reports, there is practically no advantage possessed by either country. Comparing all of the yarns selected by the board as samples, the English labor cost was found to be on an average of practically seven-eighths of the American in two mills selected.

It was not possible for the board with the time and money at its disposal to investigate each of the items of the cotton schedule and its work was confined to yarns, thread, textile fabrics, and such specialties as tapestries, plush, hosiery, table damask, and the like.

The report gives some figures showing the difference in cost of cotton fabric at the mill and the cost to the consumer. Cloth sold at the mill at 8 or 9 cents a yard reaches the consumer at 15 cents. Some examples are given, as follows:

In 1908 a quilt sold at the mill for 62½ cents was sold to the consumer at $1. In 1910 the mill increased the price to 75 cents and the price to the consumer went up to $1.50.

The board argues, however, that in some cases a reduction in the mill price might have no reduction for the consumer. A study of comparative statistics seems to snow that the English consumer buys cheaper because there is less profit between the mill man and the retailer.

In determining costs the board did not take into consideration the item of interest upon investments, but the cost figures do allow for depreciation.

Relation of Cost to Tariff.

Discussing duties in their relation to costs of weaving and finishing, the report says:

The ratio of the duty to the conversion cost bears little relation to the ratio of the duty to the foreign market value. Thus, in some cases, duties which are less than 30 per cent. ad valorem will be one and a half times the total American conversion cost, while in other cases duties of nearly 50 per cent. ad valorem will be only three-fourths of the American conversion costs. In the greater number of cases the duties are greater than the total domestic costs of spinning and weaving.

One of the most interesting results of the investigation is to be found in the facts included in the report regarding the different methods of distribution in the two countries and the greater margin which exists between the price at which the manufacturer sells his goods and the price at which the consumer buys them in this country as compared with similar prices in England. The relation of the tariff to the prices paid by consumers can only be understood by fully comprehending the significance in American trade of the principle of "set prices."

The cotton report is not quite as bulky as the board's report on wool. Nevertheless, what the board has to say about cotton would fill a wheelbarrow, and, when printed, will comprise three large volumes as compared with four volumes of wool. Cotton samples, a deluge of tables and statistics, and illustrations accompanied the report. The illustrations will delay the printing until April 5. It took three weeks to set the type on the wool report. Ten days will be about the time on the cotton report. The first edition ordered to-day will consist of 5,000 copies.

SAYS REPORT EXPOSES FRAUDS.

Especially as to Cotton Mill Wages, F. B. Shipley Declares.

Frederick B. Shipley, Chairman of the Tariff Committee of the Wholesale Dry Goods Association, which has been agitating for a reduction of the cotton cloth duties of the Aldrich tariff for several years, declared yesterday that the report of the Tariff Board had exposed a condition of extraordinary frauds on the part of great cotton manufacturing interests in New England. The Wholesale Dry Goods Association, which Mr. Shipley's committee represented in the frequent hearings at Washington, numbers more than 100 of the leading dry goods firms of this city, wholesalers, jobbers, manufacturers, and manufacturers' agents.

"For a generation certain manufacturing interests have been representing in and out of Congress that the wages paid to American cotton mill operatives made it cost 40 or 50 per cent. more to produce cotton goods here than abroad," said Mr. Shipley. "Now comes the President's own Tariff Board after most thorough and comprehensive investigation with a report showing that in the great majority of cases the labor cost is actually less in America than in Europe.

"The report shows that while the wages paid in America are somewhat higher than in Europe, the output per operative is so much greater that this difference is more than equalized.

"For instance, the report shows that an English weaver rarely tends more than four looms, while the American weaver rarely tends less than six, and usually eight, ten or twelve, which means a correspondingly greater production per weaver. The report shows that in May, 1911, there were less than 6,000 automatic looms in Great Britain, while in America there were more than 200,000. With these looms the British weaver tended rarely as many as twenty, while the American weaver rarely less than twenty-eight.

"The Tariff Board's report says in so many words that wages are not necessarily an index to cost, but that the labor cost per yard depends upon the relation between wages and output. The report even takes the most extreme case of low wages—that of Japan—and shows that although the daily wages are astonishingly low the difference in output is so great that in the finished cloth the wage difference is only 20 per cent.

"The report shows that the tariff almost invariably exceeds the total labor cost of production. For example, the board submits a plain cotton duck, on which the duty is eight cents a square yard, and shows that the total labor cost is less than one and three-tenths cents per square yard. In this case the duty is over six times the whole labor cost.

"The report shows that the costs of bleaching, dyeing, and finishing are almost invariably less here than abroad, although the duty is frequently twice as much as the total cost of these processes.

"A striking feature of the report is that it shows in many instances that although cotton goods cost actually less at the American mill, the cost to the American consumer is twice the cost to the foreign consumer.

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STEPHENSON TO KEEP HIS SEAT IN SENATE

Upper Chamber Declines to Declare It Vacant by a Majority of Two.

TO DISMISS CHARGES TO-DAY

Root Defends the Wisconsin Man—Borah, Opposing, Says His Bank Account Was His Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—In the absence of many members and by a bare majority of two the Senate refused late this afternoon to declare vacant the seat of Senator Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin. The calling of the roll took Senators by surprise, and there was great suspense until the result was announced—27 to 29.

The final vote declaring the charges unfounded and his election legal will probably come to-morrow, and his opponents concede to-night that they have played their last card and that Mr. Stephenson will retain his seat by a much wider margin than his friends could muster this afternoon. Mr. Root of New York made a striking speech in defense of Mr. Stephenson, and Mr. Borah of Idaho replied.

The following was the vote on the resolution:

For Stephenson—Bradley, Brandegee, Briggs, Burnham, Burton, Crane, Cullom, Curtis, Gamble, Heyburn, Lippitt, Lodge, Lorimer, McLean, Nixon Richardson, Root, Smoot, Sutherland, Warren, and Wetmore, Republicans; Chilton, Fletcher, Foster, Johnston, Newlands, Pomerene, Rayner, and Watson, Democrats.

Against Stephenson—Borah, Bourne, Bristow, Brown, Clapp, Crawford, Cummins, Gronna, Kenyon, Poindexter, Townsend, and Works, Republicans; Bryan, Chamberlain, Gardner, Gore, Hitchcock, Johnson, Kern, Lea, Martine, Myers, O'Gorman, Reed, Simmons, Smith of Georgia, Smith of South Carolina, Democrats.

Mr. Root's defense of Mr. Stephenson was a striking address with a setting highly dramatic. The Senate chamber was filled and the galleries packed. Directly behind Mr. Root sat the aged Senator from Wisconsin, silent, as he has been since the charges were filed, his face a little more flushed than usual, his long gray beard moving at critical passages as he chewed his inevitable gum.

Across the centre aisle at the far end of the chamber was Mr. Root's Democratic colleague, Senator O'Gorman, who occasionally questioned Mr. Root and voted on the other side. Directly in front of Mr. Root was Mr. Lorimer, under charges for corrupting the Legislature of Illinois. Mr. Root spoke and voted against Mr. Lorimer last year, and one of the most tense moments in an exciting day came when Mr. Root, advancing till his hand in gesture was directly over Mr. Lorimer's head, gave that gentleman and the Senate to understand that his attitude in the Lorimer case was unchanged.

Primary the Crux of Inquiry.

Mr. Root said that Mr. Stephenson's opponents had made no attempt to attain to the votes in the State Legislature that elected him. That carried the inquiry, he said, back to the primary, where Mr. Stephenson had received a 9,000 plurality. No attempt had been made to show that corruption had vitiated those votes, or the bulk of them, and there was practically nothing to indicate that the money spent by Mr. Stephenson, even if intended corruptly, had reached its mark and changed votes.

"There is nothing," said Mr. Root earnestly, "to justify us in denying to those 9,000 men the right to have their votes counted—nothing certainly in the action of any other man or set of men that could discredit those legal votes. But it is charged that Mr. Stephenson has violated the fundamental principle of our Government in paying out large sums of money for the hire of men to go about singing his praises and lauding his works.

"Expenditure of that sort are distasteful to me, I admit, but it is going to far to say they run counter to our fundamental principles. Mr. Stephenson, having grown old in honorable service—83 years old—and being no longer able to make his voice carry in the hustings, employed stronger men to plead his cause.

"I do not like that kind of employment, but I do like it better than the work of candidates who go about the country singing their own praises and telling of their own great works."

Mr. Root made a deep impression when he referred indirectly to the radical movement under Col. Roosevelt as being as dangerous to the country as the wild expenditure of money by Mr. Stephenson.

"The one real charge against Mr. Stephenson," he said, "is that he has violated a fundamental principle of our Government by spending $107,000 in procuring his nomination by primary. There are men here, in this Senate, who have violated a fundamental principle of our Government in denying the right of the people to elect their own representatives; who deny they have the wisdom to elect them; who deny that there are in every community men of honor and probity fit to represent the people. And there are men here who violate a fundamental principle of our Government in proposing to destroy the independence of our judiciary.

"But these things do not justify us in preventing their constituents from sending them to the Senate. Not long since I raised my voice here against the right of a member to his seat because the votes that elected him were purchased."

Borah Defends Primaries.

Senator Borah of Idaho, replying to Mr. Root, defended the primary system, which had been assailed by many Senators in discussing the Stephenson case. He said no one had even contended that it would make all candidates decent and all men honest.

"Corruption cannot live under the primary system," said Senator Borah, "if men have the courage, as they will have, to punish those who stand exposed.

"One of the very things for which I hold Senator Stephenson responsible in this campaign is that he entered the race with his bank account for his platform."

CITES PAPER FOR CONTEMPT.

Judge Anderson Objects to an Editorial in The Washington Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Justice Anderson of the District of Columbia Supreme Court to-day cited The Washington Times, an afternoon newspaper, and F. A. Walker, its managing editor, to appear Tuesday next and show cause why they should not be punished for alleged contempt of court.

The proceeding is an unusual one. Judge Anderson charges that the newspaper published an editorial commenting upon the insufficiency of the defense in a case pending before him.

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And why not—since Smith Gray & Co. clothes enjoy the productive experience of two-thirds of a century—longer than that of any other fine clothes produced ready-for-service—are tailored by an organization of more than five hundred skilled tailors, many of whom are third generation trained—ever under the supervision of members of the firm?

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Here is a value unprecedented in blue serge suits—made from serge that is practically shine-proof—an English finished serge that will give better and longer service than any serge you have been able to buy at 22.50.

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Over 700 3.00 Derby Hats
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Not a sample, second or imperfect hat in the whole lot. These hats were made by one of the largest producers of fine hats in America, between seasons, and figured as keep-busy work. All are in the new Spring blocks, in every correct shape, color and dimension, and every hat is a full 3.00 value.

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MIKE GIBBONS LOAFS IN DENNING FIGHT

St. Paul Boxer Finds It Easy to Give the New Yorker an Artistic Beating.

Mike Gibbons of St. Paul gave Jack Denning of New York an artistic trimming in a bout that went the full ten rounds, but failed to satisfy the crowd at the Fairmont A. C. last night. To the spectators who completely filled the clubhouse it was apparent that Gibbons did not exert himself in several of the rounds, and the St. Paul boy was frequently hissed for his failure to go at top speed. As he left the ring at the conclusion of the tenth round jeers and hisses were renewed to show Gibbons what was thought of his efforts. Denning tried his hardest all the way, but undertook a task which requires more class than he possesses.

Gibbons did not carry off the honors in all the rounds, but the crowd was of the opinion that he could have done so. In the rounds which Denning gained the laurels there was no disputing that Gibbons was disinclined to let himself out. Once started, he never surrendered the lead, but he failed to continue his speedy work when there was no apparent reason why he should not. Denning at no time had Gibbons in a tired condition, and the only conclusion to draw from Mike's inability to keep going was that he did not care to.

It was a battle between two left hands, both boxers acting in the open, fighting as if they had no right arms. The fourth round was an exception to the general rule, as it was in this chapter that Gibbons let fly his terrific right and Denning hit the floor. It was a clean knockdown, and it began to look as if Denning's finish had arrived. But the west sider managed to pull himself together at the count of nine, and during the remainder of the bout he remained on his feet. In the tenth Gibbons cut loose at a clip which seemed to indicate another knockdown, but Denning held him off well enough, and the fall did not materialize.

Gibbons used his right quite often in the clinches, but outside of the fourth round he did not show it at long range. In the infighting he gained a big lead over the west sider, Denning contenting himself during the clinches at defensive work. Gibbons offended a few times by hitting Denning in the breaks, and he got a few hisses for his work. He also did some effective work in fighting himself free from clinches before being ordered by the referee to break.

Denning accomplished something that no other boxer has been able to do since the St. Paul boy arrived in New York. He bruised up Gibbons with a few marks which will serve as reminders of the bout for some time. Early in the bout Jack raised a lump under Gibbons's left eye, and as the bout wore on he added a little to the size of the bruise, but not sufficient to close the eye. Denning also made a bruise on Gibbons's nose. The eye bothered Gibbons somewhat, and he rubbed it often during the closing rounds instead of rubbing his nose—a favorite habit of the St. Paul boy.

Denning bled from the mouth all through the bout, the result of a badly split lip in the first round. Gibbons also put a bruise under Denning's right eye, but no other marks stood out prominently after the bout. Denning tipped the beam at 153¾ pounds before entering the ring and Gibbons scaled 150½.

Denning started off well in the opening round and did all the forcing. Gibbons backed away continually, while Denning landed often with his left. Gibbons opened the cut on Denning's lower lip and landed a few light lefts to the head, but Denning earned the round on his aggressiveness.

It was in the second round that Denning started the swelling under Gibbons's left eye, but Mike let out for a spell and shot in a series of lefts with one hard right, which made Denning back up. The round belongd to Gibbons.

In the third the crowd showed its first signs of impatience at Gibbons for failure to extend himself, and began to hiss when Mike took things too easy. Gibbons protected himself from Denning's jabs, but did no effective work and the slow round was about even.

In the fourth Gibbons showed the only real flash of what the crowd expected. He drove Denning around the ring with his terrific right and left swings, finally flooring Jack for the count of nine. In the fifth there was no notable work done by either, and the crowd hissed Gibbons for his failure to get in and mix matters. Denning did all the leading and earned the honors of the round. The sixth was another quiet session, and more hisses followed. Denning deserved the honors in this round as he did all the real work that the round produced.

From the seventh round to the tenth Gibbons gained the honors in each. The seventh, eight and ninth produced an occasional flash by Gibbons, but nothing noteworthy. In the tenth Mike cut loose a bit and gained a good lead for the final round.

SIX "FEATHERS" IN RING.

Johnny Kilbane May Find an Opponent In Bouts at Empire To-night.

The six featherweights who are to battle in the three ten-round elimination bouts at the Empire A. C. to-night are all said to be in fine shape for their contests. Realizing that the victory will put them in line for a bout with Champion Johnny Kilbane, the six boys are making unusual preparations.

This occasion, in addition to being a novel one, with three bouts all on the same evening between top notchers, should be one of the real treats of the season Every one of the six has a long and successful ring career.

The first bout will be between Eddie O'Keefe, the Quaker phenom, and Joe Coster of Brooklyn. Coster a short time ago gave Knockout Brown one of his hardest fights at a Brooklyn club, and gained the decision. O'Keefe has had several big bouts, the most noteworthy being two with Johnny Dundee.

Tommy Houck, another Philadelphian, and Patsy Kline of Newark will furnish the action of the second bout. The final event brings together Johnny Dundee, a product of New York, and Young Wagner.

Johnny Kilbane, the new featherweight champion, and his manager, Jimmy Dunn, of Cleveland, will be at the ringside. They have been invited by the McMahon brothers and will be special guests at the bout. Both left Cleveland early last night for New York.

KNOCKOUTS AT BROWN'S.

Kid Black Beats Young Riley and Johnny Hayes Puts Smith to Sleep.

Brown's Gymnasium was the scene of some fast fighting last night with knockouts resulting in four of the five bouts decided. In the main attraction at ten rounds, which called out Kid Black and Young Riley, who scaled 122 pounds, the former had the better of eight of the ten rounds. Beginning with the second session Black made extremely good use of a left jab and played a continual tattoo on Riley's mouth and nose.

Following this, he interspersed these jabs with right uppercuts, which played havoc with the ultimately beaten man. Black was usually the aggressor, and while he was unable to hand out the sleep punch, had Riley hanging on most of the time to avoid punishment.

In the semi-final, Johnny Hayes gave Johnny Smith a severe beating, driving him all over the ring with blows from both hands, finally knocking him out with a right on the jew toward the end of the second round The preliminaries resulted in knockouts, the three bouts being quickly ended in each case.

McGoorty and Klaus May Not Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—A disagreement over weight may prevent Eddie McGoorty and Frank Klaus from boxing at Daly City on April 13, in what virtually would be a middleweight championship fight. Klaus blocked proceedings by declaring McGoorty must make 158 pounds two hours before the fight. McGoorty has wired James Coffroth he would agree to make 158 pounds six hours before the bout, and would make no other concessions. Coffroth said to-day there was little hope of bringing the men together.

PRELIMINARIES IN WRESTLING

Seventy-five Candidates for A. A. U. Championships Strive on Mat.

With several champions, ex-champions, and many youngsters in search of titles, the preliminary bouts of the annual Metropolitan Wrestling Championships of 1912-1913 were held last night at the Bronx Church House and were productive of some of the best mat work ever seen in local circles. The tournament from all angles promises to make a new mark for the district, for in addition to the large entry list of seventy-five competitors in seven classes, ranging from 105 pounds up to the heavyweight class, the accommodations at the Bronx Club are as fine as could be desired.

Of the seven classes carded, the title holders of five were on hand to defend their honors, with only two absentees. M. Ludecke of the Boys' Club, the champion of the 158-pound class, since winning the honors, has turned professional, and Jack Gundersen of the Swedish-American A. C., the titleholder of the heavyweight division, was absent on account of illness.

Owing to the large entry list only the preliminary bouts were contested last night, with the date for the finals set for to-morrow evening.

Champions of every class in which they competed managed to gain decisions in the early bouts, which will bring them against the pick of the lot when the finals are run off to-morrow. Only a few of the contests went the required distance of six minutes, for which the referee was required to make the award, while the majority were decided with falls, some of which were of the hurricane style. One of the best encounters of the night was that between Gus Peterson of the Harlem Y. M. C. A., the present Metropolitan, Canadian, and Y. M. C. A. champion, and C. Johnson of the Swedish-American A. C., former Metropolitan champion.

Both men displayed wonderful work and used all the finer points of the game in order to gain a fall. They grappled for the allotted six minutes without either being successful with a hold, and the referee awarded the decision to Peterson on work.

In the 115-pound division Louis Ruggerio, Metropolitan title holder, was also unsuccessful in gaining a fall on his opponent, J. De Grazia of the Harlem Young Men's Christian Association, but was favored with the referee's opinion after six minutes of hard work. The decision met with general approval as the champion did the most aggressive work throughout.

Sam Fleisher, the champion of the 135 pounders, was confronted with a hard proposition in his contest with W. Droege of the East Side Young Men's Christian Association. This bout also went the full time, with the decision of the referee favoring the title holder for the best and most aggressive work.

J. Westray of the Norwegian-American Athletic Club, proved no more successful than his colleagues in their bouts. His opponent was S. Litowitz of the Educational Alliance, and after a six minutes' session in which the judges and referees disagreed, an extra period of three minutes was ordered. The men failed to get a hold, but at the end the decision went to Westray. This was one of the hardest contests of the programme. The summaries:

105-Pound Class.—P. O'Neill, Boys' Club, defeated C. Liljehuit, Northern A. C., with a hammer lock hold. Time—0:37. T. Lauria, Boys' Club, defeated G. Taylor, National Turn Verein, with a half-Nelson hold. Time—2:16. C. Benson, Swedish-American A. C., defeated T. Lyons, Harlem Y. M. C. A., with a bar hold. Time—0:28.

115-Pound Class.—D. Bronstein, Educational Alliance, defeated A. P. Abbott, Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., with a body hold. Time—1:16. Louis Ruggiero, Grace A. C., defeated J. De Grazia, Harlem Y. M. C. A., in extra bout, on judges' decision, work done. Time—9:00. A. Mallinger, Boys' Club, defeated L. G. Peterka, Union Settlement A. C., with bar lock. Time—1:45. L. Effikidis, Greek-American A. C., defeated W. G. Judeson, Evening Recreation Centre 16, with bar lock. Time—2:51.

125-Pound Class.—W. Sholback, unattached, defeated R. Henrickson, Finnish-American A. C., with a half-Nelson and leg lock. Time, 8:40. J. Westray, Norwegian-American A. C., defeated S. Litowitz, Educational Alliance, in extra period on referee's decision on work done. Time—9:00. C. Erickson, Norwegian-American A. C., defeated H. Grossman, Educational Alliance, with a waist hold. Time—1:10. G. Bauers, National Turn Verein, defeated L. Rosalsky, Union Settlement, with a three-quarter Nelson hold. Time—2:45. V. Vosen, Bronx Church House, defeated W. Halikman, Educational Alliance, with a scissors and crotch hold. Time—5:24. C. Turkel, Boys' Club, defeated L. Fannelli, New West Side A. C., with rolling fall. Time—2:41. H. Jurge, National Turn Verein, defeated J. Friedlander, Boys' Club, with a bar hold. Time—0:25.

135-Pound Class.—E. Halikman, Educational Alliance, defeated A. J. Elwood, Bronx Church House, with a crotch hold. Time—1:08. S. Fleisher, Educational Alliance, defeated U. Droege, East Side Y. M. C. A., on referee's decision on work done. Time—6:00. W. Levine, Educational Alliance, defeated H. Prymus, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., on referee's decision on work done. Time—9:00. A. C. Anderson, National Turn Verein, defeated O. L. Swanson, Swedish-American A. C., with half Nelson and crotch hold. Time—1:55. C. Carlson, Swedish-American A. C., defeated U. Stricko, National Turn Verein, with a half Nelson hold. Time—0:50.

145-Pound Class.—K. Kollins, Greek-American A. C., defeated H. J. Reilly, Bronx Church House, with a body hold, Time—0:11. G. Peterson, Harlem Y. M. C. A., defeated C. Johnson, Swedish-American A. C., on referee's decision, work done. Time—6:00. I. Grill, Educational Alliance, defeated A. Dorf, Boys' Club, with a head lock. Time—1:23. A. Olsen, Norwegian-American A. C., defeated R. Sievern, Bronx Church House, with a scissors hold. Time—5:55. C. Werner, Boys' Club, won from C. Brown, National A. C., by default; G. Agamennon, Greek-American A. C., drew a bye.

158-Pound Class.—A. Patsurius, Greek-American A. C., defeated A. C. McIntyre, East Side Y. M. C. A., with a bar hold. Time—1:45. M. Nelson, Harlem Y. M. C. A., defeated O. Guntier, Bronx Church House, with bar hold. Time—8:35. T. J. Blanchard, Pastime A. C., defeated T. A. Hayes, Bronx Church House, on referee's decision on work done. Time—6:00. G. W. Smith, New York A. C., defeated J. Wortman, German-American A. C., in extra bout on referee's decision work done. Time—:00. B. Mendleson, Educational Alliance, defeated J. Streams, East Side Y. M. C. A., on referee's decision work done. Time—6:00. H. Farrell, Greek-American A. C., defeated U. Kessler, Pennant A. C., on referee's decision work done. Time—6:00. L. Partchfield, Harlem Y. M. C. A., drew a bye.

Heavyweight Class.—E. N. Payne, Franklin A. C., defeated C. Jacobsen, East Side Y. M. C. A., with a body hold. Time—1:05. E. Kaino, Finnish-American A. C., defeated L. Buyuckos, Greek-American A. C., with a crotch hold. Time—4:40. A. Hasinsky, Educational Alliance, defeated E. Nixon, Bronx Church House, with a half Nelson hold. Time—2:50. H. Furst, St. George A. C., defeated J. Arplegate, National Turn Verein, with a crotch hold. Time—0:41.

Kilbane May Fight Wolgast.

CLEVELAND, March 26.—Johnny Kilbane, featherweight champion, may give battle to Ad Wolgast for the lightweight championship. It is said the fighters will meet if financial terms can be agreed upon.

Jimmy Dunn, Kilbane's manager, to-day received a telegram from Los Angeles asking if he would consider an offer for Kilbane to fight Wolgast in a twenty-round contest on July 4 at that place.

Dunn replied that he would match Kilbane against Wolgast for the lightweight championship provided Wolgast would not insist upon receiving all the money. Dunn and Kilbane left to-night for New York.

Brown-Erne Bout April 19.

The ten-round bout between Knockout Brown of this city and Young Erne of Philadelphia will be staged on April 19 at the Madison A. C. All arrangements were completed yesterday by Gil Boag, manager of the club, and the managers of the two boxers. The weight agreed upon is 133 pounds at 6 o'clock, the same as in the recent six-round bout between the same pair at Philadelphia.

New Offer for Bout with Wells.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 26.—Promoter James Coffroth wired an offer to-day to Matt Wells, the English lightweight who recently arrived in New York, for a match here in April with Jack Britton of Chicago.

Fordham Wins Two Relay Races.

Fordham University's relay team was the cause of a noisy demonstration among the students of that institution yesterday. The Maroon's quartet of fliers returned from the Middle Atlantic Championship games held at Trenton, N. J., Monday evening with two trophies and eight medals. In a match relay race at one mile Fordham's flying four defeated the relay of Swarthmore College, who were over-confident because of their recent victory over the Carlisle Indian School. Not content with this triumph the Bronx collegians took the measure of the district cracks in winning the 2,400 yards relay, thus gaining possession of the Trenton Times' trophy for over a year. The Irish-American A. C., New York A. C. and Fordham each have a leg on this trophy, which must be won three times for a team to gain permanent possession of it.

JUDGES BLUNDER IN ST. ANN'S GAMES

Sixty-Yard Dash Causes Big Argument, Finally Deciding That F. Ward Won.

The annual indoor meet of St. Ann's Junior Holy Name Society was held at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory last night, with all the athletic notables of the Catholic Athletic League in competition. The events were witnessed by a large gathering, the guests including the Right Rev. Mgr, Mooney, Vicar General; Bishop T. J. Cusick of New York, and Bishop M. J. O'Dougherty of the Philippines.

The judges were badly muddled in the 60-yard handicap, and the winner wasn't announced until after a quarter of an hour of arguing. Seven judges saw the finish, and there seemed to be two candidates for first place, F. Ward of the Pastime A. C. and A. Jones of McCadden Lyceum. There was no doubt about R. Robin of St. Ann's winning second place, but first and third were in doubt. The judges finally declared Ward the winner, and Robin was placed third. Roy Dorland of Dominican Lyceum won his heat in this event, but was unplaced in the final.

The tug-of-war team of Traffic Squad A of the Police Department won a victory over Traffic Squad C. The event was judged by Deputy Commissioners Dougherty and McKay and was witnessed by many members of the department. The winners had for anchor man Simon Gillis, the New York A. C. weight thrower, and it was mainly through his herculean efforts that Squad A won by a margin of an inch.

Squad A got the jump at the pistol shot, and at 2 minutes had an inch and a half to its credit. Then Squad C got busy, and at 4 minutes made it a tie. Gillis called on his crew of husky giants and when time was called they had a winning margin. The winners were presented with a silver cup, and each received a gold medal. The summaries:

60-Yard Dash, Novice, closed to C. A. L.—First Semi-Final—Won by A. Cole, St. Agnes A. C.; W. Elliott, St. Brendan's Lyceum, seconds. Time, 7 1-5 seconds. Second Semi-Final—Won by W. O'Rourke, St. Paul's Lyceum; H. Ludelle, Eymard Lyceum, second. Time, 7 1-5 seconds. Final Heat—Won by A. Cole, St. Agnes A. C.; W. Elliott, St. Brendan's Lyceum, second; W. O'Rourke, St. Paul's Lyceum, third. Time, 7 seconds.

60-Yard Dash, Handicap, closed to C. A. L.—Won by F. Ward, Paulist A. C., 6 feet; R. Robin, St. Ann's A. C., 8 feet, second; A. Jones, McCaddin Lyceum, 10 feet, third. Time, 6 4-5 seconds.

TUG OF WAR—Traffic Squad C and Traffic Squad A, Police Department.—Won by Traffic Squad A, Anchor—Simon Gillis, John McCullough, Michael Brassel, Frank Roth, Michael McGrath and James Collins. Won by 1 inch. Traffic Squad C team, anchor—Adolph Brune, Joseph Scherer, Charles J. Egan, Nicholas Huth, Thomas Biggart, Gabriel Kruetzer.

60-Yard Dash, (Closed to C. A. L.) boys not more than 5 feet 2 inches tall.—First Semi-Final—Won by Pugin, Paulist A. C.; J. Mack, Dominican Lyceum, second. Time—0:07 2-5. Second Semi-Final—Won by J. Haggerty, Dominican Lyceum; W. McMullan, Paulist A. C., second. Time—0:07 2-5. Third Semi-Final—Won by R. Richards, Holy Cross Lyceum; F. Reynolds, Paulist A. C., second. Time—0:07 3-5. Final Heat—Won by J. aggerty, Dominican Lyceum; W. McMullan, Paulist A. C., second; W. Dugan, Paulist A. C., third. Time—0:07 1-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap, (Open.)—Won by W. Schreiber, National A. C., (50 yards;) Fred G. Bellars, New York A. C., (scratch,) second; J. O'Connor, Morris A. A., (100 yards,) third. Time—9:44.

Eight-Lap Relay, Closed to C. A. L.—Won by McCaddin Lyceum, (F. Steffens, T. McNamara, G. Rause, H. Brown,) 38 yards; Dominican Lyceum, (E. Gillmore, R. Dorland, D. Kuhn, A. Parke,) scratch, second; St. Ann's, (T. Hielnan, E. Shoney, H. Klemfull,) 74 yards, third. Time—2:45 4-5.

Four-Lap Relay, Closed to C. A. L. Boys Under 5 Feet 2 Inches Tall.—Won by Paulist A. C., (W. Dugan, W. McMillan, J. Doyle, F. Reynolds;) Dominican Lyceum, (E. Mack, C. Herzog, T. Haggerty, W. Desmond,) second; Paulist A. C. second team, (J. Crane, R. O'Neil, J. Esquere, P. Morgan,) third. Time—1:25 1-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice, Closed to C. A. L.—Won by A. Holasz, Eymard Lyceum; J. Barnes, Knights of St. Antony, second; P. Hendrick, Dominican Lyceum, third. Time—1:23.

60-Yard Dash, Handicap, Open.—Won by W. E. Conway, Irish-American A. C., (5 feet;) F. Halloway, New York A. C., (9 feet,) second; C. A. Hoyt, New York A. C., (6 feet,) third. Time—0:06 3-5.

One Mile Run, Handicap, Closed to C. A. L.—Won by J. Clegg, McCaddin Lyceum, (120 yards;) W. Kirkeby, St. Paul's Lyceum, (60 yards,) second; J. Buckley, Loughlin Lyceum, (50 yards,) third. Time—4:32.

LAST HOCKEY OF SEASON.

Best Amateurs of Canada and New York to Play at Rink To-night.

If the members of the All New York team of hockey experts play up to their reputations, the game to-night with the Victorias of Winnipeg, amateur champions of all Canada, will be one of the most interesting of the season. This will be the final game of the season at the St. Nicholas Rink and is the one always arranged to test the abilities of the men who have distinguished themselves by their individual playing on all the teams in the Amateur Hockey League.

The Vics are indisputably the amateur champions of Canada, having been compelled to defend the Sir Montagu Allen Cup six times this season without sustaining a single defeat.

LONG SET'S LINCOLNSHIRE.

Sol Joel's Horse Wins Easily $7,500 Handicap in England.

LONDON, March 26.—Sol Joel's Long Set, five-year-old, carrying 114 pounds, won the Lincolnshire Handicap to-day. George Faber's Uncle Pat, four years old, carrying ninety-nine pounds, was second and H. P. Nickalls' Warfare, four year old, carrying eight-five pounds, was third. Seventeen horses ran.

Long Set won easily by four lengths. No American horses were engaged in the race.

The Lincolnshire Handicap is a race of $7,500, for three-year-olds and upward. It is run over the straight milo track at Lincoln.

PARIS, March 26.—W. K. Vanderbilt's Montresell ran second to-day in the Prix Delatre at Maisons-Laffitte race meeting.

Monmouth Horse Show Election.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association held yesterday at the office of the association, 751 Fifth Avenue, the following officers and directors were elected for the year: President, H. Content; Vice President and General Manager, James T. Hyde; Secretary and Treasurer, P. J. Casey. Executive Committee—Harry Content, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr.; B. J. Greenhut, James T. Hyde, P. J. Casey. Directors—Harry Content, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., J. Jacquin Rothschild, P. F. Bruner, John Schuyler Casey, Martin L. Schwartz, James T. Hyde, B. J. Greenhut, John J. O'Donohue, A. C. Schwartz, Frederic Bull, Victor Mather, and P. J. Casey.

The show will be held on the grounds of the association, Hollywood Park, Long Branch, N. J., on July 24, 25, 26, and 27. There will be $7,000 given in prizes.

Collegians Will Compete.

James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, yesterday wired the captains of the gymnastic teams of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and other large colleges in this section in regard to entries for the gymnastic championships at the West Side Y. M. C. A. on Saturday night. It is likely that the college champions will compete against the club men. L. C. Everard of Yale, A. A. Nelson of Rutgers, J. P. Phillips, New York University, and T. S. Williams of Yale are some of the collegians who will be on hand. Joseph D. Harris, the oldtime club swinger, has not entered the championships this year, but young Harris will be on hand to represent the family. Young Harris has learned many of the tricks of club swinging from his father and stands a good chance of winning this championship. The entry is made up of many championship and the conntests should be exciting.

Final High School Basketball.

The Stuyvesant High School basket ball team and the De Witt Clinton High School quintet will clash in the final game of the season at the gymnasium of the College of the City of New York on Friday night. The championship of Manhattan hinges on the result of the contest, which will begin at 8 o'clock. Dr. Way, coach of the Stuyvesant High School five, says that his team is in the best of shape and will give the De Witt Clinton team a hard fight for victory.

TO HONOR SULLIVAN.

Athletic Clubs Boom A. A. U. Leader for Olympic Commissioner.

Five amateur athletic organizations, to add their help to the general movement to have James E. Sullivan nominated by President Taft to be the United States Commissioner to the Olympic games this Summer at Stockholm, have each called meetings for the purpose of indorsing Mr. Sullivan. The clubs are the Pastime, Flatbush, St. Bartholomew, Long Island, and Mohawk.

It is the consensus among well-informed persons that Mr. Sullivan is the best fitted man in the United States for the honor, because of his all-around knowledge of sports generally, and the fact that he has held a similar position in former Olympiads, the workings of which he is thoroughly familiar with.

There is talk of getting up a petition to be presented to the President to clinch the matter, but it is said that this scheme does not meet with the approval of Mr. Sullivan, who is said to have intimated that he would rather stand or fall on his record as the Commissioner of former years than have his friends go to such limits to further their aims.

At the next meeting of the American Olympic Committee the question of helping the sprinting interests of Uncle Sam's representatives will be carefully inquired into, and probably a proposition will be submitted to have a style of starting used which is unknown to present day athletes.

The new scheme is made necessary because of the announced "no penalty," which will obtain when men in the Olympics break over their marks, especially in the short distance races. The idea found favor immediately with Mr. Sullivan, when presented to him, and he confessed that the starting idea had much merit, in view of the coming competitions having a rule which was sure to work hardship upon those who wanted to be thoroughly honest in their actions from the time they place themselves in the starter's hands.

It is conceded that the "no penalty" scheme gives too much chance for "accident," and that some one may get a "flier," with the chances of the fortunate one not being an American. It has been further pointed out that the failure to impose penalties on the athletes who advance themselves before the signal is given is sure to create trouble and subsequent hard feeling, as well as to put a premium on foot racing "thievery," a practice which meets with prompt punishment in the United States, the rules providing that in the event of false starts the penalties are as follows:

Up to and including 125 yards the competitor shall be put back one yard for the first and another yard for the second attempt; in races over 125 yards and including 300 yards, two yards for the first and two more for the second attempt; in races over 300 yards and including 600 yards, three yards for the first and three more for the second attempt; in races over 600 yards and including 1,000 yards, four yards for the first and four more for the second attempt; in races over 1,000 yards and including one mile, five yards for the first and five more for the second attempt; in all races over one mile, ten yards for the first and ten more for the second attempt. In all cases the third false start shall disqualify the offender from that event.

It has been argued that with the stooping start and no penalty a great handship will be worked on the men who wear the American shield because it seems absolutely certain that continued "busting" away from the mark will be the vogue at the Stockholm games where the men of many nations will be addressed by the starter in a foreign tongue, which will warrant these men taking liberties to such a degree that many will have run their races before they really get the starter's signal.

LONG ISLAND YACHT RACING.

Several Changes In Executive Committee—Schedule of Events.

Several changes in the Executive Committee of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound will be made at the annual meeting of the organization at the Hotel Astor to-night. Horace Boucher, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Larchmont Yacht Club, will take the place of Charles P. Tower, who retires with a record of service on the committee of sixteen years. Frank Bowen Jones will return to service in place of E. Burton Hart of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and George E. Roosevelt of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will succeed H. A. Jackson, Jr., of the New York Athletic Club.

Nominations for officers are: President—Stuyvesant Wainwright of the American Yacht Club; Secretary—James W. Alker of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club; Treasurer—Victor I. Cumnock of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, and W. Butler Duncan, Jr., of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club.

The following amendments to the Racing Rules are proposed:

Add to Section 1, Rule 5, the following: The spinnaker sheet of a yacht of the thirty-one-foot class or any smaller regular class, must be carried inside the jibstay.

Amend Section 5, Rule 5, fourth paragraph, under sloops, yawls, and mainsail yachts, to read: Class P, thirty-one-foot class, six men, instead of five.

The schedule of races for the season of 1912, as arranged by the Executive Committee, will be presented for adoption. It is as follows, those marked by asterisks being championship races:

May 30*, Harlem Yacht Club, annual; Bridgeport Yacht Club, Spring; June 1*, Knickerbocker Yacht Club, annual; 8*, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, annual; 15*, Larchmont Yacht Club, Spring; 20, 21, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, special; 22*, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, annual; 25, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, race to New London; 28, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, race from New London; 29*, New Rochelle Yacht Club, annual; July 3*, American Yacht Club, annual; July 4*, Larchmont Yacht Club, annual; Hartford Yacht Club, annual; 6*, Riverside A. C., annual; 11, 12, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, all classes; 13*, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, annual; 20*, Larchmont Yacht Club, start of race week; 27*, Larchmont Yacht Club, end of race week; Aug. 3*, Horseshoe Harbor Club, annual; 10*, Huguenot Yacht Club, annual; Bridgeport Yacht Club, annual; 17*, Stamford Yacht Club, annual; 24*, New Rochelle Yacht Club, special; Northport Yacht Club, annual; 31*, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, annual; Sept. 2, Larchmont Yacht Club, Fall; Norwalk Yacht Club, annual; Sachem's Head Yacht Club, annual; 7*, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Fall; 14*, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, Fall.

LONG MATCHES IN GOLF.

Four Pairs Play Extra Holes to Decide Winners in Women's Tourney.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 26.—Brisk play characterized the first match play round in the United North and South golf championship for women to-day, five pairs overrunning the home green.

Dorothy Campbell, the Canadian champion, who played Miss Myra B. Helmer of Midlothian, had the gallery and won only by the narrow margin of 2 up and 1 to play.

Somewhat of a sensation was caused by the defeat of Miss Mary Fownes of Oakmont, sister of the 1910 National champion, and winner of the United in 1909, by Miss Kate Van Ostrand of the Jefferson County Country Club, 3 up and 2 to play.

Other survivors in the championship sixteen are Miss Sarah Fownes of Oakmont, who plays Miss Campbell to-morrow; Mrs. Raymond Farr of Georgetown, S. C., who plays Miss Van Ostrand; Mrs. W. C. Fownes, Jr., wife of the 1910 National champion, who opposes Mrs. R. C. King of New Canaan, and Mrs. J. Raymond Price of Oakmont, who is bracketed with Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse of New York.

More Olympic Contributions.

Julian W. Curtiss, Treasurer of the American Olympic Committee, yesterday received a check for $1,800 from the Intercollegiate Association, the contribution of that organization to the Olympic Fund. Mr. Curtiss also reported that he had received $38.94 from Jack Sullivan from the Newsboys, $10 from R. A. Senon, $10 from B. F. Sullivan, President Public School Athletic League, New Orleans, and $10 from Frank A. Eveland, New Orleans.

YANKS NAG UMPIRE IN A LOSING GAME

Atlanta Team Plays Superior Baseball and Beat the New Yorks, 7 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 26.—The New York Americans came a cropper to-day in their game with the Atlanta team. The cruel crackers lambasted the big leaguers by a score of 7 to 6. It was nip and tuck from the start, with a vast amount of wrangling at the umpire, whose work was about as erratic as the playing of the New Yorks, who played the first poor game they have put up under Manager Wolverton.

In the field the Yankees were wobbly and with the bat they were weak. The winning run was made off Quinn in the ninth inning with two out. Quinn relieved Caldwell in the seventh inning, fanned the side in the eighth, and in the ninth was jolted for a two-bagger and a single. Most of the excitement, however, and there was lots of it, hovered around Caldwell.

Caldwell issued four passes in succession in the seventh inning with two out. While Caldwell was wild he and Street did not think he was so wild as to pass four men in a row and they kicked hard and fervently. Dolan and Hartzell also took a voice in hurling caustic words at the umpire, and the scene was real feverish. Wolverton finally took Caldwell out of the box, and that indignant artist stopped en route and addressed the umpire in language more forcible than parliamentary. Street, the while, was holding over. Incidentally he caught a good game and handled Ford efficiently.

As a matter of fact, the New Yorks were outplayed. They were poor in the field and weak at the bat, except in one inning, when they bunched four hits for three runs.

New York's first run in the first inning was a gift from the umpire. Wolter was called safe at the plate when he was clearly out. He has not touched the plate yet. So the locals suffered, too, from the umpiring. The illustrious Ty Cobb saw the game. He has seen better ones. He did see Daniels do a splendid bit of base running, however. Daniels dashed in from third while the ball was in the infield and the kick on the Wolter play was yet in existence.

Ford failed to exert himself to the wrenching point, and while not hit often was saluted with a triple and a homer in the first inning. Errors by Chase and Dolan gave the Atlantas two runs. Cree was ill and unable to play, and Williams is ill again.

Part palliation for the downfall of our main band of Gothamites was a morning victory of the Yankee second team over the Atlanta second team. The recruits won this battle 7 to 2. Shears pitched a greater part of the curtain raiser and did nobly.

If the trip through Indiana and Ohio is abandoned on account of weather conditions the New Yorks will remain in the South until the last moment, where they will be more likely to get favorable weather for training.

GIANTS IN SHREVEPORT.

Drop Off En Route to Meridian and Practice Three Hours in Sun.

Special to The New York Times.

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 26.—With five hours of traveling still ahead of them the regular Giants passed through Vicksburg this evening en route to Meridian, Miss., where to-morrow they play an exhibition game with the local Cotton States Leaguers in honor of Josh Devore. No game was scheduled for to-day, all but three hours and a half spent in Shreveport being consumed making the long jump from Texarkana.

Though laying over in Shreveport less than four hours the athletes were put through a gruelling practice by Manager McGraw. It was by far the prettiest day of the training, and rather than lose it the leader forced his charges to wait two hours beyond their accustomed hour for the midday meal. They were rushed from their train to the hotel for a quick change from civilian clothes to baseball uniforms, driven to the ball park in autos, and put through an hour and a half of batting and infield practice. At 3:30 o'clock they were on the road again, leaving Shreveport on the same train that carried the Colt team headed by Arthur Devlin into Shreveport to play the Topeka Western League Club. Topeka has been training at Shreveport, and has put up stiff battles against a number of major and strong minor league clubs. McGraw was almost tempted to remain in Shreveport to see how his youngsters would fare against the "Kaws."

The Colts leave Shreveport early to-morrow morning, making Jackson, Miss., their next stop.

Rube Marquard is now on the hospital list. He has a large and painful blister on one of his heels, caused by plowing in the soft loam in Texarkana, and has to keep out of spiked shoes for two or three days to come.

Ty Cobb Pitches for Royston Boys.

ATHENS, Ga., March 26.—Ty. Cobb brought a team composed of Royston (Ga.) boys here yesterday and downed the University of Georgia lads, 4 to 1. The feature of the game was the pitching of Cobb, who struck out one man. He gave the natives here a splendid exhibition of base running, at one time getting home from second base on a slow grounder to first base. Cobb was touched up by the university lads for eight hits.

To Give Umpires a Square Deal.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 26.—The Blue Grass Baseball League Directors met here to-day, and decided to hold an "umpire day" this year, on which players and spectators are to treat the umpire with the utmost consideration. This action was officially sanctioned by the National Baseball Association at its meeting in San Antonio last year after the author of the idea, President William Neal of the Blue Grass League, had explained its provisions.

Mt. St. Mary's Ties Colgate.

Special to The New York Times.

EMMITSBURG, Md., March 26.—Mount St. Mary's College opened her baseball season by playing a tie game with Colgate College of Hamilton, N. Y. McHale, who made his debut as a Mount St. Mary's pitcher, although wild at times, pitched a creditable game. Letters did the best work with the ball. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Mt. St. Mary's	0 2 0 0 0 0 3 0 2	7	12	6
Colgate	0 1 1 0 3 2 0 0 0	7	7	2

Batteries—McHale and Sebold; Perin and Rich.

Swarthmore Defeats Catholics.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Swarthmore College defeated the Catholic University for the first time in three years here to-day, 6 to 3. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Catholic University	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0	3	8	3
Swarthmore	1 0 1 0 0 0 4 0 0	6	6	1

Batteries—Tarbel and Thomas; Clancy, Flynn, Ryan and Zachary.

Columbia's First Baseball To-day.

Columbia University's baseball season opens to-day with the St. John's nine on South Field. Workmen have been busy preparing the diamond, and using artifical means to dry up the base paths. Coach Fisher has made no announcements concerning the line-up of his team other than to predict that none of the nine who finished the last season will play this year.

Athletics Colts Beat Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 26.—The second division team of the Philadelphia Americans, with the pitching staff of the regulars, defeated the Galveston Texas League team today, 2 to 0. Derrick's home run in the first inning was responsible for both runs.

Senators Leave Training Camp.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., March 26.—The Washington team broke training camp here today after defeating University of Virginia by a score of 3 to 1.

Poinfret School Nine Goes South.

The Pomfret School baseball squad left New York yesterday morning for a trip to Silver Spring, Maryland, where it wil get in shape for the coming campaign. The team is in charge of Captain Hoyt and will round into condition before returning to its Connecticut home at the end of the Easter vacation. Capt. Hoyt is most enthusiastic over the possibilities of his team and predicts victories over many of its hardest opponents among whom will be the nines of Taft and Choate Schools.

TWO PLAYERS NOW TIED.

Artus and Mortier on Even Terms for World's Amateur Billiard Title.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 26.—By his defeat of Maura this afternoon Artus is now tied with Mortier for first place in the amateur international billiard tournament for the championship of

SUBWAY BILL HAS MANY ADVOCATES

Opponents Also Heard by Albany Committee—Bedford Makes Trouble.

TWICE THROWN FROM ROOM

Bill Will Enable $250,000,000 New Contracts to be Let in Nine Months, Says Willcox.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Armed with the strongest kind of arguments, officials of New York and of the Public Service Commission appeared before the Cities Committee of the Senate and Assembly to-day to urge the passage of the Wagner bill, which if passed would enable the Service Board and the Board of Estimate to accept without unnecessary delay the dual plan of subway operation proposed by the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Companies.

A small but very outspoken opposition, headed by Justice John Ford of the Supreme Court and Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for William R. Hearst, appeared to combat the supporters of the Wagner bill. Among the latter were Chairman William R. Willcox of the Public Service Commission, Corporation Counsel Archibald T. Watson, who spoke for Mayor Gaynor; Controller William A. Prendergast, who spoke for the Board of Estimate; Borough Presidents McAneny of Manhattan, Cyrus L. Miller of the Bronx, and Maurice Connolly of Queens, while Borough President Steers of Brooklyn was represented by his Commissioner of Public Works and President Promwell of the Borough of Richmond sent a letter approving the bill. About eighty civic organizations, including the Merchants' Association and the Citizens' Union, sent delegations in favor of the bill.

L. S. Bedford, who is well known in New York as the "chief minute man," and who has become known as a fanatic on the subway question, had journeyed to the Capitol for the hearing. He has been consistent in his efforts to break up meetings where the transit question has been under discussion. Here he more than equaled his past performances. For several minutes he kept the Assembly Chamber in commotion until he was finally ejected by a burly doorkeeper of the Senate, at the request of Senator James J. Frawley, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

At the evening session, which did not close until midnight, Bedford caused more trouble and was again ejected. This time he was constantly interrupting Clarence J. Shearn, Mr. Hearst's attorney, who was arguing against the bill. The Sergeant at Arms was again directed to take Bedford in hand. When he made a wild resistance to being ejected he was more roughly handled than before, and in the fracas received a gash over his left eye, which was bleeding. Nevertheless he insisted upon being heard, and it was not until after he had been threatened with arrest that he subsided.

At the beginning of the hearing an agreement was reached by which a provision in the Wagner bill, which takes away the exemption of Franklin Avenue in Brooklyn as a possible elevated route, will be eliminated from that measure. That announcement was greeted with a great deal of applause by a large delegation from that borough, who approved the bill with the exception of the provision.

Ford Opposes Bill.

Supreme Court Justice John Ford of New York, in opposition to the measure, said there was no need of passing the Wagner bill at this time, because it provided for the operation, not the construction, of subways, and the time when the subways now under construction were to be operated was still many years distant. He said that, even if the Wagner bill should fail to pass, the construction work now in progress would continue undisturbed.

"I want to register my protest against this plan," said Justice Ford, "which the successful candidates in the last municipal campaign hardly could find words strong enough to denounce whenever they appeared on the public platform. The people in that election voted for municipal subways. I not only believe that private ownership, but all profit making as well, should be eliminated in the operation of future subways. It is a municipal function pure and simple to run them. But I will be willing to support this bill if its advocates consent to put in one little amendment— that it shall not take effect until it shall have been submitted to the voters at a referendum and have been favorable acted upon."

Timothy Healy said he was opposed to the bill because municipal ownership seemed to work well in Europe, and this bill provided for private ownership and private operation. He advanced as another argument that the traction corporations were about the worst employers of labor imaginable.

Frederick T. Kelsey, representing the legislative committee of the People's Institute, objected to the bill because he thought it swept away "the proper safeguards erected in the Rapid Transit act."

William A. Coakley, ex-President of the Central Federated Union and a former Hearst worker, appeared in opposition because in his opinion the Wagner bill "is bringing us further away from the realization of the working man's dream, municipal ownership and three-cent fares during the hours when working men go to and from their daily toil."

James J. O'Brien, Chairman of the Transit Committee of the civic associations of Queens, who also opposed the bill, suggested an amendment, which the committee promised to consider, for the opening of the Steinway tunnel for traffic. Borough President Connolly of Queens joined warmly in the request that this be incorporated in the bill.

Aids New Subways, says Willcox.

Chief among the advocates of the bill was Chairman William H. Willcox of the New York City Public Service Commission.

"We are for municipal construction and municipal control of subways," said Mr. Willcox. "There is not a line in the bill which does not from beginning to end provide for municipal ownership of every foot of subway to be built. The control of the city, in fact, if this bill is enacted, will be extended beyond what it can now exercise under the law. The law provides that after ten years an operating contract can be annulled by the city if the operator does not give satisfaction, and there is nothing in this bill to change that. If this bill passes $250,000,000 worth of subway construction can be out on contract within nine months. If it fails to pass, to be sure, we can go on with the work already under way, but the city has only $25,000,000 to spend for subway purposes, and you cannot do with that amount what you can do with $250,000,000."

Corporation Counsel Archibald T. Watson said that not only Mayor Gaynor but his entire official family was unanimously for the bill. He congratulated the lawmakers on the unprecedented opportunity that had come to them to render conspicuous public service by enacting the Wagner bill.

"You have heard of a guarantee," said Mr. Watson. "There is nothing of it in the bill. You have heard of preferential payment—the charge that this plan provides for any such payment is entirely without foundation. You have heard that there is a joker in the bill under which construction of extensions can be authorized without public letting. It is true that this can be done without public letting, but not without the fullest public hearing. In the nature of things a builder cannot bid for an extension to an existing line on terms of real competition with the owner of such a line unless he has at least a working agreement with such owner."

Controller William A. Prendergast said that he had been on the other side of the proposal involved in the Wagner bill, and for this reason he could speak with perfect fairness to both sides.

"I never underestimated the unanswerable argument against the completion of the triborough system, that it would minimize rather than increase the workingman's opportunity of getting the longest possible ride for five cents," said the Controller. "My advocacy of the triborough plan was not founded on the belief that it was the best possible, but on a firm belief that the first offer made by the Interborough was not good enough. I realized all the time that the city could not with prudence spend the money needed either for the completion of that system or the present plan. The cost of the plan contemplated in this bill will be $265,000,000.

"I am in favor of a referendum. If you desire to put this proposition to a vote I will reckon it a delight to meet the arguments of all opponents on the public platform. It has been suggested here that sentiment in New York City is against this plan.

"After living with it for months and hearing expressions from everywhere, I cannot but believe that there is a strong preponderance of sentiment in favor of it in New York City. It is the best we can have with our present borrowing capacity, even if it is not ideal."

Broadens City's Powers.

George McAneny, President of the Borough of Manhattan, called the attention of the committee to the fact that by passing the Wagner bill the Legislature would not in any way curtail the powers of the Public Service Commission or the City officials from acting under the Rapid Transit act in the letting of future contracts for subway operation.

"You are only broadening our powers and we are ready to account to the people for the manner in which we utilize those enlarged powers," said Mr. McAneny.

Mr. McAneny added that the city would only be compelled to spend $217,000,000 of its own money to obtain $265,000,000 worth of subways laid out so that they would carry to every outlying district of the city and enable a person to ride three times as far for five cents as he could under any other system. He called attention to the recall proposal and pointed out that the proposed plan provided for six distinct routes, any one of which could be recalled from the original operator after ten years, either to be operated by the city or turned over to another operating company by a transaction in which the city's debt limit would cut no figure. Each of the six routes, Mr. McAneny said, would, in effect, constitute an independent system if the recall were to be put in operation.

"It is the best possible investment the city could make," he continued. "Through it the foundations are laid for future growth and for the doing away with the congestion which now prevails in many sections of the City of New York."

E. H. Outerbridge, representing the Merchants' Association, asked who were to be trusted most, the city officials, whether elected or appointed on account of their integrity, who had studied the proposal involved and who knew that their political future as well as their public standing was at stake, or the doctrinaries who came forward with a plea that they were speaking for the people, but who held no charter from the people.

President Cyrus L. Miller of the Bronx, said 90 per cent. of the people of that borough favored the Wagner bill.

The Senate Cities Committee will meet to consider the bill early to-morrow, when it is expected that it will be favorably reported with the amendment agreed upon. The outlook is favorable for the passage of the Wagner bill in both houses, though the proposed amendment will make an emergency message from Gov. Dix necessary.

TWICE AFIRE IN ONE NIGHT.

Arson Suspected in Two Blazes in West Side Apartment House.

Tenants in the five-story apartment house at 54-56 Morningside Avenue were routed out of bed twice yesterday morning by fires, the first time at 1.30 o'clock and the second about 3 o'clock. Deputy Chief McCartney reported to the police that he believed both fires of incendiary origin. He declared positively that the second fire could not have resulted from carelessness on the part of the firemen in leaving the first without entirely quenching it.

Both fires originated in the basement. The first was confined there, though the second climbed up the dumbwaiter shaft, but was prevented from bursting through into any of the flats. The basement is unoccupied, and it is partly because of this that McCartney suspected the fires might be of incendiary origin.

Policeman Sullivan of the West 125th Street Station discovered the first fire, and with Policemen Lober and Michaelson ran through the house, arousing tenants and assisting them over the roofs to other houses. Lober was overcome by smoke and fell on the third floor. Sullivan found him there and carried him to the roof, where he revived him.

William H. Lockwood discovered the second fire when he opened his dumbwaiter door trying to trace a strong odor of smoke, and found the shaft full of flame. The firemen quickly put this out and the tenants, though all were aroused again, did not have to cross the roofs again.

BURGLAR GOT HER JEWELS.

Police Then Show Mrs. Morse That Her Door Locks Are Mere Trifles.

Two modern locks were a slight barrier to a thief who, on Monday afternoon, entered the apartment of Harold Morse, 235 West Seventy-seventh Street. He got into Mrs. Morse's bedroom and took from a bureau drawer two boxes containing about $1,000 worth of jewelry. Emptying the boxes he threw them on the bed and departed without disturbing any of the silverware. Mrs. Morse returned about 4 P. M. and discovered the burglary, which she reported to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station.

Great was her astonishment when detectives showed her how easy it was to force open her double-locked door. One was a spring lock, which could be opened with a knife blade. The other, a "dead" lock, which was forced by slightly wedging the door.

A girl living in the house told the detectives that on her return from school she noticed that the Morse door was ajar.

ALL DAY BATTLE RAGES AT JIMINEZ

Rebels, Under Personal Command of Orozco, Are Fighting Aubert's Troops.

LIBERAL ATTACK CHECKED

Part of the Beaten Regulars Reach Torreon, but General Retreat Is Denied.

MEXICO CITY, March 26.—A battle was in progress at Jiminez to-night between the Federal commands of Gen. Trucy Aubert and "Pancho" Villa and Gen. Orozco's insurgents, according to information received at the Department of the Interior.

The fighting began this morning when the Federal forces attacked Hacienda Dolores, four miles west of Jiminez. The place was defended by 1,000 rebels with three rapid-firers and two field pieces. Gen. Aubert, who had about 1,200 men, including rurales, is said to have received a check.

Along in the forenoon Gen. Orozco arrived from Chihuahua with reinforcements and took command in person of all the rebel troops, cheering them greatly.

At 11 o'clock firing was at long range and covered various manoeuvres for position. It was then expected that the skirmishing would develop into another battle on a large scale by afternoon.

The Federals, it was estimated, had 1,500 men in the field at the time, while Orozco had 2,000 men under him.

The forcing back of the Federals south of town last night enabled Gen. Salazar to return to Jiminez last night with 500 men and two machine guns, which added to the artillery here, and the garrison of 500 made it possible to put up effective resistance.

Dispatches to the Government say the Federal artillery created havoc among the rebels at Jiminez yesterday. This statement was issued from the President's office:

"Persons arriving at El Paso from Jiminez and deserters from the rebels say that the Federal troops caused great destruction with their artillery, and that the rebels concentrated at Jiminez are greatly demoralized. It is calculated that a loss of more than 1,000 dead and wounded was inflicted upon the enemy."

Press dispatches say the Federal force under Gen. Tellez has retired to Torreon. Rumors were current during the day that a general retreat southward from Torreon was in progress, but this was denied.

TUCSON, Ariz., March 26.—Rebels attacked the important west coast city of Mazatlan to-day, according to reports. Dispatches to railroad officials denoted uncertainty whether the Federals or the rebels controlled the city.

HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Woman's Buggy Run Down by a Motor. She Is Dragged for a Block.

Miss Kathryn Leonard, the 18-year-old niece of Mrs. John Hayes of 8808 Bathgate Avenue, Bath Beach, who is well known in the social life of that part of the city, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon when a buggy in which she was riding was run down by an auto truck belonging to the Realty Trust Company of New York.

The buggy was demolished and Miss Leonard was dragged nearly a block before the horse she was driving was stopped by policeman Coffey of the Bath Beach station. Miss Leonard was removed to her home with two ribs and her collar bone fractured. Her condition was said, last night, to be serious.

Commercial Cable Not After Wireless.

George G. Ward, Vice President and General Manager of the Commercial Cable Company, said yesterday, of the reports of negotiations between the Marconi Company and the telegraph companies:

"We do more or less business with the Marconi people, but have no particular contract in regard to the business which is chiefly between the ships and shore. There is the usual division of the through rate between their companies and ours. There has been a conference recently between the Marconi people and our people in regard to closer relations, but we do not care to go into the wireless business."

Another Taxicab Robbery Conviction.

Robert Deleo, of 208 Thompson Street, the partner of "Jimmy the Push," who runs the Nutshell Café at that address, was convicted of receiving stolen goods yesterday before Justice Seabury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court and remanded until Friday for sentence.

Deleo received $4,750 from Jesse Albruzzo, one of the gang of taxicab robbers who held up and robbed two East River National Bank messengers of $25,000 in Trinity Place on Feb. 15.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

Colonel W. C. Gorgas, Chief Sanitary Officer at Panama, says: "Climatic conditions of the Isthmus in April are excellent, as good as at any time of the year."

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KAIS'IN AUG. VIC. Mar. 30, 9 AM
BATAVIA.....Mar. 30, 12 noon
PRES. GRANT.....April 6, 9 AM
AMERIKA.....April 11, 2 PM

MEDITERRANEAN
Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa
S. S. Hamburg..April 4, 12 Noon
S. S. Moltke...April 18, 10 A. M.
¶S. S. Hamburg.May 15, 9 A. M.
¶Will NOT call at Algiers.

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Celtic..... Mar. 28, 12:00 Noon
Minnetonka. Mar. 30, 8:30 A. M.
Kroonland... Mar. 30, 10:00 A. M.
Laurentic.... Mar. 30, 12:00 Noon
AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Philadelphia..April 20 | St. Paul.....May 4
New York.....April 27 | St. Louis.....May 11
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
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Minnetonka. Mar. 30, 8:30 AM | Minnewaska. Apr. 13
Minnehaha. Apr. 6, 10:30 AM | Minnetonka. May 4
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RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
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Kroonland.....Mar. 30 | Vaderland.....Apr. 13
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Olympic (new). Ap. 13, 3PM | Oceanic .....Apr. 27
Titanic (new). Ap. 20, n'n | Olympic (new)..May 4
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Celtic....Mar. 28, noon | Adriatic .....Apr. 4
Laurentic. Mar. 30, noon | Baltic .....Apr. 11
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CANOPIC. Apr. 27, 5 P.M.; June 8, July 13
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*La Provence....April 11 | ‡France.....May 2
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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:53 | Sun sets..6:20 | Moon sets..3:03

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:17	3:05	8:48	9:07
Governors Island	2:25	3:21	9:33	9:48
Hell Gate	4:15	5:11	11:08	11:23

Arrived—Tuesday, March 26.

SS Kaiserin Aug. Victoria, Naples, Mar. 15.
SS Rochambeau, Havre, Mar. 16.
SS Batavia, Hamburg, Mar. 8.
SS Delaware, Manchester, Mar. 8.
SS Winnie, Huelva, Mar. 5.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mar. 16.
SS America, Naples, Mar. 13.
SS Laurentic, Nassau, Mar. 23.
SS Mathilde, Cienfuegos, Mar. 18.
SS Guantanamo, Progreso, Mar. 20.
SS Concho, Key West, Mar. 23.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Mar. 20.
SS Creole, New Orleans, Mar. 21.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Mar. 23.
SS Admiral Farragut, Philadelphia, Mar. 23.
SS Aragon, Georgetown, S. C., Mar. 23.
SS Bretagne, Havre, Mar. 16.
SS Cherokee, Turks Island, Mar. 21.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Minnetonka	Southampton	Mar. 16
Hamburg	Palermo	Mar. 15
Manzanillo	Manzanillo	Mar. 18
President Grant	Hamburg	Mar. 14
K. Wilhelm der Grosse	Bremen	Mar. 19
Koenigin Luise	Bremen	Mar. 16
Roon	Bremen	Mar. 14
C. F. Tietgen	Christiansand	Mar. 16
Tivives	Kingston	Mar. 21
San Jacinto	Galveston	Mar. 20
Carpathia	Gibraltar	Mar. 18
Canada	Palermo	Mar. 15
Miramichi	Seville	Mar. 11
Thames	Kingston	Mar. 22
El Rio	Galveston	Mar. 21
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Mar. 24

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kroonland	Antwerp	Mar. 16
Casadian	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Adriatic	Naples	Mar. 16
Marchioness of Bute	St. Lucia	Mar. 20
Zacapa	Kingston	Mar. 23
Arcadian	Bermuda	Mar. 26
Comus	New Orleans	Mar. 23
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Mar. 25

DUE FRIDAY.

Iroquois	London	Mar. 15
Cavour	Barbados	Mar. 22
Mexico	Vera Cruz	Mar. 21
Maracaibo	Curacao	Mar. 21
San Marcos	Brunswick	Mar. 26
El Norte	Galveston	Mar. 23
Mauretania	Liverpool	Mar. 23

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Campania, Liverpool	——	1:00 A.M.
Caracas, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Colon	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Benedict, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

*Mail closes 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

SAIL TO-MORROW

Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Oceana, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bellucia, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Con. Di Giorgio, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	——	2:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Katahdin, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Bayamo, Tampico	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Madonna, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

K. A. Victoria, Hamburg	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Laurentic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Thames, Jamaica	11:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Westerwald, Jamaica	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Hungarian Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.*	3:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London	——	8:30 A.M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Koenig Albert, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Uranium, Rotterdam	——	3:00 P.M.
Batavia, Hamburg	——	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Guantanamo, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

By Wireless.

SANDY HOOK

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1912.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE TARIFF.

The statement given out from the Taft headquarters at Washington indicates, but by no means makes it certain, that the President will veto any wool tariff bill that may be sent to him. We do not believe that he will make that mistake.

There are now two bills before the House, that of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee and that of the minority. A third will be presented as an amendment in the Senate. The first provides for the lowest duties, on the whole; the second for higher; the third will carry the highest. The statement from the Taft headquarters warmly indorses the second. The probabilities are that the bill finally passed and sent to the President will impose duties between the first two, higher than the Democratic bill, somewhat lower than the Republican bill. On what ground should the President veto such a bill? Because he thinks that the report of his Tariff Board justifies higher duties? On that point opinions differ radically. The Republicans on the committee interpret the report as requiring lower duties than the Senate regulars think it requires. The Democrats interpret it as calling for duties lower than the Republicans on the committee agree upon. Many good authorities think that the report shows no good reason for any duties above those needed for revenue, and with these, on the whole, we heartily agree.

On what theory of his prerogative or of his obligations should the President insist, amid these widely differing interpretations of the effect of the report, that his alone should prevail? He advocated the Board as the best means to get at necessary information. It is at best incomplete and inconclusive information that the Board can give or has given. On that information varying inferences may be and are drawn. The Board is not a legislative body. It does not draw bills; it is not even its function to suggest specific provisions for bills; it is a board of inquiry only. If the President elects to be guided solely by his opinion of the legislation justified by the report of the Board he gives to it a character and authority never intended by Congress and which Congress would not tolerate. It is not reasonable to infer that he will do anything of the sort.

The message of the President submitting the report of the Tariff Board on the cotton duties should set at rest any fear on this ground. He makes the work of the Commission the basis of a recommendation that a substantial appropriation be allowed for the continuance of that work. In this case the Board's report clearly sustains the reduction policy of the majority in the House. It is evidence that the Board, within its proper limitations, may be extremely useful and justify all the expenditures it requires. The plea of the President is a sound one. But it would be greatly weakened if he should persist in carrying out the policy attributed to him of vetoing any bill that did not square with his personal interpretation of the report of the Board. The House might consent to maintaining a Board that would give it material for its own guidance. It would hardly care to maintain one practically in the service of the Executive alone.

The political bearing of this matter cannot be ignored. It is of the last importance that the President should, if possible, come to an agreement with Congress for a specific measure of reduction in the present oppressive and unpopular tariff. If that can be had, in the wool and in the cotton schedules, the plain demand of public sentiment will be satisfied and the beginning of the end of the tariff injustice and extortion will have been made. Such an achievement would not be to the immediate advantage of the Democrats. They would be strengthened if the President should refuse to accept reduction, as they have expected that he would, and it would greatly strengthen him if he did accept reduction. The Democrats, however, would not now draw back if they could, and could not, without danger, do so if they would. Practically the decision rests with the President. If he shall approve any reasonable reduction that can be sent to him from Congress, he will, as we have pointed out, take the tariff out of party politics. Whatever may be his feeling about the Wool bill, his Tariff Board's report and his own message on the cotton duties make it impossible for him to veto reductions in that iniquitous schedule without inviting severe criticism, and criticism not to be lightly disregarded, for the cotton goods schedule, even to a greater extent than the wool schedule, bristles with duties born of a desire to rob and that do rob the buyers and wearers of cotton fabrics.

THE FIRE PREVENTION BILLS.

A Republican Assembly has passed eleven of the eighteen bills drawn to prevent calamities like the Triangle waist factory fire, in which 147 young women and girls were burned and crushed to death. The bills were not drawn in a hurry. A Commission sat and deliberated upon remedial measures. No one has opposed any of them. The Assembly should pass the rest.

The Democratic Senate should pass all the bills. The Senate Committee on Labor and Industry, to which they have been committed, consists of Messrs. THOMAS J. MCMANUS, Chairman; GEORGE B. BURD, TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN, THOMAS H. CULLEN, RALPH W. THOMAS, and FRANK C. PLATT. Forces of greed, cowardice, and secrecy are opposed to these bills. The public expects them to be reported out of committee and enacted.

THE BEEF TRUST ACQUITTED.

The individual "conspirators" of the Beef Trust have received an immunity bath at the hands of a jury on the ground that conspiracy was not proved and that "the people had not suffered." On Saturday four railways and several other corporations were fined $123,000 for conspiracy to rebate, but the officials of the companies escaped under quashed indictments. In at least one other case a corporation has been convicted, and individuals have been acquitted, on exactly the same testimony, and in the same proceeding.

These precedents suffice to establish the fact remarked by President ROOSEVELT that juries are reluctant to convict of crime fellow-citizens who may be connected with corporations in restraint of trade. It is one thing to denounce trusts irresponsibly on the street corner, and another thing to give verdicts on the testimony under oath. Does it follow that the law is a failure? On the contrary, both the law and the jury system appear to advantage in comparison with those who would dissolve the trusts regardless of the economic results or the evidence. It does not at all appear that it is impossible to smash vicious trusts before a jury, but it does appear that it is impossible to smash them without proving them guilty.

There is no reason to suppose that the unreasonable and therefore immoral conduct which offended the court in the oil and tobacco cases would not have had a like effect before a jury. If the facts had been traced to individuals the verdicts without doubt would have been the same as the judgments. But we now have a case of acquittal on the facts after a ruling in accordance with the law against restraint of trade. It will be a great reassurance to men of business conducting their affairs according to the common law of merchants, and possibly without any especial attention to the statute in question. They are told that the law is not such a revolution of custom as has been represented. If their conduct is not obnoxious to a jury their indictment will have been in vain. The business world needs nothing more than confidence, and it is impossible that confidence can grow in the fear of jail because of conduct prevailing among the most reputable merchants. This fear is now dissipated. The reassurance, however, is restricted to good trusts, meaning trusts demeaning themselves according to the established customs of reputable trade. Not a single tooth is drawn which ever could have done service against bad trusts. Character and conduct are the tests, and they must be up to jury standard. They cannot be made higher in this wicked world, and they should not be made lower.

The finding is that the defendants are not guilty, and the reason is that the people have not suffered. It is a hard saying to many. Is not meat dearer? Did it not rise after the verdict? Shall not the friends of the people sound a trumpet call to arouse opinion against the malefactors? Not at all, unless Americans have lost their good sense, and like to be fooled. As the Judge ruled, it was not a question of prices at all, but of conspiracy to restrain trade. It was clear that the defendants had not restrained their own trade, for its growth is one of the wonders of the age. It is equally clear that they have restrained the trade of all who have been unable to compete with them, and who have been driven out of trade. The disappearance of the old-time neighborhood butchers is known to all. But this restraint is not an unreasonable restraint, and, therefore, is not restraint at all in the light of reason. A man is entitled to enlarge his trade without thought of the effect upon his inefficient neighbor. No more than a trust has a tradesman a right to levy toll on his neighbors for sake of keeping his business alive. He must render a service worth paying for or succumb. The economic law is the same for the smallest trader and for the greatest trust, and now it seems the statute is the same. The size of the trusts and the amount of the profits may cut a great figure in politics, but the law does not care for them. It looks only to the manner in which the trade is conducted, and if it is according to good conscience there is no crime. The light of reason is shining through the fogs of politics, and prosperity approaches.

WE ARE NOT LAND GRABBERS.

When The London Times says that the "average citizen" of this country is not displeased by the manner in which a strip of Panama was taken for the canal it says what is not true. The London Times must know also that it speaks in a perverse mood when it declares that Secretary KNOX's tour of Latin-American countries has any other object than the one plainly expressed at the outset. The establishment of more friendly relations with Central and South America is the desire of every true American. It has nothing to do with any manifestation of the "imperialistic" spirit, past, present, or to come.

No "patriotic Americans" have enthusiastically discussed "the peaceful annexation of Canada." No patriotic American is thinking of annexing Canada. The London Times ought to comprehend the emotional outbursts and the irresponsible humor of such politicians as Speaker CLARK. There is no desire whatever in this country to grab more territory either south or north of us. The fortunes of war gave us possession of the Philippines, and any imperialistic spirit among us has been much more than satisfied by that troublesome acquisition. We did not take Cuba, when we might have taken it. On the contrary, we have secured self-government to that island and permanently established it, as we firmly believe, as an independent and prosperous republic.

Criticism of the United States for annexing the territory of other nations ill-becomes an English newspaper. For centuries the British custom of planting its flag on other people's lands and keeping it afloat by force of arms has had the approval of practically the whole nation. The London Times need not worry about the feelings of the Central American States, as we infer that it is inclined to do from its editorial remarks quoted in our Marconi dispatches yesterday. The people of these States have reason to know now that we are their best friends, and the friendship will grow, and with it will grow their own material prosperity and that of the whole continent, when the Panama Canal is open to the traffic of the world.

FALSE REPORTS FROM MEXICO.

The latest news from Mexico is sufficiently alarming, without malicious or ignorant exaggerations. The rebels in Chihuahua and Durango have mustered a strong force, and it may be true that the Federals have been repulsed. But the means of communication throughout the northern States of Mexico have been crippled, and many false statements have been issued from Juarez, El Paso, and San Antonio. The reported suicide of Gen. SALAS, one of the Federal commanders, may be as false as the previous statement that Gen. VILA had been captured by OROZCO and sentenced to death. ZAPATA, the brigand, has established a capital in a small city of Puebla, but he is no nearer to gaining control of the Government than he was six months ago. His survival is, to be sure, a severe commentary on the weakness of MADERO's policies and the bad generalship in his army.

Americans will do well to read with caution the highly colored reports from Mexico widely printed in this country. If, as asserted, the Cientificos, (including LIMANTOUR and CREEL,) are supporting an organized revolution, it is quite clear that EMILIO VASQUEZ GOMEZ, who seems to be the foremost rebel, can have nothing to do with it. He is a brother of Dr. FRANCISCO VASQUEZ GOMEZ, one of the most potent opponents of DIAZ and his group. Nor is any coalition between the Cientificos and such leaders as OROZCO and ZAPATA seriously to be thought of. Gen. FELIX DIAZ, nephew of the deposed President, is a prominent member of the National Legislature, and outspoken in his criticism of MADERO's policies. He seems in no danger of suppression.

In the circumstances, MADERO is holding his own very well. The daily routine of life in the large cities and many of the rural neighborhoods of Mexico goes on much as usual. It is not agreeable, of course, to dwell in the midst of war's alarms, and trade suffers. But nothing can be gained by anybody through exaggerating the gravity of the situation.

SUBWAY OBSTRUCTIONS.

It is hard to be patient with the objection that an otherwise meritorious and obtainable subway system should be abandoned because it is "illegal." In that case the obvious thing to do is to legalize it. An enlarged subway system is preferable to a subway law whose only recommendation is that for ten years it has prevented the building of subways and has protected the subway profits which so enrage many. The original subway law was something like a municipal inspiration, and it would have been well if it had never been altered, or if it were possible to revert to it. The law which makes impossible the construction of more subways in the manner of the first is inspiration from below, and entitled to no respect.

The argument advanced against the dual plan on the part of our esteemed fellow-citizens of Brooklyn is selfish and unenlightened. They declare that they will oppose the entire plan because it provides for a link of elevated railway, and they want subways. If they will contribute the additional cost, there will be no difficulty about providing the subways, but it is not reasonable to expect others to squander money for their benefit. It is all right to build subways in that grand manner when the taxpayers foot the bills, but this is a different sort of subway. It is expected to support itself, and that it can never do if it is loaded with excessive cost of construction. Brooklyn is not asked to make a sacrifice in the public interest by accepting this link of elevated railway. It is merely asked to take a smaller benefit which it can get instead of a larger benefit which it cannot get.

Manhattan has more elevated railways than it likes, but it was helped to subways by accepting them. Sixth Avenue took an elevated railway for the sake of the general good, and was enriched in that way. Franklin Avenue in Brooklyn may become another Sixth Avenue, and eventually it may develop to the extent that a subway will be necessary. That it should grow up to a subway in any other manner is unthinkable. Broadway once objected to a subway, and has regretted it ever since, as Franklin Avenue will sorrow if its objection frustrates the great system because of an interest so purely local.

Some residential property may be damaged, but all business property will be benefited. Even property made unsuitable for residences will be made so much more valuable that better homes elsewhere can be purchased in exchange. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that the entire borough sympathizes with the locality directly concerned. It is impossible that it should be so, because the elevated roads throughout the borough will all transfer to and from the new link, to the great advantage of all sections, including the one so ill represented in the Legislature that its Senator threatens to wreck the entire scheme unless the mistaken view shall be allowed to prevail. Is there no sense of civic patriotism in Brooklyn? Is there no representative of public opinion against this neighborhood view, so unworthy of the great place Brooklyn is destined to fill in the metropolis whose future depends upon this legislation?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

At Least a Noble Experiment.

Comment on the remarkable step with respect to marriages just taken by the Episcopalian clergymen of Chicago is coming in precisely the form that was to be expected—strong commendation of the proposed action from the standpoint of science and ethics, but an equally strong doubt as to the practicability of that action at the present time.

In other words, the desirability, or rather the need, of preventing marriages the issue of which is sure to be socially injurious is admitted by all intelligent people who have given study and thought to the subject, but these same people fear the results of effort at reform made while many and great obstacles lie in the way of success. Failure, they say, will discredit the good cause, and their advice is to wait until the public has been educated into appreciation of its own interests. Caution is not always wisdom, however, and the public is perhaps better informed than its critics suppose. A beginning must be made some time, and many a good cause has thriven on repeated failures that were in reality only postponements.

The Chicago clergymen have at least the courage of their convictions—they know that they are right and they are going ahead, with not much hope, presumably, of great direct accomplishment, but content to point the way. They must realize that the persons who should not marry are less likely than others deeply to feel deprivation of the Church's blessing on their unions. Until the State takes the matter up the number of unfit marriages will not be appreciably decreased, but of course that is no reason why the Church should continue the solemnization of such marriages.

The greatest difficulty, after all, in the way of this reform is that of getting trustworthy certificates of mental and physical soundness. The assumption that any "reputable doctor" can grant or withhold them correctly, with no more knowledge of family history than is usually available, is false—pathetically or amusingly false, according to the point of view.

Enemies of the Canteen.

Of our army officers, a large majority are without doubt in favor of resuming the sale of beer and light wines in the post exchanges, or canteens, as they are more often though less accurately called. Their arguments have been presented many times, and seem to us to be conclusive. The failure of these officers and those who agree with them to secure a revocation of the prohibitory order issued in 1901 is probably due to the fact that what they advise is one of those "compromises with evil" which are so repugnant to general sentiment in this and other English-speaking countries.

The best that the friends of the old-fashioned canteen can say for its sale of intoxicants is that thus the soldiers can, to some extent, be prevented from patronizing the infinitely worse saloons outside the army reservations—saloons where excess is encouraged and where dangers even greater than drunkenness abound. They admit that, for the soldiers, as for everybody else, not to drink at all is better than to drink moderately, for there is no longer hardly any contention that alcohol is ever either advantageous or necessary—no longer any denial that, even in small quantities, it decreases efficiency of every kind, and therefore is to be condemned.

Justification of the canteen therefore rests on its superiority to the "dive," rather than on any merits of its own. And not to all, even of army officers, does that justification seem adequate. Col. MAUS, Chief Surgeon and Medical Inspector, Central Division, U. S. A., declares explicitly that the exclusion of intoxicants of every kind from the post exchanges has had good, not bad, results on the habits and condition of the enlisted men. This is an opinion not lightly to be dismissed, and it is no wonder that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is joyously exploiting it. To the "dive" argument, however, the reply of Col. MAUS seems to be, "Abolish the dive!" and he apparently gives little consideration to the present impossibility of doing that.

Highwaymen of a New Kind.

A peculiarity of the series of crimes by which France has recently been so angered and alarmed is that the bandits who commit them use murder, not as a last, but as a first, means of accomplishing their robberies.

As an almost invariable rule, burglars and highwaymen do no killing that is not, from their point of view, necessary. That is, when the selected victims can be frightened into submission by threats of death, their lives are spared and no shooting is done except to overcome resistance or to prevent capture. But a special and unprecedented ferocity marks these French robbers. Their first thought and their first act is to kill, and this sets them apart from their class even more than does their habit of stealing a new automobile for each of their expeditions or the skill they show in the operation of these machines. Apparently they give no consideration at all to the fact that murder increases the gravity of the crimes they commit and renders heavier the punishment they will receive when, as is inevitable, sooner or later, their luck deserts them and they are caught.

The old-time pirates did, indeed, have, and more or less follow, the adage that "dead men tell no tales," but what was true in their case—now and then—is not true with regard to these successors of theirs. For these dead men do tell tales, and most eloquently, since they do not disappear in the ocean depths, but remain to give convincing and convicting testimony about the atrocities that have been committed.

Should Act, Not Threaten.

Why do the members of the Housewives' League use merely as a means to influence the Legislature their power to force makers of "package goods" to sell full and definite weights?

The embattled matrons say, "If you "statesmen do not pass laws requiring "that every package be so marked that "we can tell just what we are buying, "we shall begin a boycott against the "manufacturers who are fooling and "cheating us."

The legislators may well reply, "Go "ahead with your boycott! What do we "care?"

There really is no need to make two bites of this particular cherry. If the housewives want weight-marked packages and take no other, they will surely get them without any help from Albany. And while they're getting weight marks, they might just as well get date marks too. They have the best of rights to demand both.

All they really need from the Legislature is a brief law penalizing false marks, and that they already have.

THE NEW BATTERY PARK.

Execution of Plan Would Harm Trees and Turf.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has appeared in the daily press a duly authorized plan of a new Battery Park that should be studied carefully by those who love this familiar pleasure ground and its long-felt charm. Does any one deceive himself with the belief, in spite of statements to the contrary, that if the plan above referred to is ever carried out, any of the fine old trees that now look out so sturdily to the harbor will be left untouched? Where, moreover, is the greensward left? To any one who suggests the Bowling Green, the answer can and will be made by those who have watched the crowds that gather there, there will be no grass, depend upon it. It is a special pity to lose the grass, because the turf is finer in Battery Park than anywhere else down town. The moist air favors it. The bleak winds and salt air of the same spot, however, bake it hard for trees to grow. Judging from the number of trees I have seen planted in the Battery during the years I have frequented its walks, I should say that thousands must have been set out in the last quarter of a century to obtain this somewhat meagre remnant.

Now, let any one go to the Battery after reading what I have said and frankly consider whether the city can afford to lose what it actually has at present to make way for the "playground dream" of Mr. Stover.

AN OLD NEW YORKER.

New York, March 25, 1912.

CITY'S MUDDY DRINKING WATER.

If It Were Filtered New Residents Would Not Be Repelled.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The surest way to effect reforms is to bring about a condition whereby it is cheaper to have things right than wrong. It will in the end be cheaper for the property owners of New York to insist on a decent water supply than the present muddy filth called "Croton." It may not be unhealthful, but it is mighty unpleasant. I was planning to look for an apartment in the city, when a fellow-boarder returned from dining in a wealthy New York household. The family buy all drinking water, that for the servants is filtered, that for laundry work is roughly filtered through several sheets before it can be used for washing.

Such a condition, in the leading city of the country, is outrageous, and I at once determined that the suburbs will be good enough for me. I desire neither to drink, cook with, wash with, nor bathe in mud. If I am one, why may there not be a thousand, just now? I notice New York has signs of "to let" in every part of the city. No wonder! Let landlords bring strong pressure on the Water Commissioners to purify and cleanse "Croton" if they want to attract tenants. M.

Montclair, N. J., March 22, 1912.

Circulars in Sunday Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On several occasions recently the SUNDAY TIMES has been delivered to me with a portion missing, once a section of another paper being substituted, and every Sunday I indignantly consign to the scrap basket some cheap advertising stuff which is folded into the paper. This morning's paper was delivered to me, minus sections nine and ten, with the inclosed advertising matter. I would call your attention to the announcement on one of the sheets (which I have marked) in which these sneak-thief advertisers request to be notified if your newsdealer does not supply one every Sunday!

I strongly object to this manner of having cheap advertising admitted to my home and furthermore want my entire TIMES delivered, and write to ask you if these abuses cannot be discontinued. BUCKNER W. ANDERSON.

New York, March 24, 1912.

"Paranoia Reformatoria."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to your announcement of a psycho-analysis by Dr. Prince in your Sunday issue, I should like to point to an article by Dr. A. McL. Hamilton that appeared in The North American Review about four years ago and dealt with the self-same gentleman Dr. Prince is speaking about. The author, judging by the heading of the article deemed him to be suffering from "paranoia reformatoria."

V. VON UNRUH, M. D.

New York, March 23, 1912.

No Grail Pictures Left Behind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seated beside me on a downtown Subway train last Sunday was a man holding a copy of the Holy Grail supplement of THE TIMES. When he left the train the guard remarked:

"I have been waiting all day for some one to leave one of those Grail pictures behind, but nobody has." G. C.

New York, March 24, 1912.

A STREAM OF SUPERLATIVES.

Appreciation of Grail Pictures and News Features in Sunday's Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Sunday's edition of THE TIMES is the finest newspaper ever produced in any age or in any clime. It is a superb marvel.

JOHN W. VROOMAN.

Herkimer, N. Y., March 25, 1912.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please let me express my congratulations upon the wonderful supplement in color which accompanied the Easter Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES. In the appropriateness of its subject and in the exquisite perfection of its reproduction of the painter's colors, it is far beyond anything I have ever seen in presswork of its class.

L. M. ANTISDALE.
Editor the Rochester Herald.

Rochester, N. Y., March 25, 1912.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot refrain from expressing profound appreciation for the many excellent features combined in your magnificent issue of yesterday. Your reproduction in color of Edwin A. Abbey's fifteen panels, illustrating the legend of Sir Galahad and the Holy Grail, is an achievement in modern journalism well calculated to challenge the admiration and elicit the gratitude of 200,000 grateful readers.

In this age of dissatisfaction with existing order and distrust in established institutions, the salutary influence of a paper like THE TIMES cannot be overestimated. Indeed, the fairness, sobriety and wisdom which characterize its editorial expressions furnish an assurance that, despite the waves of passion and discord which occasionally threaten the continuance of the reign of orderly liberty, there is always in reserve an American patriotism and an American conservatism to solve every problem and surmount every difficulty. Your continued success is therefore one of the encouraging and healthful omens of the age. JAMES McGURIN,

President Irish-American Literary Society.

New York, March 25, 1912.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant subscriber to THE TIMES for over twelve years I am able to judge of the advancement your paper has made in every branch of the newspaper art, and furthermore as one who has traveled in Europe, Asia, America and Australia I can truthfully state that in no quarter of the globe is there a more enterprising or artistic paper than the one that is delivered to me every morning, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

I hope soon to hear or read that your Sunday edition of 200,000 copies has been doubled and that the "Quest of the Holy Grail" has helped cause the increase.

WALTER H. LEWISSON.

New York, March 25, 1912.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a regular reader of THE SUNDAY TIMES I wish to congratulate you on the finest newspaper issue I have ever seen. The Holy Grail pictures are wonderful in execution. They bring to your thousands of readers the marvelous work of a great artist, and with perfect fidelity to the originals.

Z. W. COOMBS, Professor.
Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Worcester, Mass., March 24, 1912.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning I looked at the magnificent reproductions of the Search for the Holy Grail, in THE TIMES. They are simply wonderful! I can say this because two Summers ago I gazed at the paintings (with as great pleasure) in the Boston Library. You deserve much praise and credit for this beautiful work.

I hope you will accept the congratulations upon your successful and praiseworthy efforts from a schoolgirl reader.

HELENE E. BROWNOLD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am just busy reading to-day's TIMES, and can't resist congratulating you on the splendid issue, so beautifully gotten up and so complete and interesting in every way. I am sure I am only voicing what must be the universal opinion of all the fortunate readers of to-day's paper.

HENRY SIDENBERG.

New York, March 24, 1912.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been very much interested indeed in the space you have given to the "Men and Religion Forward Movement" and the advertising matter which you have placed for them. It seems to me that with the papers co-operating along their own news-disseminating line, with the churches along their particular line, the great "Men and Religion Forward Movement" cannot help but be a success.

I congratulate you most heartily upon your "Holy Grail" pictures, and feel that in introducing such a religious and spiritual element into your paper you are helping most definitely in the moral uplift of the whole people.

Rev. WILLIAM CARTER, D. D.,
Pastor Madison Avenue Reformed Church.

New York, March 25, 1912.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I for one want to convey to you my appreciation of the supplement in to-day's issue of THE TIMES. It is such things as these that make the newspaper an addition to the home, and to me it has been a pleasure for twenty years. I have seen the Abbey originals of course several times, but it is such a pleasure to be able to study them seated at home. And haven't you produced the colors wonderfully!

ADA B. HAMILTON.

New York, March 24, 1912.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What an epoch-making feature in journalism is that of THE TIMES for March 24 in the splendid reproduction in colors of Mr. Abbey's famous and impressive mural paintings illustrating the legend of the Holy Grail. The artistic beauty, the poetic and mystic significance of such work, given to the readers of the daily newspaper, have an incalculable influence that makes for all that is most uplifting in life.

THE TIMES is a journal whose constant reading is a liberal education. To have its daily and Sunday issues is to hold an admission ticket to the entire panorama of the events of the world. The symmetry and balance of relation observed in its presentation of foreign and domestic matter, its political vitality, its criticism, correspondence, its vast gathering of general and significant news, and its literary features are simply marvels of achievement. All foreign movements, diplomacy, religion, society; all new inventions, every great achievement in art or literature, contemporary biography, besides all the daily miscellany, are given in THE TIMES with so fine a discrimination as to relative values as to fully merit the serious attention and the absorbing interest they inspire. LILIAN WHITING.

Boston, March 25, 1912.

Compliments from Contemporaries.

From The Journal of Commerce.

The Sunday issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES marked a new record in daily journalism, not merely in size but in quality. The colored supplement giving Abbey's "Holy Grail" deserves special praise for fine coloring and excellent workmanship. So far as we know, no daily newspaper has ever published as fine a piece of work as this. Further, it is in gratifying contrast with the usual sickening and demoralizing "comic" supplement.

From The Providence Journal.

In an era disgraced by hideous pseudo-comic supplements of Sunday papers, repulsive in appearance and demoralizing in their influence, such a superb piece of color-printing as was a part of THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday deserves particular praise. Mr. Abbey's mural paintings in the Boston Public Library were reproduced with marvelous charm in a manner previously unequaled in newspaper reproduction. Thus THE TIMES places in its debt all newspapers and all newspapermen who deplore the popularity of alleged comic color work and welcome such an inspiring contrast.

ENGLISH SCENES IN WATER COLORS

Charming Pictures Representing Mid-Victorian Period Shown at Crosby Galleries.

ARTHUR HALMI'S PORTRAITS

Emphatically Ingenuous Are the Children Who Smile from His Canvases at Knoedler Galleries.

All the art galleries on the approach of Spring feel painfully the length of art and the shortness of life. There are many exhibitions to come off before the season closes with a snap a few weeks from now, and there are still two or three surprises awaiting the gallery visitor. Among the special exhibitions that are not to remain on view beyond the first week in April, is that of English water colors at the Crosby Galleries. These charming little pictures represent the mid-Victorian period, a period that seems at the moment further removed from the art of the present than the Renaissance or the Middle Ages, since when our modern artists leap it is either far into the future or at least 500 years back. There is much quiet pleasure to be gained from these English scenes rendered in a manner so eminently English.

Claude Strachan, who is among the living painters represented, has four pictures full of the beauty and simplicity of rural life, painted with transparent colors and with a pre-Raphaelite wealth of detail. "By the Gate," with its thatched cottages, its glowing beds of homely flowers, its contracted yet opulent charm, is manifestly at once an accurate portrait of a very special dwelling and a type of hundreds of others. "English Farm" and "English Garden" revel in the same profusion of flowers, massed in a medley of beauty, yet characterized by so much individuality that it is easy to imagine all one's favorite blooms distinguishable.

L. J. Wood's "Street in an Old Town" and "An Old Canal" hold the attention by their precise drawing and the rich color of the old buildings, while, in spite of similar characteristics Sam Austin's "Washerwomen" have an exotic look. This artist dates back to the middle of the eighteenth century, and is the oldest of the group. The serious little children in Carlton A. Smith's "Playtime" seem much more in earnest than the readers of "The New Book" by the same artist, but all nave cheeks stained with the vivid red that looks unnatural to American eyes until these have rested upon the little ladies of Soho in their native air. This collection of visiting pictures already has ben seen in Philadelphia, and after April 6 continues its travels in other cities.

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At the Knoedler Galleries athwart the Sargents and the Boits are a dozen portraits by Artaur Halmi, self-possessed in aspect in that important company. We fancy Mr. Halmi lays special stress on his portraiture of children, so emphatically ingenuous and infantile are the very small little persons who smile with wide eyes and moist, parted lips from his canvases. We like better, however, his treatment of such subjects as President Taft, who emulates our first great President in the patience with which he takes his place in front of various easels. "I go," said Washington, "like a drayhorse to the thills." Mr. Taft looks very far from the mood of a drayhorse in Mr. Halmi's portrait, however. His dignified bearing and the keen, friendly blue glance of his eye are reproduced with skill. In the smaller room is a group of miniatures by Harriette A. Clark, who has studied in Paris with Madame de Billement and Jean Paul Laurens. She joins a care for the individuality of her sitters with a scrupulous exactitude of detail. Many of the costumes in these portraits are affairs of lace and silk and tulle, and the textures are thoughtfully discriminated and in most instances successfully, despite the great difficulty of this particular problem for the worker on ivory. Miss Clark also has been successful in making use of the beautiful ivory quality in her flesh tones, which she keeps luminous and uncontaminated by body color. She is most eighteenth century in her "Mrs. Craigie Duffus," with its frou-frou of light fabrics, and most herself, perhaps, in the quiet study of an elderly woman with her knitting in her lap, a kerchief folded over her slightly bowed shoulders and a fine vitality in her expressive features. "Mater Pia" is also a serious and excellent piece of work, but rather large for the prejudiced advocate of the restricted miniature scale and too strongly suggestive of the inevitable labor of the brush.

Three portraits of dogs, "Chum," owned by Mrs. Charles E. Proctor; "Topsy," owned by Hall McCormick, and "Bluff," owned by Mrs. Harry K. Jones, rebuke the self-consciousness of one or two of the human types, notably the "Normandy Maid." In the same room with these miniatures is a Corot of quality with a little history of its own for those weary of hearing that a Rembrandt is cheap at a million dollars, or pounds, according to the geographical position of the speaker. This Corot is pure beauty from its glad young goat nibbling the Spring foliage to its noble sky, in which the warm colors of sunset mount by gradual degrees to the painter's characteristic and stimulating gray. And the man who first owned it bought it for a franc. A lottery was held for "Les amis des art," and Corot gave his lovely "Souvenir d'Italie" to the cause. The chances were a franc apiece, hence the wonderful bargain.

1,000-FOOT PIERS UP AGAIN.

Hearing To-day as to the Surrender of West Washington Market.

There will be another hearing to-day before the Sinking Fund Commission on the proposed razing of West Washington Market to permit the construction of a series of thousand-foot piers, as recommended by Dock Commissioner Tomkins.

At a previous meeting it was shown that the site now occupied by the market is the only property owned by the city that would permit the building of piers long enough to dock the Olympic and other ships of her class now under construction. This property lies along the North River, between Gansevoort and Little West Twelfth Streets, and is practically the only waterfront site in lower Manhattan controlled by the city.

Bills providing for an amendment to the city charter striking out the provision that dedicates the present area of the market to market purposes and authorizing the Sinking Fund Commission to assign the site to the Dock Department, have been amended to provide that the city must select a new site for the market before making the transfer.

THE FUTURE CITY.

I see in a magic crystal
When the cells of the human hive
Have covered the flats of Harlem,
And spread to Riverside Drive;
And under Manhattan Island,
Where the subways veln the town,
Hotels and apartment houses
Are built not up, but down.

The topmost floors are the kitchens,
And deep in the rock and sand
Beneath the beds of the rivers
Six rooms and a bath are planned.
The homes of the toiling masses
Are a stratum yet below,
Where the countless pipes of the sewers
Are criss-crossed to and fro.

Above the level of traffic
The millionaires' mansions rise,
On giant aeroplanes builded,
And anchored fast in the skies;
And leaders of wealth and fashion,
And all who aspire to gain
A niche in the social circle
Must live on the highest plane.

MINNA IRVING.

'RIGHT TO BE HAPPY' COMES RATHER LATE

But Even Then the Poor Millionaire Doesn't Get Much in the General Distribution.

ROMANCE AND BUSINESS

In Kellet Chambers's New Play, Which Is Well Acted at the Hudson Theatre.

THE RIGHT TO BE HAPPY, a play in three acts, by H. Kellett Chambers, Hudson Theatre.

Mrs. Van Roof.....Louise Galloway
Audrey Van Roof.....Grace Morrissey
Alfred Van Roof.....George Le Guere
Janet Van Roof.....Dorothy Donnelly
Parker.....Arthur T. Hendon
James Morehouse.....Edmund Breese
John Forrester.....Leslie Faber

The discovery of a synthetic process for the manufacture of artificial rubber provides the deus exmachina by means of which vice in the form of a mercenary millionaire is punished in Kellert Chambers's new play, "The Right to be Happy."

Evidently the millionaire's rights in the matter represent a wholly negligible quantity, for, apart from the fact that he is able to protect his financial interests in time, the end of the play brings him only such dubious happiness as is represented in a very free exhibition of bad temper. In the meantime he has proved himself a villain of the deepest dye, who, besides taking advantage of a woman's weakness, openly boasts of his own conquest and comes near ruining her future prospects with the altruistic person who "knew it all the time." And so, though the woman must have time, there is a promise that her right to happiness will be ultimately fulfilled. And the spectator may leave the theatre with that genial glow which is supposed to accompany the "happy ending" expressed or understood.

From which it may be understood that though dealing with a supposedly practical workaday world Mr. Chambers has written into his play something of the quality of romantic melodrama. That, indeed, is the case. And his people are as transparent as his theme.

The millionaire rubber speculator must never have your sympathy and Mr. Chambers sees that he never gets it. His talk swings to money, ultimately, no matter what the apparent subject of discourse. Does he try to make love—the power of his millions must come into the conversation. Even in his most repentant mood—when he is deeply grieved at thought of infamy he has tried to heap upon the woman's head, when he would atone at any cost, when he is dying of love for her—all his talk leads only to a description of a string of pearls that he has ordered for her. And poor millionaire, he must even blunder into mentioning the price.

There is a scene in Max Beerbohm's latest story in which the infatuated Duke tells Zuleika Dobson of the homes that he owns, and the various titles that are his. She calls him a snob. And there can be no doubt that Mr. Chambers's millionaire is exactly that.

Which only makes it a little more surprising that the fair heroine is so long in finding out.

For she is astute enough in other things. She is one of a decaying Knickerbocker family, with a fool mother and a dishonest "cub" brother. The latter is employed by the International Rubber Company, and falsifies his accounts. When he is in danger of going to prison his sister calls on the millionaire, who is as hard as nails, but who eventually sees that he can use her in his business. Also she becomes his mistress. Her official position enables her to meet men of all kinds on a footing of equality, and she is able to learn valuable secrets for her employers. She doesn't realize the meanness of the occupation until she meets the idealist discoverer of the secret process for making artificial rubber at one-third the cost of the real article. Of course, that will mean ruin for the International. And she is charged with getting what information she can—the formula, if possible.

But when the cards are in her hands she refuses to betray the idealist who trusted her. She will not give up the secret.

This, of course, is where the strong scene comes, the scene between the three—millionaire, lover, and woman—with the woman resolutely holding out for honor, and magnificently showing up the creature who would "besmirch" her name.

And this as it stands is a pretty good sort of scene, though it is contrived on premises that are wholly artificial and is rather slow in arriving.

There is considerable padding of rather poor sort in the earlier part of the final act, with the millionaire making a final plea to the woman, only to be rejected, and the lover hearing a confession of something which, as has been said, he had already guessed.

But in this confession scene the truest note of the play is sounded both in the writing and the acting.

Here, in fact, both Miss Dorothy Donnelly, the chief actress of the cast, and Mr. Leslie Faber, whose name lacks the distinguishing "with" on the programmes, were charmingly natural, simple, and sincere. Mr. Faber, indeed, was that throughout. And Miss Donnelly, though mannered in the first scenes, and with a manner that seemed to hark back to her "Madame X," and left the exact status of the present character in doubt, played elsewhere with much variety and skill.

As the millionaire person Edmund Breese has one of those rôles which suits his style and with which he is peculiarly successful. If it is difficult to believe in that kind of business man the actor may rightfully argue that the playwright has made him what he is.

Miss Louise Galloway plays a foolish mother in the vein the rôle suggests, and Miss Grace Morrissey is a pleasant ingenue. Mr. Le Guere plays the "cub" like one.

MISS RICHARDSON'S WEDDING.

Her Marriage to A. E. Pereless to Take Place in All Angels' Church.

The wedding of Miss Zoe Richardson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Granville Alfred Richardson, to Arthur Edward Pereless will take place on the evening of April 9 in All Angels' Church in West Eightieth Street. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents, 190 Riverside Drive.

Miss Richardson will have as her only attendant Miss Edith Jones, a cousin, of Columbus Grove, Ohio. Oliver S. Kelly of Springfield, Ohio, is to act as best man. The parents of the bride-elect formerly resided in Ohio, also Mr. Pereless, who was educated abroad.

The couple's engagement was announced last December. They will make their home in this city.

Miss Davis Weds Rush L. Peagram.

Miss Minnie Sutton Davis, daughter of Mrs. John C. Davis, who resides at the Hotel Wolcott, and Rush Linn Peagram of this city were married at noon yesterday in Grace Church chantry by the Rev. Dr. Slattery, Lawrence Peagram acted as best man for his brother. After the ceremony a bridal breakfast was served at the Hotel Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. Peagram have gone to Washington on their honeymoon, and upon their return will reside at the Holland House.

Mrs. Shonts Gives a Luncheon.

Mrs. Theodore Shonts gave a luncheon yesterday at the Plaza for Count Vay de Vaya. Among her guests were Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Frederick Townsend Martin and E. Clarence Jones. The Duchess de Chaulnes, Mrs. Shonts' daughter entertained at dinner last night at the Plaza.

Theatre Party of Fifty Girls.

Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, as chairwoman of the Workers' Amusement Club, has organized a theatre party of fifty girls, members of the organization at 207 West 118th Street to attend a performance of Eddie Foy in "Over the River," at the Globe Theatre to-night. Others on the committee besides Miss Morgan are Dr. Frank Damrosch and Mrs. A. Simmons.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Chauncey Kerr of 763 Fifth Avenue will give a bridge at Sherry's on April 10.

Mrs. Vanderbilt gave a bridge party yesterday afternoon at her residence, 2 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Mrs. William Alexander is booked to sail to-day for Europe on the Campania.

Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild of 37 Fifth Avenue will entertain about sixty guests at the Colony Club to-morrow night with an exhibition of the Kinemacolor motion pictures. Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt, who is giving a dinner on Saturday night, will also entertain with pictures after the dinner.

Comte Pierre de R. Cessac of Paris arrived here yesterday from the West Indies on the Laurentic, also Lord and Lady Ashburton, who will stay at the Ritz-Carlton for several weeks. Comte Cessac is on his way to the Rockies on a hunting trip.

The City History Club is giving a tea this afternoon at 23 West Forty-fourth Street.

An exhibition and Easter sale of lace will be held to-day at the home of the Countess de Langier-Villars, 311 Fifth Avenue, by the St. Sylvia's Cottage Industries.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris R. Volck are sailing on April 6, with the former's mother, Mrs. Arthur Hearn, and Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert Volck, for Panama, to be absent several weeks. Mrs. Volck is therefore recalling the invitations she had issued for a tea on April 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Brokaw have leased Mrs. H. H. G. Trevor's new cottage, the Grape Vines, at Southampton, for the Summer.

Frederick Townsend Martin gave a small dinner last night at Sherry's, and theatre party. His guests were Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Moses Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. Ormond Smith.

Mrs. William Lowe Rice has leased the cottage of Dr. Curtis, Hampton Court, at Southampton, for the coming season, and Mrs. Fischer Brokaw has rented Mrs. Edward Rushmore's cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic C. Thomas of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., are at the Hotel Gotham for a short visit.

Mrs. J. Rodman Townsend has invitations out for a dinner on April 11 for Mrs. Henry Lea.

The last meeting of the sewing class organized by the Colonial Dames will be held this morning at the residence of Mrs. George Harrison Byrd, 69 Park Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Ransom Houghtaling have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Irene Haslehurst Houghtaling, to Henry Ranney Carse, to take place on April 9 at 4:30 in the Church of the Ascension.

The wedding of Miss May Weatherbee, daughter of the late Edwin H. Weatherbee, to Mr. Samuel Milbank, will take place in June at the country home of the bride's mother at Mamaroneck, N. Y. On account of mourning the wedding will be a quiet one.

The wedding of Miss Mildred P. Johnson, the daughter of Mrs. Charles E. Bayne, and Augustus W. Kelley, Jr., whose engagement has just been announced, will not take place until late next Autumn.

ST. CECILIA CONCERT.

Society's Entertainment Draws a Large Audience to the Waldorf.

The St. Cecilia Society, largely made up of well-known women, gave its second concert last night at the Waldorf-Astoria and drew a large attendance.

Mrs. Frederick Edey is the President, and Mrs. Henry Burden, Mrs. C. S. Keating and Miss Louise Barrows are Vice Presidents; Miss Mary R. Callender is Honorary Vice President. In addition to the first four named the Executive Committee includes Mrs. Thornton Chard, Mrs. James B. Gere, and the Misses Katherine Lurch, Caroline Lewis, Helen McLean and Mrs. Ethel S. Elliott. Victor Harris is the conductor.

The club had the assistance last night of Hugo Riesenfeld, violinist; Edwin O. Swain, baritone, and Charles Gilbert Spross, accompanist. The programme included Thomas's overture to "Le Secret de la Reine"; "The Summer Wind," Harris; Cadman's Indian Mountain Song; the intermezzo from "Thais," played by Mr. Riesenfeld; Hinduu Cradle Song, by Matthews; Grieg's Land-Sighting; an Elfin Dance by Marcus Koch; Hadley's "The Nightingale and the Rose;" incidental music to Shakespeare, Henry VIII. and Faning-Spicker's "The Miller's Wooing." Several of these were played last evening for the first time in public.

Among the active members of the St. Cecilia Society are Mrs. E. P. Cronkite, Mrs. Thornton Chard, Mrs. G. V. Converse, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. John Flagler, Mrs. Bruno Huhn, Miss Elsie Morrill, Mrs. Clarence Peacock, Mrs. John Sutphen, Miss Sutphen, Miss Dorothy Shepard, Mrs. Auguste S. Vatable and Mrs. Rawson Wood.

The associate members include Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. Myron Borg, Mrs. Paul Cravath, Mrs. Ira Davenport, Mrs. Blair Fairchild, Mrs. Henry Seligman, Miss Caroline de Forest, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Robert Gillespie, Mrs. Henry Hollins, Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn, Mrs. Robert Loeb, Mrs. J. A. Scrymser, Mrs. William Man, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Carl von Mayhoff, Mrs. Charles Sicard, Mrs. Isaac Wallach and Mrs. Ottomar Van Norden.

KELLEY-JOHNSTON WEDDING.

Daughter of Mrs. Wm. McCarroll to Wed George F. Kelley May 4.

The wedding of Miss Florence Johnston to George Fuller Kelley of Providence, R. I., will take place at noon on Saturday, May 4, in St. Bartholomew's Church, to be followed by a breakfast at the Hotel Gotham. The bride is a daughter of the late William J. Johnston of New York. Her mother is now Mrs. William McCarroll, wife of the Public Service Commissioner.

Miss Leslie Johnston will be her sister's maid of honor, and another sister, Mrs. Arthur Gilmore of New York, will act as matron of honor. The bridesmaids are to be the Misses Estelle McCarroll, Margaret Case, Arline Hardinge, and Alice Moffitt of New York; Louise Robinson of Providence, and Eunice Brower of Lexington, Ky. Arthur L. Kelley, Jr., is to act as best man for his brother, and the ushers are to be Harris Adriance, Edward Adriance, Arthur Gilmore, and Walter Johnston of New York; Rutherford Ainslee of Chicago, George Buell of Rochester, Horton Pushee of Boston, and Cyrus Brown of Providence.

Mr. Kelley is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Kelley of Providence. He is a graduate of Williams College and a member of the Alpha Delta Phi.

MISS LAURA KLAUS A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mrs. Bertha Klaus Is Married to Maurice Tigner.

At the wedding of Miss Laura Klous to Maurice Tigner, which took place last evening at the Hotel Majestic, the young twin cousins of the bride, the Misses Cecelia and Dorothy Rosenblum, acted as flower girls. Miss Klous is the daughter of Mrs. Bertha Klous of 300 Central Park West and a niece of Max Grifenhagen, Register of New York County. She wore a gown of white charmeuse satin, trimmed with princess lace, and a court train of brocaded satin. She carried a shower bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley, and her only ornament was a string of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Madeleine Grifenhagen, a cousin of the bride, attended her as maid of honor and wore a gown of American Beauty satin, carrying American Beauty roses. The little Misses Rosenblum were dressed in pink and white and carried baskets of pink roses. William Klous, a brother of the bride, acted as best man. The Rev. Dr. Maurice Harris officiated.

The couple will spend some time at Hot Springs, Va., and upon their return will reside in this city. Miss Klous has only recently returned from abroad, where she has been studying music for the last three years.

Costume Dance In Studio.

Miss Anna M. Christian of Minneapolis was hostess last evening at a costume dance held in the studio of Mr. and Mrs. James Fry in the Gainsborough Studios, 222 West Fifty-ninth Street. The sixty guests came in costumes of many lands and periods, some dressed in Egyptian style, some in Greek, and some in characteristic Russian and Spanish dress. Various people were asked to join in the entertainment, Miss Christian herself giving a Spanish dance, and joining in other fancy steps with Mrs. Martin Nichols.

VOLPE SYMPHONY GIVES LAST CONCERT

Leo Ornstein and Miss Margarete Kellner Soloists in Carnegie Hall.

HAYDN'S "SURPRISE" GIVEN

A Smetana Overture and Wagner Selections Also in the Orchestra's Programme.

The last concert of the Volpe Symphony Orchestra was given last evening in Carnegie Hall. The symphony was Haydn's so-called "Surprise" symphony, which had been twice heard before in New York within five days. The coincidence, like so many others that happen in the programmes of our orchestral concerts, was strange. A little more nicety of finish and precision in the ensemble than was heard from Mr. Volpe's men is needed for the best effect from this symphony. And yet it can be said that the orchestra has shown improvement this season in these necessary matters in its playing. Smetana's overture to "The Bartered Bride," which also needs great technical dexterity on the part of the players, and the preludes to "Die Meistersinger" and "Tannhäuser," also played here within a week, the former four times, were the other orchestral numbers.

There were two soloists: Leo Ornstein, pianist, and Miss Margarete Goetze Kellner, soprano. Mr. Ornstein is a youth who has been heard several times in New York in the last two seasons. He played MacDowell's second concerto in D minor in excellent style, with a real musical feeling and brilliant and secure technique. The performance indicated a substantial progress on the young man's part that was gratifying. Miss Kellner's songs were Wagner's "Der Engel" and "Träume" and "Dich, theure Halle" from the second act of "Tannhäuser."

SHAW'S PLAY FOR BENEFIT.

"Press Cuttings" at the Broadway for Woman's Suffrage Party.

Bernard Shaw's play, "Press Cuttings," is to be acted for the first time in this country at the Woman's Suffrage Party Benefit in the Broadway Theatre Tuesday afternoon, April 2. In addition to the Shaw piece, two one-act plays are to be included in the programme.

Among those who have volunteered to appear are Mary Shaw, Julie Herne, Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh, Susanne Sheldon, Julian L'Estrange, Alexander Calvert, Ethel Browning, Ida Waterman, Oswald Yorke, Frank Williamson, Miss Hackett, Mary Willard, John Doyle and Robert Harrison.

Tickets at the regular prices are for sale at the Broadway Theatre and at room 212, 1 Madison Avenue.

Ice Rink on Victoria Theatre Roof.

William Hammerstein announced last night that the roof garden of the Victoria Theatre would open on June 3 for the fourteenth annual season. This Summer the rear of the garden, usually devoted to the "farm," will be reconstructed into an ice skating rink. The scenery will represent a Winter landscape, and the pond, where the fish were last Summer, will be much enlarged and frozen. An ice carnival will be reproduced with sixteen skaters in fancy costume to give exhibitions of fancy skating.

Concert In Aid of Free Kindergarten.

A considerable sum was realized yesterday by the concert which was given by the Flonzaley Quartet at the Plaza in aid of the Children's Charitable Union Free Kindergarten of 839 East Fourth Street. A reception and tea followed the concert.

Kinemacolor Pictures Will Move.

The Kinemacolor pictures of the Durbar at Delhi will move from the New York Theatre to the Garden Theatre next week for an indefinite season, and will also be shown at the Manhattan Opera House. Several new scenes will be offered, including the unveiling of the King Edward VII. memorial, the departure from Delhi, the elephant pageants in Calcutta, the visit to the mosque of Katal Minar, and a new review of the troops. As an added feature the pictures of the burial of the battleship Maine will be exhibited.

A. L. Erlanger to Sail on April 3.

A. L. Erlanger, who was to have sailed for Europe on March 20, but was obliged to postpone his trip, has arranged to sail on the Mauretania on April 3. He will go direct to London to superintend the production of "The Pink Lady" at the Globe on April 11, and of "Ben Hur" at Drury Lane on April 15. After finishing his business in London, Mr. Erlanger will make a tour of the Continent.

MISS IDE ENGAGED.

Daughter of American Minister at Madrid to Marry Shane Leslie.

The engagement has been announced in Madrid, Spain, of Miss Marjorie Ide, daughter of Henry C. Ide, American Minister at Madrid, to Shane Leslie, eldest son of Col. and Mrs. John Leslie, and grandson of Sir John and Lady Constance Leslie of Castle Leslie, Glaslough, Ireland.

Miss Ide is well known in New York and Washington society, and is a sister of Mrs. Bourke Cockran. Her marriage to Mr. Leslie is to take place on June 1 at the Port Washington, L. I., home of Mr. and Mrs. Cockran.

Mr. Leslie's mother was one of the three daughters of Leonard Jerome of this city. Her eldest sister was married to the late Lord Randolph Churchill and later to Col. George Cornwallis West, and is the mother of Winston Churchill. The second sister was married to Moreton Frewen.

De Lancey Nicoll, Jr., Ill.

Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, after spending several weeks at the bedside of her daughter Josephine, who has been seriously ill of pneumonia at the St. James Hotel, Philadelphia, was called back to town yesterday by the illness of her son, De Lancey Nicoll, Jr. Young Mr. Nicoll, who is a student at Princeton, is ill of tonsilitis.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Century Theatre Social Club, composed of the stage working force of the Century Theatre, will hold its first annual ball at the Eldorado Café, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, on April 8.

Edward A. Morange, scenic artist for Liebler & Co., gave a talk before the Men's Club of Trinity Parish, Mount Vernon, N. Y., last night of his trip to the Desert of Sahara in preparation for the production of "The Garden of Allah." The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views made from pictures taken in the desert and at Biskra last Summer.

Willette Kershaw, who has been confined to a hospital following an operation for appendicitis, for some time, will be removed to Atlantic City next week to recuperate. Miss Kershaw had planned to enter musical comedy this Spring but the operation has made that impossible for the present and she will continue to confine herself to dramatic work. She was seen in New York last with James McIntyre in "Snobs."

Artists' night was observed at the New York Theatre last night, when an audience of prominent artists witnessed the Kinemacolor pictures of the Durbar at Delhi and the new pictures of the burial of the battleship Maine, which included the ceremonies in Washington last Saturday.

In accordance with the policy of several seasons past, the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, will remain closed next week, Holy Week, and will reopen on Easter Monday with Andrew Mack in Theodore Burt Sayre's comedy, "Tom Moore."

Miss Ethel Roosevelt attended a performance of "Over the River" at the Globe Theatre last night. Miss Roosevelt and her party occupied eight seats in the third row of the orchestra. The tickets were ordered by Col. Roosevelt.

"PATIENCE" TO BE REVIVED.

Fritzi Scheff and De Wolf Hopper Will Be in the Cast.

The Shuberts and William A. Brady announced definitely last night that the "all star" revival of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience" would take place early this Spring. The piece was to have been given last Summer, but the success of the revival of "Pinafore" made it expedient to postpone "Patience." The cast will include Fritzi Scheff, De Wolf Hopper, Eva Davenport, George MacFarlane, Eugene Cowles, Arthur Aldridge, Violette Gillette, George Anderson, and Josephine Dunfee.

"Patience" was produced first at the Opera Comique, London, on April 23, 1881. The first New York performance was given at the Standard Theatre following the production of "Pinafore," and the most recent New York performance was at the American Theatre by the Castle Square Opera Company in 1900. The original cast consisted of J. H. Ripley, J. Barton Key, William T. Carlton, Arthur Wilkinson, L. Cadwallader, William White, Carrie Buton, Jeanette Edmondson, Marie Hunter, Jennie Stone, and Augusta Roche.

The date and place of the revival have not been set, but it will take place early in the Spring at one of the Shubert Broadway theatres.

ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT.

Fine Programme Promised at Century Theatre Friday Afternoon.

Otis Skinner will make the opening address at the Actors' Fund Benefit in the Century Theatre on Friday at 1:30, preceding a list of specially prepared novelties.

The list includes a detective play entitled "Detective Keen," with Percival Knight, F. Pope Stamper, Sybil Klein, and others; "The Girl," a one-act play by Edward Peble, author of "The Littlest Rebel." In this Henry Kolker, Frank Craven, and Al Parker will appear. A burlesque on "The Garden of Allah," by Augusta Kidder, with Edwin Arden and Alice Fischer; a new musical skit entitled "Three Broadway Maids," with Sallie Fisher, Lillian Lorraine, and Gertrude Bryan, and three sets of chorus girls.

There will be special numbers by Mme. Simone, David Bispham, Rock and Fulton, William Collier. The matinee will close with 100 actors and actresses in the trial scene of "The Merchant of Venice," the principal parts being acted by Nat Goodwin, A. E. Anson, Julian L'Estrange, Fred Eric, Evelyn Beerbohm, Felix Krembs, Fuller Mellish, Constance Collier, and Olive Wyndham.

Arthur Weld will direct the orchestra in special numbers, and the stage managers are Edgar MacGregor, Fred Stanhope, and William Seymour.

Double Opera Bill for Benefit.

For the benefit of the Music School Settlement the double bill of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. Miss Destinn, Mme. Maulours, Mrs. Mattfeld, and Messrs. Martin and Gilly sang in the first opera and Mme. Alten, and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Bada and Reschiglian in the second. Mr. Sturani conducted the orchestra. The audience was one of the largest of the season.

HEZEKIAH KOHN'S FUNERAL.

Dr. Grossman Eulogizes Philanthropist at Services at His Home.

The funeral of Hezekiah Kohn, philanthropist, founder of the Sanitarium for Hebrew children at Rockaway Park, and one of the organizers of the Hebrew Free School and the North American Relief Society, who died suddenly last Saturday evening from heart disease, brought on by an attack of indigestion, was held yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at his late residence, 3 West Thirty-ninth Street. Dr. Rudolph G. Grossman, pastor of the congregation of Rodeph Sholem, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street, conducted the services after the orthodox ritual.

Born in Bavaria ninety years ago, Mr. Kohn came to this country with his parents when fourteen years old. After achieving success in the fur and cap life and devoted his entire time to charities. For forty years he was treasurer of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, and during this time was also active in the establishment and support of other charitable institutions.

His life and work were the subject of high tribute paid by Dr. Grossman yesterday morning. "What a genial man he was—a very patriarch in appearance! He had a pleasant word for all with whom he came in contact. He was a father, the true father in every sense of the word."

Following the services at the residence, the body of Mr. Kohn was conveyed to Union Field Cemetery, Cypress Hills, where the last rites were performed and it was placed in the family vault. Among the friends who gathered at the residence were Dr. Abraham Jacobi, ex-Ambassador Oscar S. Straus, Maximilian Toch, President of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, Marcus M. Marks, Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, Judge Leopold Prince, ex-School Commissioner Max J. Katzenberg, Judge Joseph E. Newburger, Henry M. Toch, Dr. and Mrs. McGuire, Joseph Fried, J. Lauchelmer and Jesse Strauss.

Charles Gonzales, Old Actor, Dead.

Charles Gonzales, an old actor, who had lived for the last eight years in the Actors' Fund Home, West New Brighton, S. I., died on Monday in Smith's Infirmary, Tompkinsville. His stage career was a long one, and his chief prominence was attained in comedy rôles. Mr. Gonzales was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1833, and his first part was that of Rosencranz in a production of "Hamlet," made in Albany during the civil war. His last appearance was on the stage of Wallack's Theatre in 1904, when he was playing in the support of Mrs. James Brown Potter. Mr. Gonzales is survived by his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Witt of 1,056 Fox Street, the Bronx.

Bishop Yoichi Honda Dead.

Bishop Yoichi Honda, the first and only Japanese Bishop of the Methodist Church in Japan, died yesterday at Nagasaki from typhoid fever, according to a cablegram received yesterday by the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions from Bishop M. C. Harris of Korea. He was 63 years old.

Bishop Yoichi Honda was the first President of the Christian College of Tokio. In 1907 Dr. Honda was elected Bishop. He made several visits to this country as delegate to International Christian Association conferences.

Representative Bingham Buried.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—The funeral of Representative Henry H. Bingham of the First Pennsylvania District and "Father of the House," was held here to-day. Senators Penrose and Oliver, former Speaker Cannon, and many other members of Congress attended the services in the Second Presbyterian Church in this city. Interment was in North Laurelville Cemetery.

Robert Lanier Dies Suddenly.

Robert Lanier, one of the editors of the Review of Reviews, died yesterday at his home, 628 West 114th Street, of quinsy and heart disease. He was ill only a few hours. Mr. Lanier was thirty-two years old and the son of Sydney Lanier, of Westchester, Penn., a poet. He was graduated at Harvard. Mr. Lanier married Miss Annie Goldsboro, of Cambridge, Md. Besides his wife he leaves two small children.

Exhibition of Sculpture by
William Ordway Partridge
March 18th to 30th
Theodore B. Starr, Inc.
Fifth Avenue & 47th St.
New York

LADY DRUMMOND IS DEAD.

Former Miss Elizabeth M. Lamson of New York Dies at Her Home in Paris.

Lady Drummond, the widow of Sir Victor Arthur Wellington Drummond of Cadlands, England, died on Monday, in Paris, according to cable dispatches received by her family in this country yesterday. Before her marriage Lady Drummond was Elizabeth Marshal Lamson of New York. She was the daughter of the late Charles Lamson and Elizabeth Marshall, whose home in this city was at 11 West Twenty-first Street.

The wedding took place in New York about thirty years ago, Mr. Drummond having met Miss Lamson when he was attached to the British Embassy at Washington. He was knighted later in his diplomatic career. At the time of her husband's death four years ago, Lady Drummond moved her home from Munich to Paris, and at the time of her death was living on the Avenue Victor Hugo.

She is survived by six sisters, Mrs. Richard Hoffman of New York, Mrs. John M. Brown of Boston, Mrs. Robert C. Cornell of New York, Mrs. Pedro de Florez of Paris, Mrs. E. D. Appleton of New York, and Mrs. Charles F. Guthrie of New York. She had been ill for several months and her death was not unexpected. Three of her sisters were with her, Mrs. De Florez, whose home is in Paris, and Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Appleton, who had gone there when it became evident that Lady Drummond's illness was serious. Mrs. Cornell, who is the wife of Magistrate Cornell, is on the ocean, bound for Paris. She sailed on Saturday. The burial will be at Cadlands.

Obituary Notes.

Judge JOHN HOWARD HUME of Chicago died yesterday at Poughkeepsie. He was 47 years old and the son of the late John F. Hume. He died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Alfred M. Frost.

Dr. JOSEPH JOHNSTONE, British Consul in Bluefields, Nicaragua, died there yesterday. Dr. Johnstone was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and was 63 years of age. He was appointed Consul at Bluefields in 1911.

Capt. VICTOR R. TULL, Commander of Company I., Second Infantry, New Jersey National Guard, died at his home in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday. He was taken ill four days ago with an abcess in the nose and this extended to the brain. Capt. Tull was a veteran of the Spanish-American war. He enlisted in Elizabeth April 27, 1898, in Company F, Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out at Athens, Ga., Feb. 11, 1899. He was 33 years old, and was in the employ of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. He is survived by a widow and son.

CHARLES J. NEWLAND, the oldest resident of Sea Cliff, L. I., died there yesterday. He was born in Stockholm, Sweden, and came to this country early in life. He was in his 95th year. His wife and a daughter survive him.

OLIVER PERRY SCOVELL, prominent half a century ago in the railway and steamship transportation companies of the country, died at Lewiston, N. Y., on Monday, at the age of 92 years.

STEPHEN G. HOLLISTER, a Rochester business man and banker, died in Rochester, N. Y., yesterday, aged 74.

Mrs. MARY LAROCQUE, who had reached the age of 102 years, is dead at her home in Brockville, Ontario. She had resided there all her life.

Mrs. A. EMMAGENE PAUL, said to be the first woman who ever held the position of Street Cleaning Superintendent, died in Chicago Monday night of heart disease. She was first placed in charge of a night gang of men on the west side of Chicago, and was later transferred to the downtown district.

ADAM TREDWELL, 72 years old, one of Norfolk's best known citizens, died in Norfolk, Va., yesterday, following a stroke of paralysis, which came upon him just after concluding a conversation with his son. Mr. Tredwell was Secretary of the Atlantic & Danville Railway Company and representative in Norfolk of B. Newgass, the London (Eng.) financier.

HENRY NUNEZ, a well-known lawyer and clubman of this city, who was Postmaster at Santiago, Cuba, following the Spanish-American War, died at his home in Philadelphia yesterday of heart disease. Mr. Nunez was 76 years old, and was one of the founders of the Clover Club, a local dining organization.

Dr. JAMES H. STERNBERG, a retired physician and one of the oldest and most prominent residents of Waterloo, N. Y., was found dead in bed yesterday morning. He was 79 years old.

JAMES J. LEE, 73 years old, of 279 East 146th Street, the oldest employe of the Bronx Department of Highways, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease while in the act of drawing his pay at the City Baths, 154th Street and Elton Avenue.

GEORGE LINDER, member of the East Indian trading firm of Linder & Meyer, is dead at his home in Brookline, Mass., at the age of 68 years. The founder of Mr. Linder's firm was the father of George Von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, who was in the firm from 1879 to 1893. A widow, two sons and two daughters survive Mr. Linder.

Mrs. DOUGLAS H. THOMAS, JR., of Baltimore, daughter of Dr. James Read Chadwick of Boston, is dead in Biarritz, France. Her husband who had been summoned by cable reached her before she died.

Dr. JULIUS SALINGER, a well known expert medical witness, died suddenly in the witness box of a Philadelphia court room on Monday. He had been testifying in a damage suit against the City of Philadelphia.

Major HERMAN G. GLAFCKE, Acting Governor of Wyoming from 1870 to 1874, died suddenly at his home in Cheyenne on Monday from pneumonia. He was a pioneer of Wyoming and was one of the first territorial secretaries. For twenty years, prior to 1887, Major Glafcke was editor of The Cheyenne Leader, and at the time of his death was internal revenue collector for the District of Wyoming and Colorado. He earned his title of Major in the civil war, serving in a Connecticut regiment.

ELMER E. SHAWN, well known in the West as a telegrapher in the service of The Associated Press, died in Denver yesterday. He was for many years chief operator of the service in Kansas City, and within late years worked for Denver and Kansas City newspapers.

JOHN HOWARD HUME, a Municipal Judge of Chicago, died in Poughkeepsie yesterday of brain tumor. Judge Hume was graduated from Yale, and had served in his judicial capacity for three years. He was 48 years old.

ALFRED ROWE, a veteran of the civil war, died on Sunday at his home in East Orange of acute indigestion at the age of 78 years. He died in the same house in which he was born. During the war he took part in forty engagements.

GEORGE F. GEAGAN, one of the foremost horsemen in New Jersey, died in Passaic on Sunday of paralysis at the age of 66 years. For twenty-five years he was head of the live stock traffic department of the Erie Railroad. He is survived by a widow and three children.

Capt. E. T. NORDBLOOM, for eight years in charge of Nantucket Lightship, died Monday in Malden, Mass., at the age of 72 years. He was born in Stockholm, and began his career at the age of 15 years, for many years commanding ships owned by Charles W. Morse.

AUGUSTA VERPLANCK, daughter of the late Philip Verplanck, who owned the tract of land extending from Quassaick to Plum Point, where the Verplanck mansion stands, died Monday at Newburg, N. Y., at the age of 72 years. She is survived by an aunt, Mrs. P. V. Verplanck of this city, and by two nieces, Mrs. Homer Ramsdell and Dr. Miller of Newburg.

MAX J. FOSS, for many years a woolen merchant at 32 City Hall Place, died Monday at his home, 17 East Ninety-third Street, of a complication of diseases, after a three weeks' illness. He was 62 years old, and is survived by a widow and one son.

MACE GREENLEAF, a member of the Players' Club, died at a hospital in Philadelphia on Sunday of pneumonia. He had been ill only a few days.

Mrs. NATALIE J. THIBAUT, 83 years old, died at her home, 250 West Eighty-fifth Street, on Monday, of pneumonia. Her husband, Julius A. Thibaut, who died in 1897, was a close friend of Carl Schurz. Mr. Thibaut was a pioneer lumber merchant of this city. He served through the civil war in the Sixth United States Volunteers. Three sons and three daughters survive Mrs. Thibaut.

EASTER
CARDS
A large display, including many new ideas. Prayer Books, Hymnals and other Books; Books suitable for Easter remembrance; also Color Prints.
Ask to see the new Mary Low Easter Letters.
E. P. DUTTON & CO.
31 West 23rd St., N. Y.

Easter Novelties
Cards. Books. Stationery.
Brentano's 5th Ave & 27th St. New York

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

LARKIN—FISHER.—March 26, 1912, Mr. Emmet J. Larkin of 1,029 Keily St., and Miss Rose De Clyver Fisher of 505 West 122d St., at the Church of St. John Chrysostom, New York City.

PEGRAM—DAVIS.—On Tuesday, March 26, by the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, at the Chantry of Grace Church, Minnie Sutton, daughter of Mrs. John C. Davis, to Mr. Rush Linn Pegram of New York City.

Connecticut.

TREADWELL—MOSHIER.—March 24, Danbury, Clara E. Moshier to Charles H. Treadwell.

New Jersey.

KLEIGER—MELTZER.—March 24, Trenton, Rebecca Meltzer to Isadore Kleiger.

Died.

ACKERMAN.—On Monday, March 25, 1912, at her residence, New Haven, Conn., Ina Ackerman, wife of P. C. Ackerman. Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Montclair, N. J., on Thursday afternoon at 2:45 on arrival of D., L. & W. train leaving Hoboken, N. J., at 1:38 P. M.

CROPSEY.—On March 25, 1912, Col. William J. Cropsey in his 87th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son, James C. Cropsey, 1,700 Albemarle Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, March 27, 1912, at 2:30 o'clock. It is respectfully requested that no flowers be sent. Interment private.

DEMING.—At Summit, New Jersey, March 26, Louise Neely, wife of William B. Deming. Funeral service private.

DRUMMOND.—In Paris, on March 26, Elizabeth, widow of Sir Victor Arthur Wellington Drummond, K. C. M. G. C. B., and daughter of the late Charles and Elizabeth Lamson of this city.

FISH.—At his home, in Brooklyn, Sunday, March 24, 1912, James Dean Fish, in the ninety-third year of his age. Interment at Mystic, Conn.

GALLIN.—John W. Gallin, suddenly, at his residence,

ALLIS'S LIBRARY BRINGS $53,594

Walter T. Wallace Pays $3,250 for First Edition of "The Compleat Angler."

$2,750 FOR A SHAKESPEARE

Lamb's Elia Essays Go for $1,325—Numerous Thackeray and George Meredith Items.

The sale of the library of William W. Allis of Milwaukee, which ended at Anderson's last evening, registered a grand total of $53,594. Izaak Walton and William Shakespeare brought the highest prices of the day. For a copy of the first edition of "The Compleat Angler, or The Contemplative Man's Recreation," Walter T. Wallace, the Wall Street broker and collector of rare first editions, was obliged to pay $3,250, the under bidder being Walter M. Hill of Chicago. While not the record, it is a high price for this famous old work, which was printed in London in 1653. The high copy, which was sold at Merwin-Clayton's some time ago, was obtained for $2,900, by Dodd & Livingston. The Allis copy has a number of top margins cut close, some with the headings slightly cut into.

For a fine copy of the extremely rare first edition of "Poems: Written by Will. Shakes-speare Gent." small octavo. London, 1640, Mr. Hill had to pay $2,750, Mr. Wallace being the underbidder. It contains a good impression of the frontispiece portrait of Shakespeare by William Marshall, and both of the title pages. The Lexington Book Shop Company paid $625 for a copy of the second folio, London, 1632. Mr. Wallace got a copy of the third folio, London, 1664, for $1,100. The fourth folio went to George D. Smith for $215. He also bought for $95 the first edition of "Macbeth," with Davenant's alterations, London, 1674.

Lamb's Quaint Inscription.

First editions of the "Essays of Elia," by Charles Lamb, two volumes, duodecimo, London, 1623 and 1633, Ernest Dressel North gave $1,325. On the flyleaf of the first volume is written:

Mrs. Ayrton, with C. Lamb's kind regards.
N. B.—Don't show this to Mr. A. Men are so jealous; at all events it is well to be prudent, &c.

This lady was the wife of William Ayrton, director of the King's Theatre, London, dramatic and musical critic, and correspondent of Lamb. A copy of the first edition of Lamb's works, three volumes, duodecimo, London, 1818, went to Mr. Smith for $3,010. Inserted in it are thirty-eight lines of poetry signed "C. Lamb," a letter in his autograph addressed to Mrs. Ayrton, and an unsigned note by him addressed to William Ayrton. A first edition of "John Woodine, a Tragedy," by Lamb, brought $55 on order; a first edition of the "Taies from Shakespeare," by Charles and Mary Lamb, $130, (Smith,) and a large paper copy of the first edition of Lamb's "Adventures of Ulysses," $55, (order.)

The scarce first edition of Rudyard Kipling's "Departmental Ditties and Other Verses" fetched $80, (order;) the "Discoveries of John Lederer in Three Several Marches from Virginia to the West of Carolina," quarto, London, 1672, $310, (Smith;) first edition of Charles Lever's "Arthur O'Leary," with illustrations by George Cruikshank, $105, (Smith;) J. H. Van Linschoten's "Discours of Voyages into the Easte and West Indies," first English edition, London, 1598, $260, (Dodd & Livingston;) first edition of George Meredith's "Poems," London, 1851, presentation copy, with inscription "The Hon'ble Mrs. Norton, with the author's respects," $140, (Hill,) and first edition of Meredith's "Modern Love and Poems of the English Roadside," presentation copy to "Andrew Johnson, Esq., from George M.," $150, (Hill.)

First Edition of "Paradise Lost."

A first edition of the poems of the Rev. John Milton with English and Latin, composed at several times, London, 1645, brought $440 (Smith;) a first edition of "Paradise Lost," London, 1667, $625 (Smith;) large copy of the "Essays" of Michael de Montaigne, now done into English by John Florio, London, 1603, $240 (Smith;) first edition of Thomas Moore's "Loves of the Angels," London, 1823, with copy of the original proof sheets with Moore's corrections inserted, $165 (Smith;) the extremely rare first American edition of "New England's Memorial," by Nathaniel Martin, Cambridge, Mass., 1669, $525 (Dodd & Livingston;) rare first edition of "Verses" by Christina G. Rossetti, dedicated to her mother, London, privately printed, 1847, $210 (Smith;) rare first edition of "Poems" by John Ruskin, London, 1850, $180 (Smith,) and a fine copy of the Rev. Daniel C. Sanders's scarce "History of the Indian Wars With the First Settlers of the United States, Particularly in New England," Montpelier, Vt., 1812, $115 (Smith.)

The celebrated "Nuremburg Chronicle," printed by Anthony Koburger in 1493, sold for $170, (W. Schlappi;) Sir Walter Scott's "Latin Grammar," with his autograph signature on the fly leaf, $27.50, (Slorg;) first edition of "Waverley," $60, (order;) first edition of "St. Irvyne," by Percy B. Shelley, $51, (Smith;) first edition of "Queen Mab," $280, (Smith;) first edition of "History of a Six Weeks' Tour," with autograph draft by Shelley inserted, $100, (order;) first edition of "Laon and Cythna," $360, (Wallace;) first edition of "The Cenci," $165, (Smith,) and first edition of "Epipsychidion," $200, (Smith.)

A first edition of "The Rivals," by R. B. Sheridan, went for $125 (order), and an extremely fine and tall unlisted copy of the first issue of the first edition of "The Faerie Queen," by Edward Spenser, sold for $1,900 (Wallace).

First editions of William M. Thackeray and Thackerayiana sold as follows: "Vanity Fair," $45, (Smith;) "Homes of American Authors," presented by G. P. Putnam to Thackeray, New York, Nov. 29, 1832, and with Thackeray's autograph and seven original pencil sketches drawn by him, $180 (Smith;) "The Paris Sketch Book," Thackeray's first book, $76 (Smith;) "The Second Funeral of Napoleon" and "The Chronicle of the Drum," $560, (Smith).

SILK MEN ELECT OFFICERS.

Jerome C. Read Is President—206 Members Now.

The fortieth annual meeting of the Silk Association of America was held yesterday in the association rooms, 487 Broadway, at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Jerome C. Read of the Read & Sovatt Manufacturing Co.; First Vice President, Charles Cheney, Cheney Brothers; Second Vice President, H. Schniewind, Jr., Susquehanna Silk Mill; Third Vice President, Louis Stearns, John N. Stearns & Co. A Board of Managers numbering twenty-five, including the officers, was also elected.

Reports on trade conditions in the various branches of the industry were submitted. The annual report of Secretary Ramsay Penguel shows the association to be in a flourishing condition, 206 members being listed at the present time. Eighty per cent. of the annual silk production of the country, aggregating $160,000,000, is controlled by members of the association.

SHOE LACE MERGER.

New England Firms, Which Also Make Corset Laces, Combine.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 26.—A merger of two mills in this city and two in Massachusetts manufacturing shoe laces, corset laces, and lamp wicks was effected to-day. The new corporation, to be known as the International Braid Company, was organized under the laws of Massachusetts with a capital stock of $2,000,000.

The companies consolidated are the Elmwood Mills, Providence; the Fletcher Manufacturing Company, Providence; the Standard Braid Company, Attleboro Falls, Mass., and the Jenkins Manufacturing Company, Braintree, Mass. The companies employ about 1,300 hands.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

English Steam Plows Free, but Not Their Parts—Other Decisions.

A controversy between the American Government and the Fajardo Sugar Company, regarding the classification of steam plows and their auxiliaries, has been settled by the Board of United States General Appraisers. The steam plows were admitted free of duty under Paragraph 476 of the Tariff act of 1909, as coming from a country, England, which imposes no duty upon plows and similar articles from this country.

Under the same paragraph, the importers claim free entry on the ground that the accompanying steel wire, watering carts and other articles are integral parts of the plows. This claim is denied by the Government, which contends that the "parts" of the plows, not being mentioned in the law, are dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under the metal schedule of the act. Although time was given the protestants to substantiate their claim, no testimony was adduced. Under these circumstances Judge Hay says the board is unwilling to decide so important a question in favor of the importers without more sufficient proof. The plows are granted free entry, while the Collector's assessment on the parts is upheld.

R. H. Macy & Co. failed to secure a reduction in the duty assessed on metal coverings for merchandise, which were claimed to be dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of the metal schedule, act of 1909. Collector Loeb held that the coverings, or containers, are the "usual coverings" of the merchandise, and as such dutiable at the rates applicable to their contents. This view is taken by Judge Hay, who sustains the Government's classification.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Wheat Advances Steadily—Other Staples All Show Strength.

Wheat advanced on improved foreign demand and decreasing stocks. Corn was active and higher with lighter receipts and strong cash markets. Oats were firm with good trading. Provisions advanced on a smaller movement of hogs. Cotton was firm on support from spot interests. Cables were steady despite the foreign labor situation. Predictions of unsettled weather again in parts of the belt restricted selling.

WHEAT.

The market developed a strong tone and closed at top. The turn to better values was largely based on the foreign news and the export demand. Cables were strong and higher, and there was a good demand for export amounting to 10 loads of red Winter wheat for Answerp and 12 loads of Manitoba wheat at outports. The advance in the foreign markets was general. English prices were higher. The Antwerp market was also stronger, and the development of the demand for cash wheat on the other side seems to be becoming more pronounced. The early market ignored the cables, and prices showed some heaviness, partly the result of more moderate weather conditions and rather liberal Northwest receipts. There was no pressure at the decline, and the market turned strong with the development of export buying. Shorts were good buyers, and there was a considerable increase in the commission house trade. The reports on the condition of the growing crops through the Ohio Valley were rather unsatisfactory and added to the bullish confidence. The weekly statistics were also rather bullish. The visible supply of wheat in the United States east of the Rockies decreased 1,543,000 bushels, but there was an increase in the visible west of the Rockies and an increase in Canada. The total world's visible showed an increase of 2,676,000 bushels, against 1,950,000 bushels decrease last year. The grand aggregate in the world's visible is 197,642,000 bushels, against 180,111,000 bushels last year.

Cash wheat was firm and higher. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.08¾, free on board; No. 1 northern, $1.19 opening of navigation; No. 2 hard, $1.13¾; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.18¼.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN—The corn market opened rather heavy and showed selling pressure due to the closing out of a line of long corn at the West; but at the decline there was a good demand, and the market advanced 1 to 1¼c from the low point, closing at the extreme. Cash corn was strong, with prices quoted ½ to 1c higher at the West. The Western receipts were disappointingly light, showing a decrease of nearly 300,000 bushels from last week. The visible supply showed a moderate increase—544,000 bushels. Cash corn was firm late, with prices influenced by the strength in futures. No. 2 corn was quoted at 76c free on board; No. 3, 75¾c elevator, export; steamer, 75¼c.

OATS—Oats were firm all day, closing at the best. There was a good demand, and offerings were well taken. Prices were affected by the strength in corn, while the receipts were more moderate. Somewhat better weather conditions caused a little realizing. The visible showed an increase of only 228,000 bushels. Cash oats were steady, with standards and No. 3 white 60c elevator; No. 2 white, 60½c.

PROVISIONS.

Trade in hog products was of good volume, with the market very firm. The movement of hogs is disappointing, while live hogs were firmer at the stock yards, and in the afternoon the report of a verdict of "not guilty" in the packers' trial brought some speculative support to the market.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.08¾	$1.07½	$1.08	$1.08
July	..	..	1.04¼	1.03¾
Lard—				
Cash	..	..	9.70@ 9.75	9.60
March	..	..	9.70@ 9.75	9.60
May	..	..	9.87@ 9.95	9.77
September	10.38	10.38	10.38@10.39	10.28

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.03¾	$1.02½	$1.03½	$1.02¾
July	98¾	97¾	98⅝	98
September	96½	95¾	96⅝	95¾
Corn—				
May	72⅞	71⅝	72¼	72¼
July	73¼	72	73½	72⅝
September	72⅞	71¾	72⅝	72⅛
Oats—				
May	54⅛	53⅝	54	53¾
July	50¼	49½	50¼	49⅞
September	42¾	42¼	42¾	42⅜
Lard—				
May	9.75	9.62½	9.75	9.60
July	9.95	9.82½	9.95	9.80
September	10.12½	10.02½	10.12½	10.00
Ribs—				
May	9.52½	9.37½	9.52½	9.35
July	9.70	9.52½	9.70	9.47½
September	9.87½	9.70	9.87½	9.67½
Pork—				
May	16.85	16.60	16.85	16.55
July	17.17½	16.92½	17.12	16.87½
September	17.50	17.25	17.47½	17.17½

COTTONSEED OIL.

With a somewhat broader trade, the list was higher. There were reports of a slightly improved foreign inquiry for the better grades of oil, and part of the purchases in the future market during the day were stated to be against this export business. The higher lard market was also a factor, while it was claimed that crude bids had been advanced in nearly all sections. Crude was officially quoted at 4.60@4.67 at the South and Texas and Valley at 4.67. Future quotations follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	5.69	5.68	5.68	5.65
March	5.64	5.64	5.66	5.63
April	5.66	5.62	5.63	5.63
May	5.75	5.71	5.75	5.71
June	5.78	5.77	5.79	5.75
July	5.85	5.82	5.85	5.80
August	5.91	5.90	5.92	5.86
September	5.90	5.93	5.95	5.93
October	5.91	5.89	5.91	5.86

COTTON.

Without emerging from its rut, the cotton market exhibited a very steady undertone during most of the session. While the initial gains of from 1 to 6 points were not as much as indicated by the Liverpool cables, with a decline ensuing to slightly below the previous night's finals, there was no apparent weakness, and generally the list was a few points higher during the day, displaying strength at the close. On the recessions there was bidding for substantial blocks of cotton thought to be for the account of spot interests, while considerable buying was credited to Southern operators who have been selling recently. Generally favorable weather conditions were noted throughout the belt, and undoubtedly it was the weather map which limited the early demand, but offsetting this feature was the prediction for a return of unsettled conditions in the Western belt, with private advices of impending overflows of rivers in the Mississippi Valley also having influence. The tenor of dispatches in regard to this latter feature, however, varied, and in some quarters it is claimed that while rising rivers were anticipated, the apprehension as to actual overflows was not great. Aside from the waiting attitude which is being taken pending weather developments, the prolongation of the foreign coal strike is not stimulating to the trade. The fact that Liverpool shows continued strength in spite of this and notwithstanding the somewhat quieter conditions reported at Manchester, seems to render the labor situation abroad a restrictive influence rather than a depressing factor. The further advances recorded in several descriptions of dry goods in the domestic market afforded additional confirmation of an encouraging trade situation, but there is labor unrest still noticeable in the New England sections. Predictions were made that unless operatives at New Bedford and Lowell receive the same increase in wages as was granted at Fall River, there would be a walkout on Friday affecting from 15,000 to 20,000 men. In the interim there is little change noted in the spot situation with Southern markets yesterday generally unchanged, while the local market was quiet for spots at unchanged prices; middlings quoted at 10.60. Reference is still being made to the relative cheapness of the New York future market, as compared with New Orleans and Liverpool, and also with various Southern spot centres and unquestionably this feature is considered prior to aggressiveness on the bear side. Interesting reports were received from a prominent spot concern at Alabama, stating that the probabilities favored farmers purchasing high grade fertilizer, which, it was stated, will be more effective in the cultivation of the plant than the lower grades and will offset to some extent the smaller purchases to date. Sales of fertilizer tags in Alabama to March 22 were reported at 19 per cent. under last year, showing that there has been an increased demand, as on March 1 sales were given at 32 per cent. below last season.

	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.	Close.	Prev.
March	10.44	10.30	10.42@	10.44	13.22	
April	....	....	10.38@	10.41	10.29	
May	10.49	10.38	10.48@	10.49	10.38	
June	....	....	10.53@	10.55	10.43	
July	10.60	10.48	10.59@	10.60	10.50	
August	....	....	10.59@	10.60	10.51	
September	10.53	10.53	10.60@	10.62	10.50	
October	10.68	10.57	10.67@	10.68	10.57	
November	....	....	10.69@	10.71	10.59	
December	10.74	10.63	10.72@	10.74	10.63	
January	10.64	10.61	10.67@	10.69	10.58	
February	....	....	10.66@	10.68	10.57	

COFFEE.

Coffee opened 6 to 9 points down on a sharp reaction in Europe. Offerings were quite well absorbed, and prices hardened, the close being steady at 4 points net decline to 4 points advance. Total sales were 101,500 bags. Havre was 1 to 1¼ francs lower early, but regained part, closing at ½ to ¾ net lower, while Hamburg was ¼ pfennig lower. Rio was 125 reis higher, and Santos 50 to 100 reis higher.

Spot coffee firm, 14¾c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	13.67	13.74	13.73@13.75	13.69
April	13.70	13.70	13.73@13.75	13.77
May	13.87	13.70	13.84@13.85	13.84
June	..	..	13.89@13.91	13.89
July	13.96	13.86	13.94@13.95	13.95
August	..	..	14.02@14.04	14.02
September	14.12	14.04	14.11@14.12	14.13
October	14.05	14.05	14.10@14.10	14.10
November	..	..	14.05@14.07	14.08
December	14.05	14.00	14.04@14.05	14.06
January	14.01	14.01	14.01@14.06	14.03
February	14.00	13.95	13.99@14.00	14.02

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, specials, pound, 32c; extras, 31½c; firsts, 30½@31c; seconds, 29@30c; thirds, 26@28c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 30@31c; good to prime, 27@29c; common to fair, 24@26c; process, specials, 27@27½c; extras, 26½c; firsts, 25@25½c; seconds, 24@24½c; factory, current make, firsts, 25@25½c; seconds, 23½@24c; thirds, 22@22½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 22½@23c; No. 3, 20½@21½c.

CHEESE.—State, whole, milk, held, white, specials, pound, 19c; colored, 19c; held, white, average fancy, 18½@18¾c; colored, 18¼@18¾c; current make, white, average fancy, 17½@18c; colored, 17½@18c; undergrades, 16@17½c; Dailies, Fall and earlier, best, 19½c; State, skims, current make, white, specials, 15c; colored, 15c; skims, current make, choice, 14@14¼c; fair, 13@13½c; undergrades, 7½@12½c; full skims, 4@5c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 24½@25c; firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 22½@23c; dirties 22c; checks, 20@21c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 37c; Western, 35@36c; Kentucky and Tennessee, 32@36c; Far Southern, 28@33c; goose eggs, 90c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 27c; selected whites, fair to good, 25@26c. Western, gathered whites, 24@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 24½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23½@24c.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

E. W. SWEET & CO.—A petition has been filed against E. W. Sweet & Co., Inc., dealers in hosiery, &c., of 151 West Thirty-fourth Street, by these creditors: P. R. Bomeisler, Jr., $554, and Ella Freible, $22. Judge Holt appointed Edward R. Finch receiver on application of Leonard Bronner, who said that the liabilities are about $15,000 and assets $8,000, and that an offer of settlement would be speedily made.

SUNNY DRESS COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against Rubin Sonne and Theodore S. Rosengarten, who did business as the Sunny Dress Company, manufacturers of women's and children's dresses, at 6½ East Eighth Street, by these creditors: Julius Zliter, $16; Samuel Ersh, $500, and L. Hyman & Son, $11. Judge Holt appointed Effingham N. Dodge receiver, with authority to continue the business ten days. The assets are $1,000.

FRANK R. MARTIN of 312 West 109th Street has filed a petition with liabilities of $8,392 and nominal assets of $1,500. Among the creditors are Jennie A. Martin, $3,600; Gertrude L. Kuster, $750; Herbert L. Martin, $1,100, and Harry W. Martin, $700.

JOHN J. HICKEY of 215 Manhattan Avenue has filed a petition with liabilities of $11,535 and no assets. Among the creditors are Mrs. Ellen Hickey of Mount Vernon, $4,500; Miss Rose Hickey, $2,000, and John G. Wendel $2,000.

MORRIS HELLER of 79 Clinton Street has filed a petition with liabilities of $3,183.

MARGARET MURTHA.—A meeting of creditors of Margaret Murtha, maker of gowns and dresses, of 543 Fifth Avenue, was held yesterday at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, at 50 Church Street, and Morris Simon was elected Trustee with a bond of $10,000. The liabilities are $90,581.

CONTINENTAL ART GLASS AND BRASS COMPANY.—Schedules of the Continental Art Glass and Brass Company of 22 Howard Street show liabilities $21,967 and assets $19,281. Among the creditors are the Commission Merchants' Association, $4,500; Broadway Trust Company, $3,000, and Arthur Day, Denver, Col., $3,725.

MYER SIMON.—Schedules of Myer Simon, dealer in yarn and dry goods, 359 West Broadway, show liabilities $20,263 and assets $3,777. Among the creditors are Beswick & Clay, Philadelphia, $2,036; Perry Yarn Mills, Webster, Mass., $1,939; Pennsylvania Yarn Company, $1,740, and Stafford & Holt, Little Falls, N. Y., $1,995.

LEON FICKLER.—Schedules of Leon Fickler, dealer in furnishing goods at 1,766 Third Avenue, show liabilities $3,577 and assets $2,700.

ANTONIO CASSESE.—Schedules of Antonio Cassese, dealer in leaf tobacco at 505 Broome Street, show liabilities $6,798 and assets $7,274. Among the creditors are J. W. Brown, Louisville, Ky., $3,000, and Henry Bohme, $1,300.

COHEN, SCHMIDT & CO.—The composition of Cohen, Schmidt & Co., manufacturers of neckwear and belts at 229 East Twenty-second Street, which was confirmed by Judge Holt on Monday, was at 25 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash and 15 cents in notes of 5 cents each at two, four, and six months, instead of 30 cents on the dollar.

VOLK & SCHNEIDER.—Simon Volk and Max Schneider, who compose the firm of Volk & Schneider, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 29 West Third Street, have made an assignment to Bernstein Brothers of 18 West Third Street.

MOTT HAVEN LUMBER COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of Isidore L. Cohen, doing business as the Mott Haven Lumber Company at 174th Street and West Farms Road, show liabilities of $79,761, nominal assets of $25,388, and actual assets of $12,651. These figures differ considerably from those filed in the bankruptcy schedules.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 26.—The Bingham Copper Company, with offices at 60 State Street and mining claims in Utah, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day. The liabilities are given as $18,916 and the assets $16,40. The company's mining claims are termed uncertain in value.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Boral, Jacob—J. Seeman et al., $311.
Batdorf, John W.—G. H. Mathews, $1,405.
Barmore, William R., and Francis A. Randall—Palisade Sewing Machine Co., $442.
Brown, John—W. H. Letty, $168.
Conley, James—M. Hyams, $381.
Carotenute, Frank—M. Sapsovitz, $196.
Costello, Andrew—G. W. Fennell et al., $123.
Conway, Mortimer W.—City of N. Y., costs, $114.
Corn, Henry—Same, costs, $148.
Ciletti, Stanislaus—G. Gubitesi, $695.
Cooley, Edward, Jr.—D. A. Skinnell, $141.
Dilibert, Silvestori—Consumers' Brewing Co., $299.
Dole, Henry P.—P. F. Keogh, $309.
Emanuel, Otto W., Eva N., and Juliana—W. B. Leonard, $519.
Einstein, Arvilla—M. Spiegel, $158.
Grossman, Louis—M. Goldstein, $416.
Gunn, John, guardian—City of New York, costs, $112.
Gannon, Charles E.—Same, costs, $157.
Hawkins, Jennie—People, &c., $200.
Hamilton, Francis—J. B. Regan, $154.
Halpin, James H.—H. Graf, $116.
Israel, Joseph—M. Hyams, $320.
Jowaiszas, Frank—Swift & Co., $104.
Same—Same, $104.
Jackson, Edgar R.—Rex Tire Co., $427.
Same—Same, $409.
Koch, Jacob—Hannis Distilling Co., $111.
Kammeier, Mathew—Liberty Brewing Co., costs, $108.
Kimball, Samuel E.—New York Incandescent Lamp Co., $455.
Leone, Andrew—People, &c., $200.
Ludwig, Karl, guardian—Inter. Rapid Transit Co., costs, $115.
Lederle, Louis J.—J. Dougherty, $349.
Murphy, John J., guardian—P. Elfers, costs, $163.
Moshcowitz, Leopold—S. H. Lummis, $121.
Minutillo, Luciano—Cipolla Contracting Co., $432.
McC. Pote, Lucius—F. B. Alexander, $983.
Moore, Elizabeth A., & Kutty P. de Groote—G. Fox, $21,234.
Mandel, Harry—Brand & Silverstein Iron Works, $119.
Meehan, Margaret—City of New York, costs, $124.
Morris, John P.—L. Poireier, $206.
Oakes, Chandler A., & Frederick Durgan—Singer Sewing Machine Co., $442.
Printz, Samuel—D. Coulter et al., $278.
Phillips, Thomas—City of New York, $224.
Pagani, Henry G.—Press Distilling Co., $801.
Porter, Alfred G.—J. M. Minugh Co., $267.
Russell, William C.—H. C. Smith, $129.
Reis, Moses—Counecticut Cab Co., $534.
Snyder, Fred D.—Realty Records Co., $142.
Roys, Herman E.—I. Adler, $339.
Ross, Charles E.—C. E. Miller, $175.
Robinson, Maude—A. M. Frizzall, $113.
Stein, Albert—E. M Neary, $2,000.
Schoen, Samuel—Amsterdam Rubber Co., $229.
Segal, Aaron—E. Elsohn, $124.
Spielvogel, Rebecca—Leibes et al., $287.
Splelvogel, Max—S. Leibes et al., $287.
Stein, Henry B.—C. A. Stein, costs, $598.
Samuels, Jacques—H. M. Silverman, $454.
Vonder Smith, Samuel B., & Stephen A. Whitaker—L. W. P. Morris, $316.
Vonder Smith, Samuel B., & Charles W. Hallsame, $200.
Vonder Smith, Samuel B., & Alexander Hossach—same, $217.
Villone, Joseph A.—W. H. Matthews et al., $243.
Vonder Smith, Samuel B., & George C. Irvin—L. W. P. Morris, $163.
Vonder Smith, Samuel B., & Endicott G. Putnam—same, $379.
Vonder Smith, Samuel B.—same, $530.
Vonder Smith, Samuel B., & Henry I. Pitney—same, $163.
Vonder Smith, Samuel B.—same, $399.
Vonder Smith, Samuel B., & L. Bradford Wyckoff—same, $217.
Vonder Smith, Samuel B. & Alexander Hossach—L. W. P. Morris, $175.
Vonder Smith, Samuel B.—same, $139.
Von Grouss, Adele—M. Struzzieri, $118.
Warzinski, Anton—A. Friedman, costs, $112.
Walsh, John—A. Sullivan, $677.
Woodhull, Jessie C.—W. Flinn, $307.
White, Thomas R.—P. J. Carlin Construction Company, costs, $110.
Ziverman, Adam—City of New York, costs, $110.
New York Office Partition Company—City of New York, $142.
New Amsterdam Land Improvement Company—Same, $154.
Pottsville Development Company—Same, $179.
Procon Belt Mines Company—Same, $416.
Cloak & Suit Constructors Association of Greater New York—A. H. Sarasohn, $270.
Sun Construction Company and Benjamin Nieberg—Church E. Gates & Co., $581.
Same—Same, $670.
Same—Same, $1,352.
Kendall Metal Recovery Company—City of New York, $1,013.
City of New York—J. Schaefer, $1,000.
Atlantic Motor Truck Company—S. F. Wherry, $543.
Greater New York Extracting Company and Julius Eiderman—Eastern Extracting Company, $101.
F. T. Construction Company, Hadden Realty Company, Frank Frankel and Jacob Frankel—Italian-American Marble Company, $389.
Tanglers Development Company—John Donohue & Sons, Inc., $741.
F. T. Construction Company, Hadden Realty Company, Frank Frankel and Jacob Frankel—Italian-American Marble Company, $281.
Fiske & Co., Inc., Clementine Realty Company and Maximilian Zipkes—Germania Life Insurance Company, costs, $143.
Graf Restaurant Hotel Company—W. I. Kollisch and others, $211.
United Surety Company—J. C. Bernheim, $699.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

N. Y. Taxicab Co.—H. Pollman, April 27, 1911, $150.
Manhattan Screw and Stamping Co.—N. Y. Edison Co., March 10, 1911, $842.
Lasky, David—Tenement House Dept., Oct. 27, 1911, $262.
Volk, Albert A.—City of N. Y., March 13, 1912, (vacated,) $284.
Same—same, Oct. 27, 1911, (vacated,) $262.
Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. Co.—J. Goldstein, March 12, 1912, $150.
Cartier, Louis P.—Boulevard Auto. Co., Dec. 2, 1910, $152.
Feuer, Bennie—H. Vogel, March 8, 1912, $2,095.
Huff, Thomas S. and Charles E. Coryell—L. Huff, Feb. 14, 1912, $1,153.
Lowrie, Marion G.—Rosenbaum & Co., Nov. 1, 1911, $653.
Nassau Elec. Ry. Co.—R. Kaufman, Jan. 24, 1912, $640.
National Surety Co.—L. M. Buehler & Co., March 15, 1912, $1,183.
Nagler, Samuel; Standard Chandelier Co. and Benjamin Bindel—J. Landsberg, July 13, 1911, $218.
Reinitz, Max; Hannah Reinitz, and Karl Kraus—C. Smith, Feb. 23, 1912, $298.
Tanglers Development Co.—Van Beuren and N. Y. Bill Posting Co., Nov. 27, 1911, $3,658.
Sea Beach Ry. Co.—J. P. Isenhauer, June 17, 1911, $1,130.
Same—E. S. Isenhauer, June 17, 1911, $2,130.
Warshauer, Jacob C.—L. Livingston, Jan. 6, 1911, $265.
Schor, George, and William Frankel—J. Rabinowitz, Oct. 3, 1908, (vacated.) $454.
N. Y. Transportation Co.—S. West, Nov. 25, 1904, (reversed,) $1,010.
Same—A. Wilkins, June 30, 1906, (reversed,) $438.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Rosenbaum Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; P. H. Cohen, millinery and ribbons; 31 Union Sq.
Hens & Kelly Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; M. J. Donovan, upholstery and rugs; 31 Union Sq.
"Bullocks," Los Angeles, Cal.; F. P. Bacon, dress goods, silks, and linings; 41 Union Sq.
Olwin-Angell Co., Aberdeen, S. D.; Miss M. B. Obitz, ready to wear; 41 Union Sq.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; F. E. Gordon, domestics and blankets; C. M. Whitely, linings; J. Scammell, books; E. Goldman, ladies' cloaks and waists; Mrs. H. M. Quirk, ladies' suits and skirts; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; Miss C. Nelson, corsets; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Mrs. L. B. Walters, jewelry; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; 32d and Broadway.
Jordan-Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.; Mrs. I. J. Kendall, cloaks, suits, (basement;) F. Coleman, dress goods; J. J. Whittaker, ribbons, umbrellas, and parasols; Miss N. Thurlow, waists; Miss M. A. Powers, cloaks and suits; D. C. Walsh, domestics and wash goods; F. A. Purdick, ladies' coats, skirts, and bathing suits; J. A. Belyea, ladies' collars and cuffs; Miss L. Robicheau, coats, (basement;) Miss Moss, representing; Mrs. Gurney, representing; 31 Union Sq.
White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Doyle, prints; T. J. Graham, laces, trimmings, gloves, and h'dk'fs; G. H. Noyes, millinery; H. J. Gibbs, men's furn. goods; Miss L. Sweeney, corsets; W. Hebbard, boys' clothing; S. E. Jones, representing; 41 Union Square.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; S. Stern, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; F. W. Poss, ribbons, laces, and embroideries, 2 Walker.
Henchey, P. S., Co., Louisville, Ky.; P. E. Henchey, cloaks, suits, and waists; B'way Central.
Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; O. S. Engledove, furn. goods and notions; 43 Leonard; Cadillac.
Weiskopf & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Weiskopf, silks; Cadillac.
Kellogg, Drake & Co., Galesburg, Ill.; J. C. Hart, cloaks and waists; Wellington.
Houston, J. A., Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Anderson, notions, jewelry; Miss E. Litchfield, fancy goods; Mrs. A. Devoe, ladies' neckwear; C. E. Magrane, dry goods; Great Northern.
Roshek Bros., Dubuque, Iowa; J. D. Evans, housefurn. goods; 45 E. 17th.
Blough Mfg. Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; B. F. Blough, underwear; 346 Broadway.
Stewart D. G. Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Schnadig, suits; 214 Church.
Karger, D. & M., Milwaukee, Wis.; D. Karger, hosiery, gloves; Herald Square.
Kespohl-Mohrenstecher Co., Quincy, Ill.; J. Kespohl, Jr., notions; 10th & Av.
Ellsworth, J. C., South Bend, Ind.; R. Robertson, mdse. manager; 320 Church.
Samuels, J., & Bro., Providence, R. I.; H. Wonderlich, toys; 41 Union Square.
Gladding, B. H., D. G. Co., Providence, R. I.; J. C. Mizer, notions, jewelry; Park Av. Hotel.
Pantan & London Co., Seattle, Wash.; J. Pantan, dry goods; 45 E. 17th.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. H. Sisman, ladies' cloaks and suits; 334 4th Av.
Taylor, W., Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. Ayers, domestics, linens, white goods, linings, and wash goods; 51 Leonard.
Klein-Whitelaw Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. W. Klein, men's furnishing goods and hats; 393 Broadway.
Sondheim, Frank & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Levy, laces, embroideries, ladies' neckwear, and dress trimmings; Knickerbocker.
Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; J. E. Sullivan, upholstery goods and rugs; 75 Spring.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. C. Hyde, ladies' and infants' wear, upholstery goods; J. I. H. Wright, hosiery and gloves; H. R. Hall, notions and fancy goods; 72 Leonard.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; E. C. Meachum, clocks, jewelry, and silverware; 454 Broome.
Gilchrist Co., Boston, Mass.; A. B. Austin, boys' clothing and furnishing goods; 55 White.
Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. E. Riffle, carpets; 76 Spring.
Hengerer, Wm., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. E. Breese, laces, ribbons, handkerchiefs, and trimmings; 214 Church.
Filene's, W., Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss F. Schlager, costum

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Puget Sound Pwr. Co. 5s 1933
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Arlington Gas Light 5s 1927
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Douglas Shoe Co. Pfd.
Boston Belting Co.
American Investment Sec's Com.
Sealshipt Oyster Pfd.
U. S. Worsted Pfd.
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PARSONS TELLS WHY TRUST TOOK CONTROL

Dummy Directors Represented Segal and It Was Necessary to Change Them.

DENIES SUGAR CONSPIRACY

Aged Defendant Smilingly Says That a Little Thing Like an Indictment Can't Kill Him.

John E. Parsons, the octogenarian defendant in the case brought by the Government against the American Sugar Refining Company and some of its Directors, took the stand yesterday in his own defense in the Federal District Court, before Judge Hand and a jury, the court having denied the motion of the defense to instruct the jury to acquit. He was called to tell his version of the $1,250,000 loan made to Adolph Segal, which, according to the Government, was made with the sole intention of getting the borrower into the power of the American Sugar Refining Company, so that the latter company might prevent the opening of the Philadelphia refinery of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refinnig Company.

De Lancey Nicoll of counsel for the defense is trying to persuade the jury to put a very different construction on the transaction. He called several witnesses to prove that Adolph Segal had boasted of his intention of selling the Philadelphia refinery to the American Company, and he summoned Herbert Parsons, late Chairman of the Republican County Committee, son of John E. Parsons, and then Mr. Parsons himself, to show that the latter's interest in the loan was merely that of a lawyer safeguarding the interests of his client. It was Mr. Havemeyer, Herbert Parsons brought out, who first gave instructions about the loan.

This defense would fit in with either of the two reasons for the tying up of the Philadelphia factory, which Judge Hand, in denying the defense's motion for a dismissal of the case, had declared to be innocent. Speaking of the resolution for keeping the refinery closed which Kissel, acting for the American Company, had declared to be an essential condition of the loan, the court had said: "That resolution may have been intended to keep the collateral intact, or to prevent the springing up of a competition that was not genuine. Last, it may have been an incident in a plan to control supply and demand. If the Directors of the Pennsylvania Company passed this resolution with either of the first two motives, the defendants are innocent of any crime. They may be guilty only in the last case, that is, if this act was part of a conspiracy to restrain trade."

Kissel Saw Havemeyer First.

Herbert Parsons told how, in December, 1903, he was summoned one morning to the home of H. O. Havemeyer, and was there informed that Mr. Havemeyer had met Kissel and had been invited by him to makke a loan. He wanted John E. Parsons to attend to it, and said that Kissel would call at Mr. Parsons's office with the papers concerning it. This Kissel did.

The witness also told how he was sent by his father to Kissel's office in January, 1905, to demand payment of the loan, and how Kissel had then told him that Mr. Auerbach, his lawyer, had given up hope that the money for payment would soon be ready. Then he ordered the advertising of the collateral for sale on June 28, and notified Kissel of the fact. Samuel Untermyer, as counsel for Segal and a minority shareholder in the Pennsylvania Company, asked for time, and as a result of this, and after representations as to the probability of a Philadelphia banker being really interested in the refinery, Mr. Parsons had telephoned instructions not to proceed with the sale.

Mr. Nicoll then called on John E. Parsons. Taking off his topcoat the aged defendant made his way to the stand, crossed his legs, settled himself comfortably, and prepared for the ordeal. He appeared perfectly at his ease, and as Mr. Nicoll asked if he was not a defendant in this case, he smiled, and replied:

"Well, I've always supposed so. In fact, I believe I am."

He had been practicing at the bar of the State, he said, for more than fifty years. When he was asked his age, he thought for a moment, and then declared, with not a little pride: "I was born on Oct. 24, 1820."

Mr. Parsons, it was brought out, was counsel for the American Sugar Refining Company between 1903 and 1906, the years covered by the indictment, and he had some acquaintance with Kissell, but no business relations, before the transaction in question began.

"Have you read the indictment?" Mr. Nicoll asked?

"Not every word of it," replied the witness, "but enough to understand the charges made."

Then Mr. Nicoll ran through the Government's accusations, and Mr. Parsons emphatically denied them, one after the other.

John E. Parsons Denies Conspiracy.

"I never entered into a conspiracy with any man," he asserted.

The Government has made much of the transactions Segal had with Kissel independently of the $1,250,000 loan, as showing how the borrower was led along till he was forced to take the American Company's aid.

Mr. Parsons, however, absolutely denied that he knew till long after December, 1903, that Segal at the time had borrowed $250,000 from Kissel on the Majestic Apartment House security, or that while the negotiations for the big loan were in progress Kissel had advanced to Segal from his own pocket $600,000 more. Moreover, he said, he did not know at the time that Kissel was to take $100,000 from Segal as commission on the American Company's loan.

Then Mr. Parsons, in easy tones, gave his account of the interviews with Kissel after his son had repeated to him Mr. Havemeyer's instructions, often pausing to explain that this was only a general recollection of what had passed.

"Kissel," he said, "told me that Mr. Havemeyer was ready to make the loan to Segal, and what the securities were, and that Segal's lawyer would come over and see me. He informed me that Mr. Havemeyer was not willing that the American Sugar Refining Company should be known as the lender.

"The point was that Segal should have nothing in black and white on which he could go out and say that he had got the American Sugar Refining Company on his side. That was the reason, the only reason."

Then the witness described his interviews with Harned, Segal's lawyer, and with Kissel and Segal himself. It was from Harned he learned that the stock of the Pennsylvania Refinery Company was not to be put up as part of the collateral, but only some form of voting trust certificate. He had, he asserted, contended that this was not sufficient, and the result was that Harned was to see to it that it was the stock and not a voting trust certificate that was put up.

Mr. Nicoll directed the attention of the witness to the question of the minority stockholders, considering the Philadelphia refinery was to remain closed for a year according to the agreement.

"Kissel," said Mr. Parsons, "told me of this agreement, and I then said I could not advise it unless it was agreed to by all the stockholders. However, I was informed that the minority stockholders had paid nothing for their stock, but had received them as a bonus on their bonds and had done nothing to help operate the refinery.

Took Control from "Dummies."

"I was told that the company needed a large sum of money to run the refinery, and the necessary capital must be obtained, and that this would take time, while our loan was to be for only one year.

"I was also informed that by October they expected to have enough to operate and that they therefore wished a clause in the contract allowing repayment in October. I was told that the Directors of the company were—I do not like the term—dummies, or something to that effect, and were the mere appointees of Segal.

"Then I said to Harned that if we loaned the money to Segal I could not advise that the control of the refinery should remain in Segal's hands. Mr. Harned was perfectly willing, as Segal's representative, that the directors should be under the control of Mr. Kissel."

At this point the court adjourned for the day, after Mr. Parsons had been under examination for half an hour. As he left the stand he turned and said with a smile: "A little thing like an indictment can't kill me."

The first witness of the day was Harned, who had at the beginning of the trial been a defendant. He was questioned about the early negotiations for the loan, and on cross-examination was forced to admit that his statement to George H. Earle, Jr., receiver of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, that the American Company had refused Segal's offer to repay the loan was unfair. He explained it by saying that he made it to save Segal from the excitement in Philadelphia over the bankruptcy of the company.

Mr. Nicoll then addressed the jury, pointing out that the defendants were men of the highest standing, and that of the three men who knew all about the loan Mr. Havemeyer and Kissel were dead, and the Government had kept Segal in the background. Then he enlarged on the difficulty of knowing what was the exact meaning of the Sherman law, and proceeded to denounce the charges brought against his clients.

Nicoll Attacks Segal.

"That is the charge," he said, "the wicked charge under which the defendants have suffered for three years. The records of the case prove them false. It is not true that we 'persuaded' Segal; it is not true we got him into debt or that we refused to permit him to repay the loan. All this is based on the perjured testimony of this lying scoundrel, whom the Government is afraid to call."

"You can call him if you want to," broke in Mr. Wise.

"I don't believe the jury will pay any attention to it," said the Court.

"I hope they will," said Mr. Nicoll.

"If necessary, I shall instruct them not to," said Judge Hand.

Mr. Nicoll proceeded to argue that Segal was hard up when he made the loan, and that the defendants had made every effort to get the loan repaid. He cited the Knight case, which had permitted the American company to buy up three refineries outright, and went on:

"If you can buy a refinery outright, can you not control for a year by a loan? I say in the light of this precedent that our action was absolutely fair. All we wanted was to prevent a certain type of cut-throat competition."

Segal's entire intention, he declared, was to construct the refinery to sell it to the American Company, and he denounced him as a "pirate of commerce" for such tactics. Even Samuel Untermyer's visit to Mr. Parsons, he declared, was designed to bring about this sale.

To prove this contention, Mr. Nicoll proceeded to call a string of witnesses to testify to what Segal had told them of his intentions. James G. Shaw, a quarry owner, swore that he had heard Segal say in connection with his Philadelphia plans: "I've turned the trick before, and I can again."

David Stetson, the Cousin David of the Thomas correspondence, described how he had seen Segal at the Manufacturers' Club in the Fall of 1903, pouring out champagne and boasting of his success as a promoter. The result was that Stetson agreed to act as agent to sell the refinery for $3,000,000, on which he was to get 10 per cent. as commission. It was this which led to his being "Cousin Wash"—that is, Washington B. Thomas, the present President of the American Sugar Refining Company.

Warner Bought One Refinery.

Stewart Browne of the banking firm of Stewart Browne & Co. of 170 Broadway had the same tale to tell of Segal's boasts at his success in selling to the American Company the Camden refinery and his hopes of making a similar deal with the Philadelphia establishment.

Then Charles M. Warner of the Warner Sugar Refining Company of Syracuse, N. Y., took the stand to explain what had been the result of a deal with Segal. He had loaned to him $950,000 on a refinery at Englewood, N. J., and when he could not repay he had bought up the rest of the securities, and was now operating as a rival of the American Company. He had first, he said, looked at the Pennsylvania refinery and the possibility of the paying off of the Segal loan upon it, but he was not satisfied with the property and dropped the negotiations.

On cross-examination Mr. Warner denied emphatically that he had bought the Englewood plant as a "strike" against the American Company, and admitted that the Philadelphia refinery was in better condition than the one he had actually purchased.

"Is it not a fact," asked Mr. Wise triumphantly, "that you did not take it for fear that the American Company would cut prices on you?"

"No, no," replied the witness hastily.

"Then why did you write that that was your reason?"

Mr. Warner denied that he had ever done so, and Mr. Wise persisted that he had thus written in a letter to one Albert Smith last November. The witness denied ever having written such a document, but Mr. Wise maintained that he had, and directed the witness to look and see if it was not so.

On redirect examination Mr. Nicoll brought from Mr. Warner the statement: "I had to spend $2,000,000 on the structure called a refinery that Mr. Segal handed to me."

The case will be resumed this morning at 10:30 o'clock, with John E. Parsons again on the stand. The defense may close its case this evening.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
3d week March..	$382,100	$368,000	$13,500
July 1-March 21.	16,864,200	16,922,700	*58,500

GRAND TRUNK—

3d week March..	910,536	875,309	35,227
July 1-March 21.	35,200,463	32,108,200	3,092,266

HAVANA ELECTRIC—

3d week March..	49,408	44,190	5,218
Jan. 1-March 24.	569,339	549,394	19,945

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

3d week March..	166,000	166,000	.....
July 1-March 21.	7,774,713	6,882,660	892,053

LONDON UNDERGROUND, (TUBES)—

3d week March.	£14,245	£13,395	£850
Jan. 1-March 23.	177,610	169,675	7,935

LONDON UNDERGROUND, (METROPOLITAN DISTRICT)—

3d week March..	12,275	11,985	290
Jan. 1-March 23.	151,886	142,767	9,069

LONDON UNDERGROUND, (LONDON UNITED TRAMWAYS)—

3d week March..	5,452	5,384	68
Jan. 1-March 23.	64,389	63,270	1,119

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

3d week March..	$466,611	$493,386	*$26,775
July 1-March 21.	21,344,086	21,953,894	*609,808

MISSOURI PACIFIC—

3d week March..	964,000	932,000	32,000
July 1-March 21.	39,951,874	38,807,927	1,143,947

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

3d week March..	299,482	276,130	23,352
July 1-March 21.	3,632,987	3,263,619	869,368

*Decrease.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for February—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Mileage	10,705	10,367	9,935
Gross	8,592,050	8,060,818	7,920,698
Net. aft. tax....	2,460,303	1,931,541	1,926,901
8 mos. gross....	71,892,096	72,265,390	68,801,690
Net aft. tax....	20,752,879	22,703,909	20,838,305

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for February—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Gross	766,204	644,342	655,633
Net aft. tax....	225,180	210,977	232,711
Other income ...	78,406	76,206	69,761
Total income ...	303,586	287,183	302,472
Surp. aft. chgs..	144,507	134,868	148,321
8 mos. gross....	6,375,541	6,289,241	6,016,420
Net aft. tax....	1,929,626	2,198,331	2,224,408
Other income ...	485,027	581,022	297,104
Total income ...	2,414,353	2,779,353	2,521,513
Surp. aft. chgs..	1,166,279	1,508,480	1,287,978

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA for February—

	1912.	1911.	Decrease.
Av. mileage....	1,744	1,744	.....
Gross	1,131,368	1,177,500	46,132
Net after taxes.	159,693	334,599	174,905
Other income...	22,568	8,769	*13,799
Total income..	182,261	343,368	161,106
Deficit aft chgs	12,705	†180,264	192,969
8 mos. gross...	10,290,896	11,298,066	1,007,170
Net after taxes.	2,590,635	3,568,498	977,863
Other income...	105,993	81,047	24,945
Total income..	2,696,628	3,649,545	952,918
Surp after chgs	1,278,197	2,304,737	1,026,540

HUDSON & MANHATTAN for February—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
February gross ...	434,322	362,271	309,276
Net after taxes...	248,815	197,923	180,175
*Sur. after chgs...	7,670	†152	†8,393

*Interest chargeable to construction is not deducted.
†Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

MOHAWK MINING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Receipts	1,527,108	1,493,816	33,292
Working exp. etc.	1,226,322	1,251,365	*25,043
Oper. profit.....	300,786	242,451	58,335
Exp'd for constr.	31,280	54,388	*23,088
Net profit	269,506	188,083	81,423
Dividends	175,000	200,000	*25,000
Surplus	94,000	†11,917	106,423
Prev. surplus ...	496,375	508,292	*11,917
P & L surplus..	590,881	496,375	94,506

There was sold during year 12,691,036 lbs. of copper at 12.63 cents, as against 11,412,096 lbs. at 13.09 cents previous year.
*Decrease. †Deficit.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Advances General in Coppers, with Lively Trading.

The Curb market was active yesterday nad there were numerous substantial advances in the copper stocks. In the industrial list there was less activity in Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company, which reported transactions of only 700 and sold off from 238 to 233, closing at 234. City of Tokio 5s sold 105,000, between 94¾ and 94⅝, the close being at the high figure, even with the opening.

***

Transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900..	*Allied Sec. Co.	85	85	84	84
10..	Am. C. Prod. pf.	110⅝	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝
9,000..	Brit.-Am. Tob..	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21⅝
1,500..	Can. Marconi...	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100..	Int. Rub. tr. cfs.	18½	18½	18½	18½
510..	J. I. Case pf....	101	101	100¾	100¾
40..	Kayser	67	67	67	67
50..	Kayser pf.....	106½	106½	106¼	106½
600..	Kolb Bakery pf.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
700..	Leh. Val. Coal Sales Co.....	238	238	233	234
300..	Man. Transit...1	11-16	1¾	1 11-16	1¾
60..	Nat. Transit...	37	37	36	36
29..	R. J. Reynolds.	212	216	212	216
154..	M. Rumely Co..	99¾	100	99¾	100
5..	St. Oil of Cal...	185	185	185	185
218..	St. Oil of N. J..	360	360	357	357
22..	St. Oil subsid...	495	495	480	485
360..	Un. Cig. Manuf.	55½	56½	55½	56½
300..	Un. Cig. Stores.	193	194	190½	191
400..	U.S.L. & H., new.	13½	13½	13	13
60..	U.S.L. & H. pf., new	84	84	84	84
300..	F. W. Woolworth	78⅛	78⅛	78	78

MINING STOCKS.

4,000..	Am. Porc. Gold.	33	33	33	33
1,800..	*Beaver Cons...	51	51	50	50
1,200..	Big Four	50	53	50	53
1,800..	Braden Copper..	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
610..	Brit. Col. Cop..	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛
2,000..	*C. O. D. Cons..	12	13	12	13
200..	Cons. Ariz. Sm.	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16
700..	Davis-Daly Cop.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
7,000..	Dia. El. Butte..	11	12	11	11½
500..	Dia. Field Daisy.	12	12	12	12
650..	First National..	2⅜	2⅞	†2 9-16	2⅞
2,500..	Giroux Mining..	4 13-16	5⅛	4 13-16	5
500..	Gold Hill.....	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16
3,000..	Gr.-Cananea....	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
1,500..	Inspir. Con., w.i.	19½	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞
200..	La Rose Con....	4 1-16	4 1-16	4	4
100..	Mason Valley ...	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
400..	McK.-Dar.-I	11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
700..	Nevada Hills....	2½	2½	2 7-16	2 7-16
1,500..	Nip. Mines Co...	8⅜	8½	8¼	8½
2,000..	Ohio Copper	1 1-16	1¼	1 1-16	1¼
700..	Pacific Smelters.	⅝	⅝	9-16	9-16
500..	Porcu. Central...	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
1,600..	Porcu. North'n..	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
200..	Porcu. Southern..	2	2	2	2
1,000..	Preston East D..	12	12	12	12
3,000..	Ray Central	2¼	2 5-16	2¼	2¼
700..	Silver King Con.	1 1-16	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16
6,700..	Sup. Utah M. & S.	15-16	1	15-16	1
500..	Stewart	1⅛	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16
3,700..	Tonopah Ext.	1 31-32	1 31-32	1⅞	1⅞
100..	Tularosa	¾	¾	¾	¾
400..	United Copper...	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
2,500..	*Wet. Silver M..	67	71	67	67
2,700..	Yukon Gold M...	3⅜	3 7-16	3⅜	3 7-16

BONDS.

$5,000..	Bing. & Gar. R. R. 6s....	123	123	123	123
5,000..	Chi. El. 5s....	98½	98½	98½	98½
105,000..	Chi. of Tokio 5s	94⅝	94½	94⅝	94⅜
11,000..	N. Y. City 4½s.	102	102	102	102
60,000..	West. Pac. 5s.	88¼	88⅜	88½	88¼

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex dividend.

Note.—Through an error yesterday Lehigh Valley Coal sales (transactions should read 3,800 and the high, 240, last 237.

***

	March 26.		March 25.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
A., G. & W. I.	8	7	7	8
A., G. & W. I. pf.	15	17	15	17
Am. Light & Trac.	297	302	297	302
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	106	109	106	109
Borden's Cond. Milk	122	124	122	124
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	108½	109½	108½	109½
Braden Copper	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅝
British Col. Copper	5	5¼	5	5¼
Con. Rubber Tire	9	10	9¼	9¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	37	46	37	46
F. W. Woolworth	77½	78½	77½	78
F. W. Woolworth pf.	110	110½	110	110½
First National Copper	2⅝	2⅞	2⅜	2⅝
Giroux Mining	5	5⅛	4 13-16	4 15-16
Greene-Cananea	9⅛	9¾	9⅛	9¾
Guggenheim Explor.	210	215	210	212
Inter. Rubber cfs.	18	19	17⅝	18
J. Kayser	64	67	64	67
J. Kayser pf.	106	108	106	108
Kerr Lake	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Lehigh Val. S. Co. w. i.	234	235	227	227½
Mumely Co.	99¾	100	99¾	100
Mason Valley	12⅞	13	12⅞	13
Nipissing	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½
Ray Central	2¼	2 5-16	2¼	2 5-16
Studebaker Co.	39½	40½	35¼	40½
Studebaker Co. pf.	97½	98	97½	98
Tonopah Mining	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
United Cigar Mfrs.	55½	57	54¾	55¾
United Cigar Stores	190	191	189	191
U. S. L. & H., new	12	13½	12	12½
U. S. L. & H., new, pf.	80	85	80	85
West. Pacific 5s	88¼	88¾	87½	88
Yukon Gold Mines	3 7-16	3½	3⅜	3½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Capital.	Company.	Bid.	Asked.
$5,000,000..	Anglo-American Oil	12¾	13¼
5,000,000..	Atlantic Refining	410	420
5,000,000..	Borne & Scrymser	225	275
10,000,000..	Buckeye Pipe Line.....	130	140
500,000..	Chesebrough Mfg.	685	710
250,000..	Colonial Oil	125	150
800,000..	Continental Oil	825	900
8,000,000..	Crescent Pipe Line	60	70
1,000,000..	Cumberland Pipe Line..	95	105
5,000,000..	Eureka Pipe Line	800	810
8,000,000..	Galena Signal Oil.....	200	210
2,000,000..	Galena Signal Oil pf....	132	140
5,000,000..	Indiana Pipe Line	120	130
12,727,575..	National Transit	35	37
5,000,000..	New York Transit	310	320
4,000,000..	Northern Pipe Line	130	140
15,000,000..	Ohio Oil	90	93
18,000,000..	Prairie Oil & Gas.....	290	300
500,000..	Solar Refining	605	630
10,000,000..	Southern Pipe Line	190	200
2,500,000..	South Penn. Oil.....	575	600
3,500,000..	S. W. Penn. Pipe Line..	175	185
25,000,000..	Standard Oil (Cal.).....	180	190
1,000,000..	Standard Oil (Ind).....	6,700	7,000
30,000,000..	Standard Oil (Ind).....	230	240
1,000,000..	Standard Oil (Kan).....	250	275
1,000,000..	Standard Oil (Ky.).....	425	450
600,000..	*Standard Oil (Neb).....	225	260
98,855,000..	Standard Oil (N. J.).....	357	361
.....	Standard Oil subsid.....	475	490
15,000,000..	Standard Oil (N. Y.).....	335	345
3,500,000..	Standard Oil (Ohio).....	180	190
100,000..	Swan & Finch.....	800	1,000
12,500,000..	Union Tank Line	60	68
15,000,000..	Vacuum Oil ex rights...	145	160
.....	Vacuum Oil warrants...	35	45
.....	Vacuum Oil, w. i.	140	155
110,000..	Washington Oil	20	30
400,000..	Waters-Pierce	1,800	2,000

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

This list comprises those tobacco stocks not listed on the Stock Exchange:

	March 23.		March 22.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
British-American	21¼	21⅝	21⅝	21⅞
Conley Foil.....	280	290	285	290
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	165	170	165	170
J. S. Young.....	172	176	172	180
MacAndrews & Forbes.	185	190	190	195
Porto Rico-American..	240	245	240	250
R. J. Reynolds.....	210	215	212	220
United Cigar Stores....	190	192	190	191

ANACONDA MEN NOT AFRAID.

Strike Threat In Butte Causing Officials Here No Uneasiness.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company is not worrying over the strike vote to be taken by its employes at Butte tomorrow night. A majority report submitted by a committee at a meeting of the Miners' Union Monday called for the reinstatement of 300 Socialist miners discharged by the company, and a referendum vote to see if the union will strike to enforce this demand will be taken at to-morrow's meeting.

It was explained by an Anaconda official yesterday that the company has no objection to Socialists as such, but that the discharged men had openly preached insubordination and had been troublemakers among the rest of the 10,000 employes. Butte has a Socialist government, and some of the leaders have been making a threat that the Anaconda Company's taxes will be doubled.

"If they make this threat good they will be spiting themselves," said this official. "We are already paying what we consider pretty heavy taxes, and a big increase would result in our shutting down the mines."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Applications have been made to list these securities on the Stock Exchange: Union Bag and Paper Company, $798,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, and Central Trust Company $4,000,000 certificates of deposit for first refunding and extension mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Wabash Railroad.

The Barnard Manufacturing Company of Fall River has passed its regular dividend for the fifth successive quarter. Its former usual rate was 1½ per cent.

Treasurer F. T. Fisher stated at the annual meeting of the Corn Products Refining Company that the net earnings of the company for the fiscal year were approximately $2,000,000, or about the same as in the previous year. The output of the company was about 12 per cent. less, which was due to keen competition in the trade.

President Vail of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, at the annual meeting yesterday, stated that the company is not contemplating any financing at the present time, and remarked that while there had been considerable improvement in fundamental conditions, he did not look for any great betterment in the tone of business for some time to come. A. R. Marsters was elected Secretary to succeed C. E. Hubbard, the other officers being re-elected.

TO HOLDERS OF
First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of the
WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY:

The undersigned, owning and representing large amounts of the above bonds, have formed a Committee for the protection of the holders thereof. No one of the undersigned Committee is in any way connected with the present management of the Wabash Railroad, under which the recent receivership and default have been brought about.

To the end that co-operation of all of the bondholders may be secured, the undersigned Committee requests the holders of the above bonds to deposit their bonds, with coupons maturing on and after January 1, 1912, with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, as Depositary, which will issue its certificates of deposit therefor under the Agreement of Deposit dated December 20, 1911, under which this Committee has been formed.

THESE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK HAVE BEEN LISTED UPON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Copies of the agreement of deposit may be obtained from the Depositary. The agreement provides opportunity for depositing bondholders to withdraw in case the plan of reorganization formulated by the Committee is not approved by them, and limits the contribution to the expenses of the reorganization of bondholders who so withdraw to one per cent. of the face amount of their bonds.

New York, January 2, 1912.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman, Prest. Central Trust Company of N. Y.
HENRY R. CARSE, Vice-President Hanover National Bank, New York.
WILLARD V. KING, President Columbia Trust Company, New York.
JOHN J. MITCHELL, President Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.
ROBERT L. MONTGOMERY, Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, Philadelphia.
H. K. POMROY, Pomroy Brothers, New York.
WILLIAM A. READ, William A. Read & Co., New York.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Rise in Most Stocks Halted, but Some Show Further Large Gains.

TRADING IS LESS ACTIVE

Public Participation in Market—Current Happenings Emphasize Problem of Labor Controversies.

The action of the stock market yesterday did much to strengthen the indications that the public has been participating in the dealings on the Stock Exchange to an extent beyond the experience of any recent period. The stocks which have been the medium of the most active speculation of the last few days receded under the selling to which the market was subjected at the opening of trading yesterday, following the great activity and strength of the previous day, but they recovered part of their declines, and it was only in exceptional cases that the final record disclosed more than slight net losses in any of these stocks. On the other hand, a fair number of issues not previously holding places of special prominence came into the forefront in the matter of advancing prices, and showed net gains of 1 to 3 points. In some cases there were special explanations for these movements, but in others the advance apparently represented nothing more than the shifting of operations on the long side of the account in the fashion familiar at this stage of an upward movement in prices. It has clearly been because the public has participated in this market movement that the profit taking of the last few days has been conducted with so slight an effect upon prices. To go one step further, this public participation would not be making itself felt were it not for the conviction in many quarters that the outlook of late has been changing for the better.

The labor situation has been one of the disagreeable elements in a position in most respects very favorable, and reminders of the part which this factor is likely to take in the events of the near future were not lacking. The shutdown of the mills at Lowell, where the mill hands demanded an increase in wages; the formal announcement that the refusal by the railroads of the demands of the engineers would be submitted to the men for a strike vote, and the near approach of the date when the anthracite miners are expected to suspend work, not to mention the prolongation of the disastrous strike in Great Britain, all served to emphasize the problems which the industries are facing in this matter of labor demands. A considerable degree of confidence is felt that adjustments of these labor controversies will be arrived at, and in the case of the locomotive engineers probably without a strike, but if these arrangements are to come about as a result of concessions to the men the increased cost of operation must of itself be regarded as a factor of some consequence. So far, however, confidence in the belief that saneness will prevail over ultra-radicalism, and in the expectation of broadening trade activity, have outweighed lesser unfavorable influences which the situation has presented.

The demand from abroad for money continues active, as was to be expected with the near approach of the end of the March quarters. In our own market a noteworthy feature is the greater ease which prevails in the interior, notably at Chicago, compared with New York. This is particularly noticeable in the greater freedom with which commercial paper is being purchased by the banks there. So far as the general money market outlook is concerned the influence of increasing demand as a result of growing trade may well for some time to come be offset by the ability of this market to withdraw from abroad the large sums which are now employed on the other side, the demand for which is very likely to decrease with the beginning of the new quarter.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Associated Merchants for annual meeting.
City Investing Co. for dividend on preferred.
Miami Copper Co. for annual meeting.
National Gas, Electric Light, Heat, and Power Co. for dividend on preferred.
New York Central Railroad for dividend and annual meeting.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¾@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rate, 3½@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four, five and six months, and 4@4½ per cent. for ten to twelve months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3¾@4½ per cent. for prime four to six months' maturity.

Private discount rate abroad: London, 3⅜ per cent., unchanged; Paris, 3½ per cent., off ⅛ per cent.; Berlin, 4⅞ per cent., up ⅛ per cent.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $357,594,207; balances, $14,973,279; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,320,280.

The local banks have lost $4,529,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8760; demand, $4.8710.
Paris—Cable, 5.17½ less 1-32; check, 5.18⅛.
Berlin—Cable, 95⅝; check, 95 3-16.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.19¾ plus 1-32; check, 5.19¾ less 3-64.
Holland—Cable, 4.032; check, 4.029.
Belgium—Cable, 5.20⅝ plus 1-16; check, 5.20⅝ less 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.8410; ninety days, $4.8285.
London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.83⅞; ninety days, $4.82⅝.
Paris—Bankers', sixty days, 5.21¼; ninety days, 5.22½ less 1-16.
Paris—Commercial, sixty days, 5.21¼ less 1-16; ninety days, 5.22½ less 1-16.
Berlin—Bankers', sixty days, 94¼; ninety days, 94½.
Berlin—Commercial, sixty days, 94⅜ less 1-32; ninety days, 94 plus 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, 20c discount; Chicago, 20c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; St. Paul, 35c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted unchanged in London, at 26 13-16d per ounce, and unchanged in New York, at 58¼c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday renewed firmness was shown. Copper improved a fraction, 25 tons of May delivery selling at 15.05c. Tin was firm at an advance of ¼c. in the bid, ten tons of May selling at 43.20 and ten of June at 42.00. Spelter was easier. Lead was unchanged, 50,000 lbs. of St. Louis, May delivery, being sold at 4.20.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Standard copper—				
Spot	14.95	15.12½	14.80	15.10
March	14.95	15.20	14.87½	15.15
April	14.95	15.20	14.92½	15.20
May	14.95	15.25	14.92½	15.25
Lead	4.30	4.50	4.30	4.50
Spelter	6.50	6.90	6.65	7.00
Tin	42.75	43.25	42.75	43.00

The following table of prices obtained on the Metal Exchange in London, yesterday, for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These final figures compare with Monday's last prices:

	Tuesday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	68	5	. .	68	1	3
Copper, futures	69	1	3	68	17	6
Pig tin, spot	196	.	. .	194	.	. .
Pig tin, futures	191	5	. .	191	.	. .

The market finished easy. Spanish pig lead was down 1s. 3d., at £16 8s. 9d. Spelter was unchanged at £25. Cleveland warrants were up 1½d., at 51s. 7½d.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Atchison in February.

All of the railroads are helped in their comparison of February revenues with those of a year ago by the extra day included this year. The Atchison's report shows an increase in gross of $531,231, or about twice the average earnings for the extra day. The company operated for almost exactly the same amount that it spent the year before, so that net earnings, which were $2,816,000, were larger by $526,000 this year. In spite of the recent increase in net, the Atchison is still a considerable distance behind its record for the corresponding period of 1911. Its total operating income at the end of February was $20,752,000, a decrease of $2,041,000. More than 25 per cent. of the loss is attributed to increased taxes.

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Strength in Inter.-Met.

The success of the legislation at Albany to facilitate the construction of subways in New York City has had a favorable influence on the stocks and bonds of the Interborough-Metropolitan. When the ambitious subway construction programme first began to assume a definite shape many holders of these issues feared that their company was going to assume a burden of doubtful value. With the publication of the actual terms agreed upon there was a sudden shift in sentiment. Yesterday both issues were dealt in on a large scale, the common ending the session with a gain of 1⅝ and the preferred with 3¼.

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Colorado Midland's Poor Credit.

Three of the first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Colorado Midland sold yesterday at 44, a drop of 3 points from the previous sale. Since the action of the Colorado Southern in asking the courts to order the trustee under its mortgage to dispose of the Midland stock deposited under it as collateral, the smaller company's bonds have declined from 58½ to 44. In its petition to the court the Hill road predicted a dark future for the Midland, and urged that the welfare of the Colorado & Southern demanded acceptance of an offer from the Blair interests to purchase the Midland stock pledged under the mortgage.

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Amalgamated's Rise.

At its top price yesterday of 81⅜, Amalgamated was 21⅜ points above the low price for this year, reached on Feb. 1, and at its highest level since early in 1910, when the price was dropping down from around 90 to the low level for that year, 55½, touched on July 13. Last year the extreme range was between 71⅝ on June 19 to 44¾ on Sept. 25. The decline in Amalgamated in 1910 followed the recessions in the price of the metal, which had been rising in the Fall of 1909, the period of the stock's previous rise. From an average price for the metal of 12.93 cents per pound in September, 1909, the price had risen to an average of 13.68 cents in January. From that level it had receded to 12.59 cents by June.

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Bethlehem Steel Rumors.

After opening at 32½ yesterday, Bethlehem Steel common became suddenly active, and before noon had risen to 34⅜. The transactions on the rise during the morning session totaled nearly 7,000 shares, and the preferred in the same period rose from 61 to 63⅝ on sales of 1,500 shares. Shortly after noon the common sold down to 33, and it closed at 34⅜, a net gain of 1⅞. The preferred did not appear after the morning session until the last hour, when 100 shares sold at 62½ and 100 at 62⅝, the last price representing a net gain of ⅜ of a point. The rise was accompanied by a story that President Schwab, who controls the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, was planning to merge that concern with Bethlehem Steel. Mr. Schwab was not accessible yesterday, and President Dunn of the Tool Company is abroad. The story was not credited at the local offices of either concern. It would be a novelty in the steel industry for a large producer to go into the manufacturing trade. There are large manufacturers, like Harvester, which produce their own iron or steel, but so far the steel makers have stuck to what might be called bulk business.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

When United States Steel common touched a low price on the New York Stock Exchange in the early afternoon of 67⅜, the lowest reached on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was 68. Union Pacific failed to get under 169¾ on the Consolidated, against 169½ on the other board, while Lehigh Valley did not sell under 165½, against 165¼. There was heavy covering of short contracts all through the list at the lower levels. Early in the session large profit-taking on the long side had been a feature.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,010	Amal. Copper	80⅜	81⅜	79⅞	80¼
2,160	Am. Beet Sugar	60	62¼	59⅝	62
960	Am. Can	22⅛	23¼	21⅝	22¼
110	Am. Can pf	106	106	104⅞	105¼
120	Am. Car & F.	57	57½	57	57½
70	Am. Cotton Oil	54½	54½	53⅜	53⅜
70	Am. Ice	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
50	Am. Loco	39⅜	39⅜	39¼	39½
8,300	Am. Smelting	88	88	87	87¼
410	Am. Sugar	128⅝	128⅝	126⅝	128⅜
20	Am. T. & T.	148⅝	149⅛	148⅝	148⅝
180	Anaconda Cop.	41	41¾	41	41
1,120	A., T. & S. F.	108½	109⅛	108¼	109
120	Balt. & Ohio	106	106¼	106	106
10	Beth Steel	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
1,010	Brook. R. T.	82⅜	83½	82½	83½
30	Canadian Pac.	234¼	234¼	234¼	234¼
170	Ches. & Ohio	78	78	77¾	77¾
170	Chi., M. & St. P.	105⅝	109⅝	109	109¼
120	Col. Fuel & I.	29½	29½	29	29½
730	Consol. Gas	144⅛	144⅝	143⅝	144¼
620	Corn Products	15⅝	16⅛	15¼	16⅛
80	Dist. Securities	33	33	32¾	32¾
790	Erie	37¼	37¼	36½	36⅝
40	Erie 1st pf	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
230	Gt. Nor. pf	133⅜	134	133⅛	133½
30	Gt. N. Ore ctfs.	41½	41½	41½	41½
60	Ill. Central	132	132¼	132	132
1,300	Inter.-Met	19	20⅜	18¾	20⅜
3,390	Inter.-Met. pf	59	61⅞	58¾	60⅝
540	Lehigh Valley	166⅜	166⅜	165½	165⅞
150	Mo., K. & T.	30	30	29¾	30
2,000	Mo. Pacific	45⅞	47	45⅝	47
90	Nat. Lead	58½	58⅝	57¾	58
190	Nevada Con.	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20¼
150	N. Y. Central	113⅜	113⅝	113	113⅜
30	N. Y., O. & W.	39⅛	39⅛	39	39⅛
10	Norf. & West.	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
500	Nor. Pacific	122⅜	123	122¼	122⅝
60	Pacific Mail	33¼	33⅝	32¾	32¾
360	Pennsylvania	124⅝	124⅝	124⅛	124⅛
80	Pitts. Coal	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
15,600	Reading	161	161¼	159¾	161⅛
60	Republic Steel	22¼	22¼	22	22
10	Rep. Steel pf	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
750	Rock Island	27⅛	27⅝	27¼	27½
60	Rock Island pf	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
710	Southern Pac.	111⅞	112⅛	111⅝	112⅛
270	Southern Ry.	29⅞	30	29½	29⅝
10	Southern Ry. pf	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
230	Tenn. Copper	40	40¼	40	40¼
20	Texas Pacific	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
7,420	Union Pacific	169¾	170⅞	169¾	170⅝
590	U. S. Rubber	53	55	53	54⅝
26,260	U. S. Steel	68	69¼	68	68⅜
10	U. S. Steel pf	113½	113½	113½	113½
590	Utah Copper	61¼	61⅝	60⅜	61⅛
100	Va.-Car. Chem.	54⅜	54⅜	54½	54½
60	Wabash pf	18⅞	18½	18⅝	18⅝
40	Western Union	84	84	83½	83½
220	West. Elec.	78½	80	78½	79

$8,660

MINING STOCKS.

2,550	Atlanta	.29	.33	.29	.31
100	Belcher	.75	.75	.75	.75
100	Crown Point	.85	.85	.85	.85
1,500	Daly-Judge	.02½	.03	.02½	.03
1,300	Isabella	.13	.13	.13	.13
500	Jumbo Ext.	.46	.46	.46	.46
900	Jim Butler	.65	.65	.60	.60
350	Mexican	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45
100	Ophir	1.42½	1.42½	1.42½	1.42½
200	Portland	.90	.90	.90	.90
500	Rescue Eula	.25	.25	.23	.25
100	Standard	.28	.28	.28	.28
600	West End	1.87½	1.87½	1.75	1.75
800	Yellow Jacket	1.25	1.30	1.25	1.30

9,000

Bingham Mining Co. Bankrupt.

BOSTON, March 26.—The Bingham Mining Company, whose stock sold as high as 50 on the local exchange and subsequently dropped to 25 cents, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day. The company is incorporated under the laws of Wyoming and owns mines in Bingham, Utah. The liabilities are placed at $19,000.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Most Issues Strong in Yesterday's Trading and Several Made Substantial Gains.

SWIFT SHARES UP 9 POINTS

Ending of Packers' Trial the Cause of a Sharp Advance on the Chicago Exchange.

Reports to THE NEW YORK TIMES from the markets in other cities yesterday showed general advances. Demand continued active for Seaboard Air Line shares at Baltimore, and the preferred advanced more than two points, but reacted, leaving a net gain of more than a point. The buying is said to be for New York interests, but the cause for the advance has not been explained. United Railways shares were also active and higher.

In the face of a large and steady flow of profit taking sales and a stiffer market for money, copper specialties made additional headway in Boston, and the general list more than held the gains of previous sessions. Copper metal was advanced to 15½ cents flat, checking the tendency toward a runaway market, and sales were made at the top figure. In addition, Calumet and Arizona and Mohawk returned excellent annual reports, showing marked reductions in costs and larger mining profits for 1911. Lake put out some amazing statements of mill run results and the list of companies that may increase dividends shortly was broadened to include an old-time favorite, Utah Consolidated. Amalgamated crossed 81, and transactions in other issues were extensive. Among the industrial features was Swift, which went well above 105, following the acquittal of the packers in Chicago.

Announcement of the verdict in the packers' trial was followed by a rapid rise in the price of Swift shares on the Chicago Stock Exchange. After a fractional opening advance at 103½, the shares held firm about that level, but no sooner was the news received than the shares started an upward course, which stopped only at 109, six points above the previous closing level. This was succeeded by an easing off, which left the final quotation at 107.

Helped by this, the entire market displayed decided strength, gains of several points being in evidence through the list. Among these Pneumatic Tool was prominent, closing at 50, compared with 46½ at the previous close. Booth Fisheries common rose a point for the day, and there was an advance of 2½ in Booth Fisheries preferred.

Purchases of small lots of Quaker Oats common advanced the price of that stock by jumps of 5 points to 270 at the end, which was 20 points above the last sale and scored another new level for the stock. Sears-Roebuck added more than a point at the best, closing near the top, and there was a gain of almost 4 points in McCrum Howell preferred.

The Illinois Tunnel Company property was sold yesterday for $5,000,000 to William Tod and L. C. Krauthoff, of New York, constituting the purchasing committee of the company. This indicates the domination of the Armour interests.

Once again narrow fluctuations and light transactions were the rule on the Philadelphia Exchange, local traders being chiefly interested in the gyrations of the New York list.

United States Steel was the most active feature, selling off sharply. Cambria Steel displayed a firmed tone, and advanced a small fraction. Other local issues were inclined to be a trifle heavy, small declines occurring in Lehigh Navigation, Lehigh Valley Transit, Asphalt preferred, Philadelphia Company, P. R. T., Electric Storage Battery and United Gas Improvement. The relative inertia of the Philadelphia market in face of the recent buoyancy of the New York list has been the subject of a good deal of disappointment and comment during the last few days. The two chief reasons are the broader opportunity to trade in active Wall Street issues and the total lack of speculative leadership on the Philadelphia Exchange.

The Pittsburgh market was less interesting, but was not without several features. United States Glass, which broke 4 points, to 25 Monday, the lowest in several years, rallied to 27. Westinghouse Electric common was sent to the highest level of the year, rising to 39⅝. Crucible steels were again strong. The Oil and Gas list was rather quiet.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Balt. Elec. pf	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
10	Consolidated Coal	105	105	105
20	Con. Power pf	110	110	110
75	Houst. Oil pf. tr. ctfs.	64¼	64¼	64¼
80	Maryland & Penn	35	35	35
10	Northern Central	128	128	128
10	Second Nat. Bank	200½	200½	200¼
1,275	Seaboard Air Line	25¼	25	25⅛
955	Seaboard Air Line pf.	49⅛	48	48½
1,000	United R'wys	20½	20	20
5,000	Atlantic C. L. cons. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼
7,000	Charleston C. E. 5s	96	96	96
10,000	Con. Power 4½s	90¼	90¼	90⅛
6,000	F. & C. Trac. 5s	101¼	101½	101½
7,000	F. & C. Trac. notes	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s	106	106	106
2,000	Ga., So. & Fla. 5s	107	107	107
5,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	41½	41½	41½
20,000	Houston Oil div. ctfs.	84½	84½	84½
3,000	N. N. & O. P. 1st 5s	98½	98½	98½
15,000	Seaboard Adjust. 5s	79½	79½	79¼
5,000	United R'wys 4s	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
3,000	United R'wys rcts. 5s	87½	87½	87½
6,000	United R'wys notes	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	Atchison	108⅞	107⅞	108⅞
80	Atchison pf	103¾	103¾	103¾
44	Boston & Albany	222	222	222
195	Boston Elevated	134	133¾	134
2	Boston & Lowell	214	214	214
46	Boston & Maine	100½	100	100½
75	Fitchburg pf.	128	127	127
44	Georgia Ry.	175	175	175
5	Georgia Ry. pf.	86¼	86¼	86¼
250	Mass. Electric	21¾	21	21
10	Mass. Electric pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼
152	Mass. Elec. pf. st'pd.	82¾	82¾	82¾
20	Mass. Elec. pf. frac. warrants	20c	19½c	19½c
165	N. Y., N. H. & H.	140¼	139¾	140
59	Old Colony	185	185	185
670	Union Pacific	170½	170¾	170½
890	West End St. R. R.	86½	86¼	86½
800	West End St. R. R. pf.	103	102½	103

TELEPHONES.

1,260	Am. Tel. & Tel.	149	148½	148⅞
160	N. E. Telephone	161	160½	160½

INDUSTRIALS.

190	Am. Agri. Chem.	62¾	62	62½
162	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	103½	103	103¼
135	Amoskeag Mfg.	80¾	80½	80½
41	Amoskeag Mfg. pf.	105	104½	105
100	Am. Pneu. Service	3½	3½	3½
270	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	14¼	14	14
589	Am. Sugar	128¾	126⅝	128¾
469	Am. Sugar pf.	122	121¾	122
116	Am. Woolen pf.	92½	91¾	92¼
6	A., G. & W. I.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
80	A., G. & W. I. pf.	15	15	15
380	East Boston Land	14½	14½	14½
117	Edison	209	208	208
15	General Electric	166	166	166
125	International Button	6	6	6
50	Mackay pf.	70	70	70
257	Mass. Gas	93	92½	92½
884	Mass. Gas pf.	98⅞	98	98⅝
15	Mergenthaler	221	220	221
49	McElwain 1st pf.	107	106½	107
25	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	107	107	107
385	Pullman	160½	160	160½
100	Reece Folding	4½	4½	4½
116	Swift & Co.	108¼	103	108
40	Torrington	30½	30½	30½
250	United Fruit	186	184¾	185¼
450	United Shoe Machine	51	50¾	50¾
50	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	29	29	29
6,673	U. S. Steel	69¼	67⅝	69
148	U. S. Steel pf.	113¾	112¾	112¾

MINING.

285	Adventure	6½	6½	6½
350	Algomah	6	5⅝	5⅝
455	Allouez	45	44	45
382	Amal. Copper	81⅜	79⅞	80⅜
260	American Zinc	27½	27¼	27¼
1,320	Arizona Com'l	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
250	Boston & Corbin	8	8	8
200	Butte & Superior	29	28½	28¾
4,770	Cal. & Arizona	74	72¼	73¾
24	Cal. & Hecla	475	472	473
100	Centennial	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝
420	Chino	27⅞	27½	27⅝
500	Con. Mercur	3	3	3
1,226	Copper Range	61½	60	61½
200	Daly-West	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
4,277	East Butte	14⅛	13½	13⅞
475	Franklin	14⅜	14¼	14½
2,755	Giroux	5½	4¾	5⅛
500	Granby	39½	39	39½
2,790	Greene-Cananea	9 7-16	9¼	9¼
225	Hancock	31½	31	31½
50	Helvetia	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,510	Indiana	16⅞	15¾	16⅞
430	Inspiration	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
200	Isle Royale	28¼	27½	27⅝
20	Island Creek	44½	42¾	43
100	Keweenaw	1¾	1¾	1¾
9,275	Lake Copper	44	38½	44
165	Mason Valley	13	13	13
535	Mass. Con.	8	8	8
840	Mayflower	10¼	9¾	10
960	Miami	26	25¼	26
30	Michigan	3	3	3
409	Mohawk	63	62⅜	63
495	Nevada Con.	20⅜	20	20¼
500	New Arcadia	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
25	Nipissing	8½	8½	8½
6,934	North Butte	33½	32¾	33
2,390	North Lake	7½	6½	7½
50	Ojibway	6	6	6
680	Old Colony	6¾	6	6¼
680	Old Dominion	51¼	50	51
150	Osceola	117½	117	117
20	Pond Creek	15¼	15¼	15¼
300	Quincy	84	83½	84
700	Ray Con.	18⅝	18⅜	18½
300	Santa Fe	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,245	Shannon	14⅜	14	14⅜
300	Shattuck	20	19¾	19¾
705	South Utah	80c	75c	80c
295	Superior & Boston	3½	3⅜	3⅜
250	Superior	29½	29	29
180	Tamarack	30½	29	29
50	Tenn. Copper	40¼	40¼	40¼
483	Trinity	6½	5¾	6¼
185	Tuolumne	4 1-16	4	4 -16
705	Union Copper	2	2	2
1,650	U. S. Smelting	40	39¾	39¾
297	U. S. Smelting pf.	49	48⅞	48⅞
650	Utah Apex	3	3	3
560	Utah Con.	19½	17¾	19
450	Utah Copper	61¾	60⅝	61¼
50	Victoria	4⅝	4¾	4¾
225	Winona	7¼	6¾	6¾
20	Wolverine	115	115	115

BONDS.

$8,000	Am. Agri. Chem. 5s	102¼	102	102¼
38,000	Am. Tel. & T. col. 4s.	90⅞	90¾	90¾
3,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. cv	115¾	115¾	115¾
3,000	Arizona Com'l 5s	59	59	59
4,000	Atchison gen. 4s	99½	99⅜	99½
1,000	Atchison con. 4s	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1,000	Atchison adj. 4s	91	91	91
2,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	67	67	67
40,000	Burlington & Mo. 6s	103	103	103
3,000	C., B. & Q. (Neb.) 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼
36,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96⅝	96⅛	96⅝
2,000	C. J. R. & S. Y. 5s	101	101	101
7,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
2,000	K. C., F. S. & M. 6s	117	117	117
5,000	K. C., M. & B. 5s	88	88	88
5,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	98⅝	98¼	98⅜
6,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	96¼	96⅛	96⅜
1,000	Seattle Electric 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼
2,000	United Fruit 4s, 1923	96½	96¼	96¼
18,000	Western Tel. & T. 5s	100¼	100	100

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,160	Am. Can	23	21⅞	22
210	Am. Can pf	106½	105¾	106
50	Am. Shipbuilding	47	47	47
50	Am. Tel. & Tel.	148¾	148¾	148⅞
170	Booth Fisheries	47¼	47¼	47½
200	Booth Fisheries pf.	84½	83½	84½
200	Chicago Elev. Ry. pf.	92	92	92
460	Chicago Pneu. Tool	50	47½	50
30	Chicago Rys., Series 3	9	9	9
100	Corn Products	15¾	15⅝	15¾
60	Diamond Match	110	110	110
80	Hart, S. & M. pf.	100½	100¼	100⅞
190	Illinois Brick	62½	62½	62½
150	McCrum-Howell	3	3	3
270	McCrum-Howell pf.	18	16	18
25	People's Gas	107½	107½	107½

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

WILL BUY

100 AM. LITHOGRAPHIC COM.
50 AM. COAL PRODUCTS COM.
50 AMERICAN COAL
100 AMERICAN EXPRESS
50 AM. SPEAKING TELEPHONE
100 ATLAS PORTL'D CEM. COM.
100 ALBANY SOUTH. COM. & PF.
50 ALASKA STEAMSHIP
50 BROADWAY & SEVENTH AV.
25 BANK OF AMERICA
25 BANK OF NEW YORK
50 BOND & MTG. GUARANTEE
100 BLAUGAS CO.
100 BKLYN. UN. "L" COM. & PF
50 CONSOL. DRY GOODS PF.
25 COOK & BERNHEIMER PF.
25 CONLEY FOIL
100 CENT. PARK N. & E. R. R. R.
100 ELECTRIC PROPERTIES PF.
500 FAIRM'T & CLARKSB'G TRC.
25 FIDELITY PHENIX INS.
100 GEO. W. HELME PF.
50 GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA
25 GEORGE BORGFELDT CO.
500 GEN. MANIFOLD & PRINTING
50 H. W. JOHNS-MANV'LE COM.
100 INTERBOROUGH R. TRANSIT
100 INT. SILVER COM. & PF.
50 INTERN'T'N'L MOTOR COM.
50 INT. SMELTING & REFINING
50 J. S. YOUNG COM.
100 J. G. WHITE COM. & PF.
50 KINGS CO. EL. LT. & POWER
100 LIBRARY BUREAU PF. "A"
50 LEHIGH & WILKESB'E COAL
50 LORD & TAYLOR COM. & PF.
25 NATIONAL FUEL GAS
100 NO. OHIO TRAC. & LT. COM.
25 NEW YORK TRANSFER
100 NEW YORK SHIPBUILDING
100 N. Y. CITY INTERBOROUGH
200 POCOH'NT'S CONS. COL. PF.
50 PORTO RICAN-AM. TOBAC.
50 PHELPS, DODGE & CO.
50 ROYAL BAKING POWDER PF.
200 RICHMOND LT. & R. R.
35 SAFETY CAR HTG. & LTG.
50 ST. L., ROCKY MT. & P. PF.
100 SEALSHIPT OYS. COM. & PF.
25 STANDARD GAS LIGHT PF.
10 SOLAR REFINING
50 THOMPSON-STAR'ETT COM.
100 THOMPSON-STARRETT PF.
100 TRI-CITY RWY. & LT. COM.
50 UNITED STATES EXPRESS
25 WOMAN'S HOTEL
50 WHEELER CONDENSER PF.
50 YALE & TOWNE MFG.
$10,000 AM. TYPE FOUNDERS 6s
$5,000 GREAT SO. BAY WATER 5s
$10,000 GEN. MANIFOLD & PRINT. 4s
$5,000 HOLLY MFG. 1st 5s
$5,000 INTERNAT. SILVER SCRIP
$25,000 KAN. CITY, MEX. & O. 4s
$10,000 LARAMIE, HAHN'S P. & P. 6s
$10,000 NAT. STARCH DEBENT. 5s
$10,000 OTIS ELEVATOR CONV. 5s
$25,000 RICHMOND LT. & R. R. 4s
$10,000 SEN SEN CHICLET 6s
$10,000 STATEN ISLAND 4½s

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

WILL SELL

50 AMERICAN BRASS
50 AM. CARAMEL COM. & PF.
25 AMERICAN CHICLE COM.
300 AMERICAN CIGAR COM.
50 AM. COAL PRODUCTS COM.
50 AMERICAN METER
100 AMER. PIANO COM. & PF.
200 ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL
100 ATLANTIC FRUIT & SS.
100 AUTOSALES GUM & CHOC.
100 BAILEY TABLE PF.
27 BINGHAMTON RAILWAY
100 BORDEN'S MILK COM.
20 CHILDS (REST.) COM.
125 COMP'T'G-TAB'ING-REC'D'G
100 CONTINENT'L TYPEWRITER
100 DOME MINES CO. LTD.
50 DU PONT POWDER PF.
100 EASTERN STEEL COM.
100 FEDERAL SUGAR COM.
100 GEN. BAKING PF. & COM.
100 GRAY NAT. TELAUTOGRAPH
100 HALL SIGNAL
100 HOCKING VAL. PRODUCTS
100 HUDSON COMPANIES PF.
200 INTERNAT. & GT. NORTH.
200 INT. CIGAR MACHINERY
25 INT. NICKEL COM. & PF.
100 JAMES BUTLER PF.
50 KNOX HAT COM.
20 KNOX HAT PF.
125 LACKAWANNA R. R. OF N. J.
25 MANN'G, MAXW'L & MOORE
200 MOHAWK VALLEY
100 N. LT., HT & P. COM. & PF.
50 NAT. SURETY "RIGHTS"
10 NEW YORK CURTAIN
100 NEW YORK DOCK PF.
100 N. Y. STATE RWYS. COM.
100 NICHOLS COPPER
100 NILES-BEMENT-POND COM.
50 OHIO OIL CO.
200 OIL FIELDS OF MEXICO
50 OTIS ELEVATOR PF.
50 PACIFIC COAST 1st PF.
100 PAY-AS-YOU-ENTER COM.
200 PAY-AS-YOU-ENTER PF.
100 POCOH'N'S CON. COL. COM.
50 ROBERT GRIFFEN CO.
100 ROYAL BAK. POWDER COM.
50 SALISBURY IRON & STEEL
100 SEN SEN CHICLET
57 SINGER MANUFACTURING
200 SINGLE SERVICE PACKAGE
100 ST. JAMES IMPORTING PF.
10 THOMPSON-STARRETT PF.
15 UNION TYPEWRITER 1st PF.
50 UNION TYPEWRITER COM.
100 U. S. MOTOR COM. & PF.
20 VICTOR T'LK. MACH. COM.
20 WALTER BAKER CO.
100 WESTERN PACIFIC RY.
$2,000 CENT. INDIANA LTG. 5s
$20,000 EASTERN STEEL 1st 5s
$5,000 FENTRESS COAL & COKE 5s
$5,000 HAVANA TOBACCO 5s
$6,000 NORTHAM'N PORT. CEM. 6s
$10,000 SANTA CECILIA SUGAR 6s
$5,000 TWIN STATES G. & EL. 4½s

When interested in buying or selling Miscellaneous Securities we would appreciate the opportunity of quoting you our market.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

James 7460 to 7466 Hanover. 33 Wall St., N. Y.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, March 26, 1912.

Total sales March 26, 1912 906,950
From Jan. 1, 1912 29,823,469
Same period last year 26,705,672

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
½	⅝	400	Allis-Chalmers	⅝	⅝	½	½	− ⅛
80⅜	80½	82,300	Amalgamated Copper	80½	81⅜	79⅞	80½	+ ⅛
62½	62⅝	600	Am. Agricul. Chem.	62⅜	63	62¾	62¾	− ¼
102½	103	100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	103	103	103	103	+ ¼
61¾	61⅞	25,300	Am. Beet Sugar	59⅝	62⅛	59⅝	61⅞	+2½
98	99	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	99	99	99	99	...
22	22¼	45,775	Am. Can	22	23¼	21¾	22	− ¼
105	105½	7,000	Am. Can pf.	105⅞	106⅝	105	105½	− ⅝
57¼	57½	1,600	Am. Car & Foundry	57¼	57⅝	56¾	57⅝	+ ⅛
115	117	10	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117	117	117	117	...
54	54¼	900	Am. Cotton Oil	54½	54½	54	54	− ½
4	4¼	900	Am. Hide Leather	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
23⅜	24½	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	23⅜	23⅝	23½	23½	+ ½
22¼	22½	100	Am. Ice Securities	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	...
12	12¼	200	Am. Linseed	12¼	12¼	12	12	− ¼
33½	34	400	Am. Linseed pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34¼	− ⅛
39¼	39⅝	900	Am. Locomotive	40	40	39½	39½	− ¼
12	12⅜	1,000	Am. Malt	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
56½	57	300	Am. Malt pf.	57	57	57	57	+ ⅛
87¼	87¼	87,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	87⅜	88	86⅞	87¼	−1⅛
107¼	107½	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	107½	107½	107	107	−1
32	32¼	110	Am. Steel Foundries	32	32	32	32	...
128¼	128⅝	4,600	Am. Sugar Refining	128¼	128⅝	128½	128⅝	+ ⅝
148⅝	148⅞	1,900	Am. Tel. & Tel.	149	149	148½	148⅝	− ⅛
259	260	600	Am. Tobacco	259½	259½	257¼	259	− ¾
105	106	500	Am. Tobacco pf.	105	105	105	105	− ⅛
103	103½	200	Am. Tobacco pf. new	103¾	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ⅛
91¼	92¼	100	Am. Woolen pf.	92	92	92	92	− ¼
41⅛	41¼	6,400	Anaconda Copper Co.	41¼	41½	41	41½	− ⅛
111½	112½	100	Assets Realization	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	...
...	...	200	Asso. Merch. 1st pf.	102½	103	102½	103	+ ⅛
108⅜	108¾	21,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	108¼	109	108⅛	108⅞	+ ½
103¼	103⅝	330	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103½	103½	103⅜	103⅜	...
139	139⅝	800	Atlantic Coast Line	139¼	139½	139	139	...
106⅜	106½	5,210	Baltimore & Ohio	106	106½	105⅞	106½	+ ⅜
...	...	5	Bank of Commerce	206	206	206	206	...
1¼	1⅜	200	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
34⅜	34⅝	10,200	Bethlehem Steel	32½	34⅜	32¼	34⅜	+1⅞
62½	63	1,700	Bethlehem Steel pf.	61	63⅜	61	62⅝	+ ⅝
83¼	83⅜	7,500	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	82⅝	83½	82⅜	83⅜	+ ⅝
140	141	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	141	141	141	141	+1
233¾	234	800	Canadian Pacific	234	234¼	233½	233¾	+ ⅛
23¼	23½	3,100	Central Leather Co.	23½	23¾	23	23¼	− ¼
88½	89	200	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	88⅞	88⅞	88¼	88½	...
77⅞	77⅞	3,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	78¼	78¼	77¼	77⅝	− ½
19¼	19½	200	Chicago Gt. Western	19½	19½	19½	19½	− ¼
37⅜	37⅝	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	...
109⅝	109⅞	4,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	109¾	109¾	108¾	109½	− ½
145	145½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145	145	145	145	...
142⅜	142½	500	Chi. & Northwestern	142⅜	142⅝	142¼	142⅜	+ ⅝
194	200	100	Chi. & Northwest. pf.	198	198	198	198	+4
1¼	1⅜	200	Chi. Un. Tr. t. r. sta.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
27½	27⅝	2,850	Chino Copper	27⅜	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
29	29⅜	1,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	29	30	28⅝	29¾	+ ⅝
74	75	100	Col. & So. 1st pf. x d	75	75	75	75	+ ½
66	70	15	Col. & So. 2d pf. x d	66	66	66	66	...
144¼	144¼	12,300	Consolidated Gas	143½	144⅜	143½	144⅛	+ ⅞
16⅛	16⅜	19,800	Corn Products Ref.	15⅜	16¼	15⅜	16⅛	+ ⅛
83¾	84½	1,300	Corn Products Ref. pf.	84	84½	84	84	+1
170	170⅝	300	Delaware & Hudson	171	171	170½	170½	− ⅝
23⅝	23½	300	Denver & Rio Grande	23¼	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ¼
42¾	43¼	710	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	42½	43	42½	43	+1½
32⅜	33	700	Distillers' Securities	32⅜	33⅛	32⅜	33	...
10	10¼	100	Duluth, S. S. & A.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
20	20½	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	− ⅛
37½	37¼	16,000	Erie	37¼	37¼	36½	37⅛	...
55⅞	56¼	2,300	Erie 1st pf.	56½	56¼	55¾	56	− ¾
18⅝	18⅞	100	Federal M. & S.	18¾	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
44	46	500	Federal M. & S. pf.	44¾	45½	44¾	45½	− ½
106	108	10	General Chemical pf.	108	108	108	108	...
162¼	165⅜	1,700	General Electric	166¼	166¼	165¼	165½	− 1¼
30	30½	200	General Motors	30⅛	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	...
75¾	78	460	General Motors pf.	76	78	75¾	78	+1½
4⅞	5	1,850	Goldfield Consol.	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞	...
163	169	200	Geo. W. Helme Co.	165	165	165	165	−6¼
135⅝	133⅞	3,100	Great Northern pf.	134	134	133½	133⅝	− ⅛
41⅜	41½	2,800	Gt. N. certs. ore prop.	41¼	41¾	41	41¼	+ ¼
132	132½	400	Illinois Central	132	132½	132	132½	+ ⅝
20⅜	20⅝	30,310	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	19¼	20⅜	19½	20⅝	+1⅝
61⅜	61⅝	33,900	Inter.-Met. pf.	58⅜	62	58⅜	61⅝	+3⅞
115	115½	2,700	Int. Harvester	113⅞	115⅞	111⅜	115⅞	+1⅞
13⅜	13½	1,100	Int. Paper	13¾	13¾	13	13⅜	− ¾
56½	58	200	Int. Paper pf.	58	58	58	58	+1
30⅝	31¼	400	Int. Steam Pump	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ¼
28⅜	28½	200	Kansas City South.	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾	− ⅛
33¾	36	50	Lake Erie & West. pf.	34	34	34	34	...
166⅛	166¾	14,950	Lehigh Valley	166¾	166¾	165¼	166¾	− ¾
177	179	100	Liggett & Myers	177	177	177	177	−2½
156⅜	156⅞	900	Louisville & Nash.	156¼	156¼	156⅜	156⅜	...
69	70	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	− ¼
135	136	100	Manhattan Elevated	136	136	136	136	−1
5¼	5¼	2,100	Mercantile Marine	5¼	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
24¾	24¾	6,750	Mercantile Marine pf.	23⅜	24⅝	23⅜	24⅜	+2¼
25¾	25⅞	9,800	Miami Copper	25¼	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅝
136½	137	310	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	136	136⅝	136	136½	+1
29⅝	30	1,300	Mo., Kansas & Texas	30	30	29⅜	29⅜	− ¼
64¼	65	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	+ ⅝
46¾	47	16,700	Missouri Pacific	46	46⅞	45⅝	46⅜	+1¼
149⅞	151	400	Nat. Biscuit Co.	150¼	150¼	149⅞	149⅞	−1⅞
127	129	2	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	127½	127½	127½	127½	...
...	...	5	Nat. City Bank	135	135	135	135	...
17¼	17½	4,000	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	16¾	17⅜	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
91	94	3	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	...
58	58¼	700	Nat. Lead Co.	58¼	58½	58	58	− ½
30⅜	31¼	300	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	31	31	31	31	...
20½	20¾	3,600	Nev. Consol. Copper	20⅜	20½	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅝
55¼	56¼	600	New York Air Brake	56	56⅞	56	56	− ⅝
113½	114	2,400	New York Central	113¼	113⅝	113¼	113½	...
103	...	200	N.Y., C. & St.L.1st pf.	102½	103	102½	103	+7
139⅜	140	400	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	139¾	140	139¾	140	+ ⅝
39½	39¾	700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	39	39½	39	39½	+ ⅛
110⅜	110½	8,500	Norfolk & Western	110	110¾	110	110⅝	+ ⅝
79⅜	80	2,400	North American	79	79¾	78½	79⅝	+ ⅛
122⅜	122½	4,125	Northern Pacific	123	123	122¼	122½	− ½
1⅝	2	300	Ontario Mining	...	2⅜	1⅝	1¾	− ¼
82	328⅜	800	Pacific Mail	33½	33½	32¾	33	...
124	124½	5,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	124½	124½	123¾	124	− ⅝
175	176	100	P. Lorillard	179¾	179⅞	179⅜	179⅞	−4⅜
109¾	110¼	100	P. Lorillard pf.	110	110	110	110	...
109¾	109½	300	Philadelphia Co.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109½	...
105⅝	105⅞	300	P., C., C. & St. Louis	106⅛	106½	106	106	−1
19¼	20	4,900	Pittsburgh Coal	19	20⅜	19	20	+1
80½	82	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	80⅝	81⅞	80⅝	81⅞	+2½
35	35¼	300	Pressed Steel Car	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	− ⅛
101	103	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	− ½
160	160¾	542	Pullman Company	160	160½	160	160½	+ ⅛
18⅜	18½	7,625	Ray Consol. Copper	18⅜	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
32	32½	400	R'way Steel Spring	32⅜	32⅜	32	32	− ⅛
160¼	161	101,650	Reading	161	161⅝	159⅜	160⅞	...
22¼	22⅞	1,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	22⅞	22⅞	22⅛	22½	...
73⅞	74¼	2,700	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	74	74	73½	74	− ⅝
27⅜	27⅝	10,520	Rock Island Co.	27⅜	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
54⅝	54⅞	3,100	Rock Island Co. pf.	54½	54⅞	54	54⅝	+ ¼
29⅜	29½	100	St. Louis & San Fran.	29½	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
68⅝	69½	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69¼	69½	69¼	69½	...
41⅜	42¼	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	42¼	42½	42¼	42¼	...
82¾	83	100	St. Louis Southwest'n.	32⅜	32⅝	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
74½	74⅝	200	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	74⅜	74⅝	74	74¼	− ⅛
154½	155	533	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	153⅜	155	153⅜	155	+1
112½	112⅝	6,900	Southern Pacific	111⅞	112⅝	111⅜	112⅝	+ ⅝
29⅞	30	6,130	Southern R'way ext.	30	30	29½	29⅞	...
75½	76	500	South. R'way pf., ext.	76	76	75¾	75¾	− ¼
20½	21	100	Standard Milling	20½	20½	20½	20½	− ½
61	63	10	Standard Milling pf.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	...
39⅞	40¼	1,200	Tennessee Copper	40¼	40¼	39⅞	40	− ⅛
23⅝	24¼	400	Texas & Pacific	24½	24½	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅝
42¼	42¾	1,800	Third Avenue, new	41⅜	42¾	41⅞	42¾	+1½
16	17	500	Tol., St. L. & West.	15⅞	16¼	15⅜	16½	+1
33⅜	35	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	...
7⅛	7¼	1,300	Union Bag & Paper	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾	...
170⅜	170⅞	43,700	Union Pacific	170¾	170¾	169¼	170⅝	+ ⅛
91½	92	600	Union Pacific pf.	91⅞	92	91⅞	91⅞	...
99½	101	200	United Dry Goods	100½	100½	100	100	...
62⅜	63¼	500	United Rys. Inv. pf.	63	63	62½	63	...
15⅞	16¼	100	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	...
75½	75¾	200	U. S. Realty & Imp.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	− ¼
54⅝	55	13,000	U. S. Rubber	52⅞	55	52⅞	54⅞	+2
114	114½	500	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	114	114½	114	114½	+ ¼
78½	78¾	400	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78½	78½	+ ⅛
68¾	68¾	145,600	U. S. Steel	69	69¼	67¾	68⅞	+ ⅛
113½	113½	1,800	U. S. Steel pf.	113⅜	113¾	112⅞	113¾	+ ⅛
61¼	61⅜	24,600	Utah Copper	61⅜	61⅝	60⅝	61⅜	+ ⅛
54	54⅜	700	Va.-Caro. Chemical	54⅜	54⅜	54¼	54⅜	+ ⅛
47⅝	48	200	Va. Ry. & Power	47¼	47⅝	47¼	47⅝	+ ⅝
82	85	60	Vulcan Detinning pf.	85	85	85	85	...
6¼	6¾	400	Wabash	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6¾	...
18⅜	18⅝	500	Wabash pf.	18½	18½	18⅜	18⅝	+ ¼
62½	63½	1,100	Western Maryland	64	64	63½	63½	...
83⅞	84¼	400	Western Union Tel.	84¼	84½	83¾	84¼	+ ⅛
79¼	79½	8,400	Westinghouse E. & M.	78½	80	78½	79½	+ ⅝
119	122½	100	Westinghouse 1st pf.	121½	127½	121½	121½	−2½
8	8½	200	Wheel. & Lake Erie	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
21	22	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	22	22	22	22	+1
53	55	200	Wisconsin Central	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ⅝

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales March 26, 1912 ..... $4,514,000
From Jan. 1, 1912 220,921,500
Same period last year 218,784,000

U S 4s, coupon 2,000	114⅝	adjsmt 4s, stpd 10,000	91¼	conv 4½s 2,000	93	Det U Ry con 4½s 3,000	79⅛
Jap Gov 4½s, sterl loan, 2d Ser 1,000	92¼	1,000	91	Chi & Alton 3½s 1,000	62⅜	Dist Secur Corp 5s 22,000	75⅛
U S of Mexico 5s 2,000	96½	conv 4s, 1960 30,000	103⅛	C, B & Q gen 4s 15,000	95⅞	Du Pont de Nem Powder 4½s 35,000	90½
N Y Canal 4s, 1961, new 1,000	102½	3,000	103⅜	joint 4s 10,000	95½	10,000	90¼
3½s, 1954 2,000	87	145,000	103⅜	12,000	90½	1,000	90¼
4s, 1958 1,000	100	80,000	103⅞	14,000	90½	East Tenn, Va & Ga divsl 1st 5s 2,000	107⅝
4s, 1959 1,000	100	10,000	104	Ill Div 4s 5,000	99⅝	Erie 1st con 4s 2,000	88½
N Y City 4½s 3,700	102⅛	10,000	104¼	1,000	90½	1st gen 4s 1,000	78⅛
4½s, 1957 2,000	107½	349,000	104	Ill Div 3½s 1,000	87	conv 4s, Ser B 10,000	79¼
3,000	107⅜	22,000	103⅞	Nebr ext 4s 1,000	98½	2,000	79¼
2,000	107½	1,000	103⅞	Chi & E Ill'gen 5s 2,000	109	23,000	79½
1,000	107⅜	10,000	104	Chi Gt Westn 4s 12,000	81½	Gt Northn ref 4½s 7,000	101
Adams Express 4s 1,000	87	conv 5s 20,000	109½	C, Ind & L ref 6s 2,000	128	Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs B 2,000	12
Allis-Chalmers 5s 1,000	63⅜	Eastn Okla 4s 3,000	96	Chi. Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A 1,000	98½	Ill Cent ref 4s 5,000	95⅜
1,000	93½	Trans St L 4s 5,000	93⅜	Dubuque 6s 5,000	113	Inter-Met 4½s 16,000	83
Am Ag Ch conv 5s 10,000	102¼	Atl Coast Line, Lo & Nash col 4s 1,000	94⅜	Chi & N W gen 4s 13,000	97⅝	27,000	83¼
Am Smelt Secur 6s 50,000	104	4,000	94⅜	5,000	97⅞	1,000	83
26,000	104¼	3,000	94⅛	gen 3½s 2,000	86	5,000	83
10,000	104⅜	B & O pr ln 3½s 5,000	92¼	C, R I & P gen 4s 5,000	93⅝	55,000	83¼
48,000	104⅜	1,000	92	Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s 1,000	80½	59,000	83⅜
85,000	104⅛	gold 4s 1,000	92¼	2,000	80¾	23,000	83¼
3,000	104⅜	5,000	98	2,000	80¾	10,000	83⅜
47,000	104⅛	2,000	97⅞	12,000	80¾	1,000	83¼
1,000	104⅛	Bethlehem Steel 5s 1,000	98	2,000	80¾	3,000	83¼
25,000	104⅛	6,000	93⅝	2,000	80¾	12,000	83⅛
9,000	104⅜	1,000	93⅝	12,000	80¾	45,000	83¾
50,000	104⅛	Broadway & 7th Av 1st con 5s 1,000	103⅝	C, R I & P R R 4s 20,000	72⅝	40,000	83¼
Am T & T col 4s 15,000	90⅞	B R T ref conv 4s 2,000	87⅜	81,000	72½	22,000	83⅜
conv 4s 5,000	114⅛	31,000	87½	Chino Copper 6s 7,000	123¾	10,000	83⅜
2,000	116	3,000	87⅞	5,000	123¼	10,000	83½
5,000	116⅛	Bklyn Un El 1st 5s 1,000	102⅛	1,000	124	28,000	83¼
24,000	116	Cal Gas & Elec 5s 2,000	93⅞	Cin, Day & Ir 5s 5,000	103½	70,000	83⅜
Am Tobacco 4s 1,000	95¼	10,000	93⅞	Col Midld 1st 4s 3,000	44	72,000	83¼
Am Writg Paper 5s 3,000	88⅜	Canada So 1st 6s 1,000	101⅜	Consol Tob 4s, Tr Co ctfs of dep 3,000	95¼	27,000	83¼
Armour & Co 4½s 9,000	91⅞	Cent Brch Ry 4s 15,000	91½	Del & H conv 4s 5,000	98⅝	21,000	83⅜
1,000	91⅝	Cent Leather 5s 6,000	95¼	1st & ref 4s 10,000	90¾	25,000	83⅝
1,000	92	Cent Pac gtd 4s 5,000	96½	10,000	93⅞	registered 20,000	83¼
A, T & S F gen 4s 9,000	99⅛	Cent Vermont 4s 3,000	91½	Den & R Gr con 4s 1,000	89½	Interboro R T 5s 1,000	104¼
3,000	99⅝	Ches & O con 5s 1,000	110⅝	1st & ref 4s 2,000	88⅞	Int Paper conv 5s 1,000	83¼
12,000	99¼	gen 4½s 1,000	101	80,000	89⅛	Iowa Cent 1st 5s 1,000	101¼
500	99¼					ref 5s 3,000	63
12,000	99¼					K C Ft S & M 4s 10,000	80¼
500	99⅞					10,000	80¼
500	99⅞					Lack Steel 5s 1,000	97⅜
500	99⅞					pf. 500	97⅜
						2,000	97⅜
						54,000	97½
						500	97⅝
						600	97⅝
						500	97⅝
						500	97⅝
						500	97⅝
						Penn gtd 4½s 2,000	104
						2,000	103½
						Peo & E in

SCHAFF TO HEAD M., K. & T.

Resigns Vice Presidency of New York Central for the New Post.

It was announced in Chicago yesterday that C. E. Schaff, Vice President, in charge of the New York Central Lines west of Buffalo, had resigned that place to become President of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. A. A. Allen, of St. Louis, is now the operating head of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Mr. Schaff is fifty-six years old, and has worked his way up from a brakeman. He became assistant to the President of the Big Four in 1893.

LUMBER INQUIRY ON.

Eastern Association Accused of Having a Blacklist.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 26.—A governmental investigation which will pry into every phase of the lumber business in all parts of the United States was begun here to-day by United States Commissioner Samuel Hitchock of New York.

The specific case under consideration is that of the United States against the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, in which the Government alleges that the members of the association have established a blacklist on which will be placed the name of any wholesale dealer who sells his lumber at retail.

Nine prominent wholesale lumber men of this section haye been subpoenaed. The local hearing will last three days. The commission will go from here to Cleveland and Pittsburgh and finally to Boston.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 21st day of March, 1912:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, market value		$7,223,126.75
Other securities, market value		2,892,975.02
Real estate owned		3,613,307.13
Mortgages owned		5,030,888.00
Loans secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		98,700.00
Loans secured by other collateral		30,188,033.32
Bills purchased not secured by collateral		5,031,023.28
Overdrafts		6,203.40
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		15,871,502.24
Specie		7,814,716.11
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		557,499.00
Cash items		27,827.96
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$7,812.92	
Accrued interest entered	561,464.80	
Unadjusted accounts	416,001.98	
		985,279.20
Total		$98,840,581.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,000,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		10,528,520.92
Unpaid dividends	$542.94	
Reserved for taxes and expenses	163,208.76	
		163,751.70
Preferred deposits	$17,705,384.15	
Deposits not preferred	50,459,102.99	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	14,272,388.25	
Total deposits		82,436,875.39
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Officers' checks outstanding	$3,431.33	
Mortgages on real estate owned	2,000,000.00	
Accounts payable	349,819.64	
Accrued interest entered	858,182.43	
		2,711,433.40
Total		$98,840,581.41

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

ALVIN W. KRECH, President, and HERMAN J. COOK, Asst. Treas., of The Equitable Trust Co. of New York, located and doing business at Nos. 37 Wall St., 618 5th Av., and 122 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him designating the 21st day of March, 1912, as the day of which such report shall be made

ALVIN W. KRECH, President.
HERMAN J. COOK, Asst. Treas.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 26th day of March, 1912, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] B. C. McKANNA.
Notary Public No. 78, New York County.
Ctf. No. 3,078, filed in Register's Office.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE LINCOLN TRUST CO.

at the close of business on the 21st day of March, 1912:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, market value		$373,410.00
Other securities, market value		2,046,206.88
Real estate owned		11,716.36
Mortgages owned		989,656.77
Loans secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		67,700.00
Loans secured by other collateral		5,559,117.47
Bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,855,010.12
Overdrafts		959.32
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		1,686,479.72
Specie		1,323,899.65
Legal tender notes and notes of National banks		215,400.00
Due from Treasurer of United States		20,000.00
Cash items		172,834.83
Other assets, viz.:		
Advanced to trusts	$242.66	
Rents receivable	1,800.02	
Accrued interest not entered	73,779.09	
		75,821.77
Total		$14,398,212.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		557,510.05
Reserved for taxes on building and expenses	$4,175.00	
Reserved for taxes	7,700.00	
		11,875.00
Preferred deposits	$1,158,088.90	
Deposits not preferred	11,074,425.11	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	374,782.93	
Total deposits		12,607,296.94
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Officers' checks outstanding	$197,012.35	
Accrued interest not entered	34,518.55	
		231,530.90
Total		$14,398,212.89

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

ALEX. S. WEBB, President, and HORACE F. POOR, Treasurer, of Lincoln Trust Company, located and doing business at Nos. 115, 1,128 and 2,077 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended) and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 21st day of March, 1912, as the day of which such report shall be made.

ALEX. S. WEBB, President.
HORACE F. POOR, Treasurer.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 26th day of March, 1912, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JOSEPH W. HANSON.
Notary Public, No. 18, New York County.
Register's Certificate Number 2,028. Term expires March 30, 1912.

BANK STATEMENTS

All State Bank and Trust Company statements published in The New York Times will be inserted in The New York Times Weekly Financial Review next Monday.

The New York Times has a larger circulation among stockholders, bankers, brokers and investors and publishes more financial announcements than any other newspaper in the United States.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

DENVER & RIO GRANDE PLANS.

Chairman Jeffery Tells How Income Bond Proceeds Will Be Used.

E. T. Jeffery, Chairman of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, explained yesterday the uses to which the proceeds from the proposed sale of $10,000,000 of adjustment income bonds will be put. A detour line, fourteen miles in length, will be built from Soldier Summit to a point near Tucker, Utah, with a maximum grade of 2 per cent., as against the existing grade of 4 per cent. The new line is expected to save $490,000 annually in operating costs.

About eighty miles of second track also will be constructed. For new equipment and locomotives the sum of $2,500,000 will be expended, and a like amount will be set aside to acquire obligations of the Western Pacific.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Franklin Trust Company

at the close of business on the 21st day of March, 1912:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, market value		$867,940.35
Other securities, market value		1,187,930.00
Real estate owned		545,000.00
Mortgages owned		981,050.00
Loans secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		8,500.00
Loans secured by other collateral		4,141,327.19
Bills purchased not secured by collateral		3,712,529.25
Overdrafts		6,868.33
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		1,695,439.41
Specie		1,071,511.87
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		359,500.00
Cash items		265,360.43
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered		48,209.64
Total		$14,891,166.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		1,316,368.93
Unpaid dividends	$906.00	
Reserved for taxes	21,440.00	
		22,846.00
Preferred deposits	$1,151,782.86	
Deposits not preferred	10,222,319.54	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	1,015,426.75	
Total deposits		12,389,529.15
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Officers' checks outstanding	$57,658.13	
Accrued interest entered	65,257.94	
Accrued interest not entered	10,006.82	
Reserved for unearned interest	30,000.00	
		162,922.89
Total		$14,891,166.97

State of New York, County of Kings, ss.:

ARTHUR KING WOOD, President, and CLINTON W. LUDLUM, Secretary, of the Franklin Trust Company, located and doing business at Nos. 164 Montague Street, 569 Fulton Street and 908 Broadway, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 21st day of March, 1912, as the day of which such report shall be made.

ARTHUR KING WOOD, President.
CLINTON W. LUDLUM, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 26th day of March, 1912, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JOSEPH E. GRIFFIN,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 21st day of March, 1912:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, market value		$1,629,000.00
Other securities, market value		6,002,251.60
Loans secured by other collateral		8,263,079.13
Bills purchased not secured by collateral		400,000.00
Overdrafts secured		523.68
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		1,581,014.53
Specie		1,725,000.00
Legal tender notes and notes of National banks		150,000.00
Cash items—Exchanges for Clearing House		1,008,237.20
Other assets, viz.:		
Collections and advances	$25,779.64	
Accrued interest not entered	121,124.97	
		146,904.61
Total		$20,506,010.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		2,138,899.89
Reserved for taxes		22,500.00
Preferred deposits	$800,376.36	
Deposits not preferred	12,703,790.34	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	3,069,550.43	
Total deposits		$16,633,717.13
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Officers' checks outstanding	$640,083.75	
Expenses accrued	200.00	
Interest received in advance	4,088.44	
Accrued interest entered	8,603.55	
Accrued interest not entered	57,917.99	
		710,893.73
Total		$20,506,010.75

State of New York, County of New York, ss:

W. N. DUANE, formerly Vice President, and RUSSELL J. H. HUTTON, formerly Assistant Secretary, of Manhattan Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 113 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 21st day of March, 1912, as the day of which such report shall be made.

W. N. DUANE, Vice President.
RUSSELL J. H. HUTTON, Asst. Secy.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 26th day of March, 1912, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] CHARLES F. EVERITT,
Notary Public No. 41, New York County.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y.

at the close of business on the 21st day of March, 1912:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, market value		$5,456,735.08
Other securities, market value		27,182,088.96
Real estate owned		1,006,883.33
Mortgages owned		1,640,871.05
Loans secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		263,100.00
Loans secured by other collateral		82,993,930.73
Bills purchased not secured by collateral		7,771,248.03
Overdrafts		17.38
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		34,832,703.68
Specie		8,567,274.55
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		8,100.00
Advances to trusts (secured)		79,295.25
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered	$357,039.90	
Accrued interest not entered	195,247.06	
		552,286.96
Total		$190,354,535.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,000,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		16,929,580.61
Reserved for taxes		145,446.33
Preferred deposits	$1,232,764.64	
Deposits not preferred	95,428,164.91	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	2,949,035.25	
Total deposits		99,609,964.80
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Officers' checks outstanding	$8,913.81	
Accrued interest entered	497,747.13	
Accrued interest not entered	162,882.82	
		669,543.26
Total		$120,354,535.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

J. N. WALLACE, President, and M. FERGUSON, Secretary, of Central Trust Co. of N. Y., located and doing business at No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 21st day of March, 1912, as the day of which such report shall be made.

J. N. WALLACE, President.
M. FERGUSON, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 26th day of March, 1912, before me.
C. E. SIGLER,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co., No. 107.
[Seal of Notary.]

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 21st day of March, 1912:

RESOURCES.

Stocks and bonds, viz.:		
Public securities, market value		$1,140.00
Other securities, market value		5,600.00
Real estate owned		552,066.60
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		53,600.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		9,177,163.63
Loans and discounts, without collateral		4,204,377.42
Overdrafts		9,419.01
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		208,986.98
Specie		2,911,428.57
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		1,049,135.00
Cash items		626,332.72
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered	$25,226.03	
		25,226.03
Total		$18,824,500.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$100,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		2,205,030.04
Reserved for taxes	$27,186.12	
		27,186.12
Preferred deposits	$122,718.24	
Deposits not preferred	15,962,371.17	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	5,855.52	
Total deposits		16,090,944.93
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Cashier's checks outstanding	$126,113.84	
Reserve for contingencies	250,000.00	
Unearned discount to offset accrued interest not entered in resources (estimated)	25,226.03	
		401,339.87
Total		$18,824,500.96

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

A. S. FRISSELL, President, and THEO. HETZLER, Cashier, of The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 530 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 21st day of March, 1912, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

A. S. FRISSELL, President.
THEO. HETZLER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 26th day of March, 1912, before me, [Seal of Notary.] SELAH L. BENNETT,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
County Clerk's Office, No. 68.
Register's Office No. 2,179.
My commission expires March 30, 1912.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY

of the City of New York at the close of business on the 21st day of March, 1912.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, market value		$1,894,430.00
Other securities, market value		2,554,450.00
Real estate owned		67,073.30
Mortgages owned		1,016,100.00
Loans secured by other collateral		18,333,523.50
Bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,827,762.17
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		3,240,200.39
Specie		2,796,169.57
Legal tender notes and notes of National banks		14,200.00
Cash items		451,849.30
Special assets		1,007,794.67
Advances to Brooklyn Bank in liquidation		166,288.58
Advances to Williamsburgh Trust Co., in liquidation		135,893.31
Accrued interest not entered		335,944.67
Total		$34,641,679.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$2,000,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		6,147,788.79
Unpaid dividends		800.00
Reserved for taxes		67,000.00
Preferred deposits	$3,823,220.82	
Deposits not preferred	18,493,356.26	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	3,931,716.13	
Total deposits		26,248,293.21
Officers' checks outstanding		8,766.09
Reserved for rent		4,616.66
Accrued interest not entered		164,914.71
Total		$34,641,679.46

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

BRAYTON IVES, President, and BERTRAM CRUGER, Treasurer, of Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, located and doing business at No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 21st day of March, 1912, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

BRAYTON IVES, President.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Treasurer.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 26th day of March, 1912, before me.
A. E. VOGLER,
Notary Public, Kings County, N. Y.
Certificate filed in New York County.
[Seal of Notary.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

UNION TRUST CO. OF N. Y.,

at the close of business on the 21st day of March, 1912:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, market value		$5,523,762.44
Other securities, market value		15,279,407.87
Real estate owned		2,400,297.41
Mortgages owned		655,050.00
Loans secured by other collateral		33,505,956.70
Bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,856,225.23
Overdrafts		1,042.21
Advanced to trusts		57,771.23
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		4,029,725.19
Specie		6,904,850.48
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		995,755.00
Cash items		1,474.12
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures, Plaza Branch	$15,000.00	
Accrued interest entered	271,531.01	
Accrued interest not entered	133,867.58	
		419,898.59
Total		$72,631,216.47

LIABILITIES

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		7,937,975.38
Reserved for taxes and expenses		83,444.90
Preferred deposits	$7,705,348.11	
Deposits not preferred	53,559,411.06	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	1,887,558.47	
Total deposits		63,152,317.64
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Officers' checks outstanding	$12,147.98	
Accrued interest entered	853,931.18	
Accrued interest not entered	91,399.39	
		457,478.55
Total		$72,631,216.47

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

EDWIN G. MERRILL, President, and H. M. POPHAM, Secretary, of Union Trust Company of New York, located and doing business at Nos. 80 Broadway and 425 and 786 5th Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 21st day of March, 1912, as the day of which such report shall be made.

EDWIN G. MERRILL, President.
H. M. POPHAM, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 26th day of March, 1912, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] PETER PALMER,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Financial information, reliable and useful. Reports of stock and bond markets; movements in grain and metals; high, low and closing prices for the week; latest dividends; railroad earnings at a glance and correspondence from every European monetary centre. The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Every Monday. Mailed anywhere in the United States for One Dollar a year.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

The Century Bank

of New York City

Fifth Ave. and 20th St.

Capital $500,000 Surplus $513,482.83

Distinctively a Commercial Bank

Invites your business along lines consistent with sound Banking

Foreign Exchange. Letters of Credit. Commercial Credits.
Prompt Collections. Cable Transfers. Safe Deposit Vaults.

BRANCHES AT

Broadway and 104th Street. Third Avenue and 47th Street.
Grand Street and Bowery.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK,

at the close of business on the 21st day of March, 1912:

RESOURCES.

Stocks and bonds, viz.:		
Public securities, market value		$1,000.00
Real estate owned		216,205.67
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		69,765.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		481,618.01
Loans and discounts without collateral		1,371,400.55
Overdrafts		5,105.04
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		296,799.25
Specie		259,086.90
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		103,200.00
Cash items		110,906.15
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$5,500.00	
Accrued interest not entered (estimated)	1,000.00	
		6,500.00
Total		$2,871,586.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		72,321.53
Reserved for taxes		250.00
Preferred deposits	$90,827.72	
Deposits not preferred	2,410,630.30	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	5,454.54	
Total deposits		2,506,912.56
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Cashier's checks outstanding	$0,102.48	
Mortgages on real estate owned	81,500.00	
Accrued interest not entered (estimated)	1,500.00	
		92,102.48
Total		$2,871,586.57

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CHARLES W. BOGART, President, and CHARLES P. BOGART, Cashier, of Twenty-third Ward Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 2,469 Third Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 21st day of March, 1912, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

CHARLES W. BOGART, President.
CHARLES P. BOGART, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 26th day of March, 1912, before me.
C. W. MONTGOMERY,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co. with County Clerk and Register.
[Seal of Notary.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE PUBLIC BANK OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 21st day of March, 1912:

RESOURCES.

Stocks and bonds, viz.:		
Public securities, market value		$171,500.00
Real estate owned		124,800.00
Loans and discounts secured by collateral		1,113,843.16
Loans and discounts without collateral		3,067,988.26
Overdrafts		2.53
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		736,626.37
Specie		477,923.69
Legal tender notes and notes of National banks		630,056.00
Cash items		277,926.20
Other assets, viz.:		
U. S. Redemption Agency	$36,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered	5,880.00	
		41,880.00
Total		$6,642,845.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		952,918.11
Unpaid dividends		212.00
Preferred deposits	$228,992.04	
Deposits not preferred	4,624,839.64	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	275,896.67	
		5,129,228.35
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Cashier's checks outstanding	$55,486.75	
Accrued interest not entered	4,500.00	
		59,986.75
Total		$6,642,845.21

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

H. B. BRUNDRETT, President, and S. C. MERWIN, Cashier, of Pacific Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 470 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 21st day of March, 1912, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

H. B. BRUNDRETT, President.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 26th day of March, 1912, before me.
J. C. LAWRENCE,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

WESTCHESTER AVENUE BANK

at the close of business on the 21st day of March, 1912:

RESOURCES.

Stocks and bonds, viz.:		
Public securities, market value		$1,040.00
Other securities, market value		156,721.88
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		88,431.76
Loans and discounts without collateral		217,195.04
Overdrafts		70
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		9,309.97
Specie		24,913.46
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		23,631.00
Cash items		1,100.41
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$3,665.10	
Accrued interest entered	1,863.64	
Accrued interest not entered	543.54	
		6,072.28
Total		$478,416.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$100,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		48,093.82
Reserved for taxes		375.00
Deposits not preferred	$318,731.11	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	11,042.15	
Total deposits		329,773.26
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Expenses accrued	$147.44	
Accrued interest not entered	26.98	
		174.42
Total		$478,416.50

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOHN TATLOCK, President, and FRANK D. FITKIN, Cashier, of Westchester Avenue Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 1,060 Southern Boulevard, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 21st day of March, 1912, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

JOHN TATLOCK, President.
FRANK D. FITKIN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 25th day of March, 1912, before me,
WILLIAM A. PRICE,
Notary Public No. 82, N. Y. County.
[Seal of Notary.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 21st day of March, 1912:

RESOURCES.

Stocks and bonds, viz.:		
Public securities, market value		$1,000.00
Other securities, market value		5,700.00
Real estate owned		75,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		155,234.06
Loans and discounts without collateral		1,826,441.45
Overdrafts		29.98
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		628,710.12
Specie		438,823.00
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		170,532.00
Cash items		154,882.82
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered	$819.06	
Accrued interest not entered	2,500.00	
		3,319.06
Total		$3,459,622.49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		461,590.46
Unpaid dividends	$103.75	
Reserved for taxes	200.00	
		303.75
Deposits not preferred	$2,790,599.97	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	5,000.00	
Total deposits		2,795,599.97
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Cashier's checks outstanding	$222.50	
Accrued interest entered	705.81	
Accrued interest not entered	1,200.00	
		2,128.31
Total		$3,459,622.49

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

SCOTT FOSTER, President, and WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier, of The People's Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 395 Canal Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 21st day of March, 1912, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

SCOTT FOSTER, President.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 26th day of March, 1912, before me.
CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, Kings County, New York.
Certificate filed in New York County.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

BANK OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

at the close of business on the 21st day of March, 1912:

RESOURCES.

Stocks and bonds, viz.:		
Public securities, market value		$70,500.00
Other securities, market value		294,150.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		88,400.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		245,695.00
Loans and discounts without collateral		731,484.23
Overdrafts		3,087.69
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers		231,876.15
Specie		165,220.31
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		65,411.00
Cash items		35,664.02
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered	$1,207.43	
Accrued interest not entered	1,700.00	
		2,907.43
Total		$1,933,895.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$100,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		817,986.01
Unpaid dividends	$2,022.00	
Reserved for taxes	2,000.00	
		4,022.00
Preferred deposits	$50,000.00	
Deposits not preferred	1,436,279.72	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	21,278.29	
Total deposits		1,507,558.01
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Cashier's checks outstanding	$19,329.81	
Accrued interest not entered	5,000.00	
		24,329.81
Total		$1,953,895.83

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOHN WHALEN, President, and WILLIAM CLARK, Cashier, of the Bank of Washington Heights, a bank located and doing business at No. 1,915 Amsterdam Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him designating the 21st day of March, 1912, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

JOHN WHALEN, President.
WILLIAM CLARK, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 26th day of March, 1912, before me.
W. B. POGGENBURG,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public No. 49.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY as Trustee, Complainant, against CHICAGO SUBWAY COMPANY, Defendant.—Equity No. E9-86.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled cause made by the Hon. George C. Holt, District Judge in the said District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 7th day of March, 1912, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court on the same day, the undersigned, Special Master appointed by said decree for the purpose of selling the property therein

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Choice West Side Plots and Fourth Avenue Loft in Deals Running Over $2,000,000—New Apartments Projected—Madison Avenue House at Seventy-fourth Street Bought for Trade.

The upper west side, in connection with the Fourth Avenue section of the loft district, furnished two of the big deals of the season yesterday. The two transactions involved properties aggregating in value over $2,000,000, and they will result in the improvement of two choice corners on the west side within about two blocks of each other, with high-class twelve-story apartments. One of the plots to be so improved is the northeast corner of Broadway and Eighty-first Street, while the other will be the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-third Street.

The larger deal of the two, in view of the fact that it involves the trade of one of the newer Fourth Avenue lofts, although the value of the west side properties in both cases is about equal, was the sale by Klein & Jackson of the large vacant plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and Eighty-first Street, one of the few big building sites in the vicinity, to Charles Brogan. With the vacant corner was also sold the adjoining plot at 213 West Eighty-first Street, occupied by a five-story flat. The Broadway frontage is 102.2 feet, and that on Eighty-first Street 182.7 feet.

This plot figures as the part payment side of the deal, as Klein & Jackson take from Mr. Brogan the sixteen-story McClure Building on the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, but recently completed, and covering a plot 69 by 90 feet, abutting the Bishop Greer residence on Gramercy Park, which was lately sold. This Fourth Avenue corner figures as the more valuable parcel in the transaction, which was negotiated by Earle & Calhoun.

Mr. Brogan plans to improve at once the entire Broadway corner plot with a twelve-story apartment in keeping with the style of apartments in that locality. The aggregate amount of the combined deal was about $1,500,000.

West Side Block Front in $625,000 Deal.

The second west side deal, involving property held at $625,000, includes the entire block front on the north side of Eighty-third Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue, being 200.4 feet on Eighty-third Street, 70.2 on Broadway, and 81 feet on West End Avenue. The property has been sold by Georgianna M. Ward Amidon, and has been in the possession of the Amidon family for over ninety years. Mark Rafalsky & Co. were the brokers in the transaction, the buyers being Harris & Maurice Mandelbaum, and through the same brokers they have resold to a syndicate headed by Leopold Kahn the West End Avenue portion of the property.

The Broadway corner, to be retained by the Mandelbaums, is occupied by the seven-story Amidon apartment house, with a frontage on that street of 135.4 feet. This will be extensively altered and stores installed on the ground floor. The West End Avenue section sold to Mr. Kahn and his associates is now vacant, but with this portion was also sold the private dwelling at 490 West End Avenue, 15.4 by 100, acquired by the Mandelbaums from the Herald Square Holding Company for about $22,000. The entire West End Avenue frontage is therefore 97.2 feet and 125 on Eighty-third Street. This parcel was sold for about $375,000.

Plans are to be prepared by the Kahn syndicate for the immediate improvement of the corner with a high-class twelve-story apartment. On the Eighty-fourth Street corner of the same block Charles E. McManus is preparing to build a twelve-story apartment, and between these two new structures will be the private residence at 492 West End Avenue, owned by Julia G. De Haven.

Upper Madison Avenue Corner Sold.

Renewed activity in upper Madison Avenue property has been evidenced by the sales of the past few weeks, and yesterday another important transaction was closed in the sale by Douglas L. Elliman & Co. of the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street. It has been sold by Mrs. Leopold Schmeidler, who has occupied the house on the plot, a four-story residence, for over twenty years. The plot fronts 80 feet on the avenue and 18 feet on Seventy-fourth Street, and has been held at $90,000. The buyer, named for the present simply as an investor, plans to alter the house into stores and small apartments.

$300,000 Loft Deal.

A loft deal in Twenty-ninth Street, near Fourth Avenue, which will lead to an immediate improvement of the plot with a twelve-story building, has been made by Corn & Co., who have sold for William L. Levy, 105 and 107 East Twenty-ninth Street, two three-story dwellings on plot 40 by 98.9, 125 feet east of Fourth Avenue. The buyer is A. Price, who is having plans prepared for the new building. Negotiations are pending for leasing space to several wholesale silk and woolen concerns. The entire transaction involves about $300,000.

James C. Gayley Sells Garage.

James C. Gayley of the United States Steel Corporation has sold his stable and garage at 137 East Sixty-ninth Street, on plot 25 by 100.5, to Stephen C. Clark, who is erecting a new house on a 50 foot plot at 42 East Seventieth Street, a part of the former Union Theological Seminary site. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company were the brokers.

Uptown Apartments Sold.

John R. Davidson in conjunction with Wetmore & Van Winkle has sold for William T. Cornu 15 West 103d Street, a five-story flat, on plot 27.6 by 100.11, to Herman Reaske.

The two five-story flats at 130 and 132 West 130th Street, recently sold, were given in part payment by Mrs. Annie Howell for the six-story flat at 504 and 506 West 159th Street, sold by Maurice Cohen. The latter plot is 65 by 67 feet. Shaw & Co. were the brokers.

Tenement Investments.

The two five-story double flats at 2,304 and 2,306 Seventh Avenue, between 135th and 136th Streets, have been sold by the Maze Realty Company to S. L. Pakas. The plot is 50 by 100 feet. William A. Darling & Son were the brokers.

L. J. Greenberger has sold to a client for Sigmund Gottesman the five-story tenement 345 East 121st Street, on plot 25 by 100.11.

The five-story tenement at 89 Division Street, on plot 25.5 by 66, has been sold by Leon Pizer to Julius Krinsky.

Hawley Plot Transferred to Trustees.

A parcel of property owned by the late Edwin Hawley at 34 West Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 200.10 feet, running through to 39 West Fifty-fifth Street, was transferred yesterday under the will by Samuel Hawley to Frank H. Davis, Walter S. Crandell, William P. Hawley, and Charles K. Seymour, as trustees.

Recent Buyers.

Howland Pell is the buyer of the private residence, 14 East Fifty-fourth Street, lately sold for Mrs. Josiah Jex by the J. P. Whiton-Stuart Company.

Cass Gilbert purchased the residence at 42 East Sixty-fourth Street, just sold by Lee W. Dodd, through the agency of the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

Marie C. M. Winter is the buyer of the dwelling, 125 East Seventy-eighth Street, recently sold by Davis & Robinson.

N. & L. Ottinger bought the residence, 140 West Eighty-seventh Street, lately sold by the F. R. Wood-W. H. Dolson Company.

Newark.

The Orpheum Theatre in Newark, fronting 140 feet on Washington Street, the newest and largest amusement house in that city, has been sold through J. L. Feibleman & Co. for William Lehman to Samuel Katz. The purchase price was about $160,000. The same brokers have sold 889 to 893 Broad Street to the Aetna Realty Company.

The Union National Bank of Newark has just increased its holding by purchasing the corner of Broad and Clinton Streets, adjoining its building. The bank now owns a frontage of 67 feet on Broad Street and 130 feet on Clinton Street, which will be improved with a new banking and office building.

Dwellings Leased.

H. C. Senior & Co. have leased for Lewis W. Boynton, the three-story and basement dwelling, 312 West Seventieth Street, to Julius C. Fireman, for a term of years.

Pease & Elliman have rented for W. A. Winant his cottage known as "Lucerne," at Lawrence Beach, for the Summer season, to S. P. Weaver.

De Blois & Eldridge have leased for Alonzo Potter his place on the westerly side of Rhode Island Avenue, Newport, R. I., to Mrs. Raynor of New York, for the coming Summer.

Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased to the General Accident and Guarantee Corporation of Perth, Scotland, (John A. Kelly & Co., United States agents,) the third floor and a portion of the fourth floor of the Hilliard Building. The lease is for a long term of years at an aggregate rental of about $100,000. This lease practically fills the building.

Frederick Southhack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., have leased for Codington & Co. the first loft at 9 East Forty-second Street to the New York Carbon Company; for the Empire Stuff Suspender Company, the second loft at 550 Broadway, to Frank & Gutman; for Rubinstein & Silverman, the second loft at 205 Canal Street, to Johnson & Dean, and for 88-90 Walker Street Company, the fifth loft at 88-90 Walker Street to Thomas W. G. Cook.

Carstein & Linnekin have leased for the estate of Conrad Stein the store and basement in the building at 27 to 31 Bleecker Street to Berger & Werth; also space at 15 to 17 East Twenty-sixth Street to Burlet & Shrapshire.

$125,000 Dwelling for Mrs. Clemens.

C. P. H. Gilbert, architect, has filed with the Building Department plans for a new dwelling to be erected for Marie H. Clemens on property at 10 East Seventy-first Street, adjoining the Lenox Library property. The building will be six and a half stories in height, will be strictly fireproof in every particular, equipped with all modern appliances, including two electric elevators.

All contracts have been awarded, and the excavation work is now under way. The façade of the building will be finished in limestone, and the cost will be about $125,000.

Madison Avenue Loft.

Plans have been filed for a twelve-story mercantile building on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirtieth Street for Lee Holstein. It will have a frontage of 47 feet on the avenue by 95 feet on the street. William H. Birkmire, architect, estimated the cost at $300,000.

Notes.

Heil & Stern were the brokers in the sale of 158 to 164 West Twenty-seventh Street.

The Cross & Brown Co. has been appointed agents for the Sternfeld Building at 20 and 24 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Frank C. Damon is now associated with N. Grigham Hall & Wm. D. Bloodgood, Incorporated.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

125th St, 534 West, s s, 306 ft e of Broadway, 26.6x160.11, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure to the plaintiff, P. D. Riggs, $23,000.

Christopher St, 19 and 21, n s, 100 ft e of Waverley Place, 40.2x90, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure to Samuel Rodt, $36,100.

Jane St, 20, s s, about 245 ft w of Greenwich Av, 24x70.4x24.1x68.2, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure to Katharine Lamb, $19,800.

98th St, 289 and 291 East, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure to the plaintiff, Zerlina Weingreen, $49,685.

100th St, 226 East, s s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.7, five-story tenement; foreclosure to the plaintiff, Elizabetha Keller, $17,000.

70th St, 326 East, s s, 244 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.4, four-story tenement and stores; foreclosure to the plaintiff, Virginia Danziger, $15,000.

By Henry Brady.

5th St, 222 East, s s, 308.1 ft w of 2d Av, 20.0x92.4, three-story dwelling; foreclosure to the plaintiff, Metropolitan Savings Bank, $15,500.

AT 3,156 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

170th St, 630 East, s s, 136.4 ft w of Clinton Av, 47x100.1x irregular, five-story tenement; foreclosure to the plaintiff, J. T. Barry, $43,000.

Decatur Av, 3,082, e s, 300 ft s of Woodlawn Road, 25x120, three-story tenement; foreclosure to the defendant, John Tauer, $10,325.

Ludlow Av, 2,213, n s, 130 ft e of Castle Hill Av, 25x108, Unionport; foreclosure to Alice B. Conklin, $4,450.

By James L. Wells Company.

Heath Av, 2,677, w s, 25 ft n of Knox Place, 25x100, two-story dwelling; foreclosure to the plaintiff, James Reilly, $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Madison Av, s w corner of 30th St, for a twelve-story mercantile building, 47x95; L. Holstein, 1,133 Broadway, owner; W. H. Birkmire, architect; cost, $300,000.

4th Av, w s, 25 ft n of 19th St, for a four-story loft, 23x49.10; A. Pittis, Plainfield, N. J., owner; W. H. Torstrick architect; cost, $12,000.

71st St, 10 East, for a five and six story dwelling, 25x70; M. H. Clemens, 603 5th Av, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $125,000.

McGraw Av, s s, 343.25 ft e of Pugsley Av, for a one-story brick garage, 12x19; William Buhl, Starling and Glebe Avs, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $250.

Courtlandt Av, s w corner of 156th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 49x90; Hinbrier & Escher, 748 Melrose Av, owners; Harvey T. Howell, architect; cost, $45,000.

Vyse Av, n e corner of 179th St, for three five-story brick tenements, 43.9x80, 42x80, and 34x92.6; Jacob Steifler, 1,135 Intervale Av, owner; Charles Schaefer, Jr., architect; cost, $125,000.

230th St, n s, 392.5 ft e of White Plains Av, for a one-story brick tool house, 20x13.4; J. Espanenberger, on premises, owner; John P. Boyland, architect; cost, $150.

McGraw Av, s s, 43.25 ft e of Pugsley Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 24x49; William Buhl, Starling and Glebe Avs, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $5,500.

Parkside Place, w s, 104 ft n of 207th St, for nine two-story brick dwellings, 20x54 each; William Freeland, Kimball Av, Yonkers, owner; W. S. Irving, architect; cost, $8,000.

Vyse Av, e s, 77.9 ft n of 180th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 43x100.2; Arc Realty Company, (I. W. Shamberg, 15 William St, President,) owner; George and Howard Blum, architects; cost, $50,000.

173d St, n s, 44.44 ft w of Bathgate Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 42x88; Fulls Building Co., (Henry Fulle, 495 East 175th St, President,) owner and architect; cost, $25,000.

Decatur Av, e s, 44.34 ft n of 205th St, for eight two-story brick dwellings, 20x50 and 54; William Freeland, Kimball Av, Yonkers, owner; W. S. Irving, architect; cost, $8,000.

Decatur Av, e s, 135.36 ft n of 207th St, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20x50; William Freeland, Kimball Av, Yonkers, owner; W. S. Irving, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Barclay St, n s, 111.3 ft e of West Broadway, to a five-story factory; Miss E. Redmond, 6 Washington Square, owner; Cross & Cross, architects; cost, $7,000.

Beekman St, n w corner of Cliff St, to a five-story warehouse; C. E. Schieren, 405 Clinton St, Brooklyn, owner; W. S. Timmis, architect; cost, $5,000.

Madison Av, n w corner of 44th St, to a four-story office building; T. B. Hidden, owner; V. H. Koehler, architect; cost, $7,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 308, w s, 25x100; Amsterdam Av, 310, w s, 25x100; Wilhelmina B. Hartung to Frank Bradley, 303 West 75th St, March 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

AVENUE B, w s, 70 ft n of 10th St, 19.6x70; Abraham Frankenthaler to Eliza Goldsmith, 132 East 80th St, March 25; attorney, E. A. Hassey, 302 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Eliza Goldsmith to Abraham and Sophie Frankenthaler, 132 East 80th St, March 25; attorney, same $1

BROADWAY, n e cor. of Manhattan St, 112.7x98.4x100.7x7.2; Charles Hensle to Richard A. and Charles L. Henriquez, 13 West 88th St, George A. Henrique, Malecon 54, Havanna, Cuba, and Maria C. Henriquez and others, citizens of the United States, at Hotel Louvre, Havana, Cuba, March 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway....$110,000

COOPER ST, s s, 150 ft w of Isham St, 25x100; Hy. F. Brady to Thomas G. Millard, 4,100 Parkside Av, Philadelphia, Penn., an interest, March 25; attorney, Joseph M. Heyberger, 2 Rector St $100

JOHN ST, 107, e s, 20.1x—; Frederick J. Richardson and others, executors, to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, March 20; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Anna Richardson to same, March 25; attorney, same $1

SAME PROPERTY; Montrose Realty Co to George H. Richardson and others, Atlantic City, N. J., March 20, (mtg $15,000;) attorney, same $100

MADISON ST, 286, e s, 18x75; Harry Hellinger to Lena and Jennie Reich, 95 Attorney St, March 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

MADISON ST, 286-8, s s, 36x75; Millie Hellinger to same, March 25; same attorney....$100

MANHATTAN AV, 272 to 278, s e corner 111th St, 100.11x100; Max Solomon and others to Gerson Realty Co., 11 West 19th St, (mtg $210,000 and all liens,) March 4; attorneys, Davis & K., 51 Chambers St $100

1ST AV, 2,130, e s, 37.6x95, (foreclosure March 21;) William Klein, referee, to William L. Raymond, 27 Kress Park, New Rochelle, and Alex. D. Knapp, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md., as trustees under will of Thomas McMullen, March 26; attorney, George H. Cory, 56 Wall St $30,000

12TH ST, 711 East, n s, 25x109; Coleman Wertheimer to John Sternecker, 329 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, (mtg $17,000 and all liens,) March 25; attorney, Louis Karasik, 44 Court St, Brooklyn $1

12TH ST, 711 East, n s, 25x109; Joseph Karasik to Coleman Wertheimer, 429 16th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $17,000 and all liens,) Jan. 9; attorney, Louis Karasik, 44 Court St, Brooklyn $1

28ST ST, 232 West, s s, 16.6x92; Mary H. Burchill to Margaret Burchill, 31 West 92d St, March 22; attorney, S. A. Singerman, 35 Nassau St $100

21ST ST, 230 West, s s, 16x92; Mary H. Burchill to Margaret Burchill, 31 West 92d St, March 22; attorney, S. A. Singerman, 35 Nassau St $100

25TH ST, 234 East, s s, 20x98.9; New York Trust Co., Trustee, estate of Lawrence M. Kortright, will of Nicholas G. Kortright, to Samuel Michelson, 20 East 112th St, March 14; attorney, S. P. Sturgis, 56 Liberty St..

25TH ST, 236 East, s s, 20x98.9; Alice G. Kortright to Samuel Michelson, 20 East 112th St, B. and S., March 15; attorney, same....$100

49TH ST, 24 East, s s, 22.8x64; Matilda C. Vatable to Advocate Realty Co., 80 Broadway, all liens, March 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

56TH ST, 34 West, and 55th St, 39 West; Fred A. Crandell, heir, and Edwin Hawley, to same as Trustees, quitclaim, Feb. 24 .....$1

56TH ST, 34 West, and 55th St, 39 West; same to same, Feb. 24, agreement to deed of trust, &c, under will of Edwin Hawley, deceased..$1

56TH ST, 34 West, s s, 25x200.10 to n s of 55th St, (39 West;) Samuel Hawley and others to Frank H. Davis, 851 North Broad St, Elizabeth, N. J.; Walter S. Crandall, 391 West End Av; William P. Hawley, 758 West End Av, and Charles K. Seymour, 508 West 114th St, as Trustees, quitclaim, Feb. 24; attorneys, Stanchfield & Levy, 11 Pine St....$1

74TH ST, 9 West, n s, 20x102.2; Margherita G. Taylor to William H. Hall, 636 5th Av, March 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

86TH ST, 12 West, e s, 22x102.2; William H. Hall to Margherita G. Taylor, 9 West 74th St, March 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

92D ST, 31 West, n s, 15.10x100.9x20.1x100.8; Mary H. Burchill to Margaret Burchill, 31 West 92d St, (mtg $5,000,) March 22; attorney, S. A. Singerman, 35 Nassau St....$100

94TH ST, 173 West, n s, 176x100.8, (foreclosure March 21;) George Burnham, referee, to Charles Fechheimer, 340 West 86th St, (mtg $16,000,) March 22; attorneys, Einstein, T. & G., 32 Broadway $20,000

102D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Wolf Elias to Calvin G. Doig, 334 West 56th St, and Richard P. Lydon, 149 East 61st St, (mtg $25,000,) March 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

122D ST, n s, 237.6 ft w of 7th Av, 12.6x100.11; Orrin S. Trall and others, executors, to Orrin S. Trall, at Hillsdale, N. J., March 25; attorney, Hy P. Griffin, White Plains, N. Y. $11,000

129TH ST, n s, 38.10 ft w of Old Broadway, 37.5x99.11; Peter Reilly to Martha H. Lind, 71 East 96th St, (mtg $39,000,) March 25; attorney, Alfred D. Lind, 271 Broadway $100

138TH ST, 45 West, n s, 37.6x99.11; Anna K. Collins to Minnie C. Kelso, 510 West 27th St, (mtg $37,175,) Jan. 15, 1911 .....$100

180TH ST, 804 West, s e corner of Pinehurst Av; Cotoba Realty and Construction Co. to Frank Meller, 91 Worth St, Brooklyn, Borough of Queens, (mtg $150,000,) March 1; attorney, Miller & H., 20 Nassau St $100

Bronx.

BURNSIDE AV, n s, 20.3 ft e of Morris Av, 20x88.3; Alfred J. Talley, referee, to Anna G. Ferris and others, corner Eastchester Road and Pelham Parkway, March 23; attorneys, Fletcher, McC. & R., 76 William St....$7,500

BURNSIDE AV, n s, 40.4 ft e of Morris Av, 20x2.85.6½ Alfred J. Talley, referee, to Anna G. Ferris and others, corner Eastchester Road and Pelham Parkway, March 23; attorneys, Fletcher, McC. & B., 76 William St....$7,590

CRESTON AV, n e corner of 183d St, 125x100; Lots 7 to 12, 60 to 63, 86 to 89, and Lot 256, Map 1; acton Valentine vs. Brady and others, Hyatt farm; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to William Webber and others, executors, 400 Riverside Drive, March 20; attorney, Robert D. Elder, 32 Nassau St $25,900

DALY AV, e s, 520 ft s of Locust Av, 75x150.11; John R. Peterson to Herman Brendt, Jr., 1,720 Amsterdam Av, (mtg $6,000,) March 14; attorney, R. L. Cherurg, 299 Broadway $100

FOX ST, e s, 125.9 ft n of Tiffany St, 37.6x105; Henry Morgenthau Co. to Church of St. Athanasius, Bronx, 878 Tiffany St, March 19; attorney, M. J. Scanlan, 51 Chambers St $100

LOTS 112 to 114, map of Hunt's Point Realty Co.; Georgina Rendall to Peter M. Peace, 33 Stevens St, Astoria, Borough of Queens, (mtg $4,000,) Feb. 28; attorney, H. T. Weeks, 55 Fulton Av, Long Island City $100

LOT 49, map of Hunter estate; Frank Utano to Hudson P. Rose Co., 32 West 45th St, March 15 .....$1

MARION AV, 2,788, e s, 26.4x82.11; Hy. S. Brown to Jacob Burger, 830 Courtlandt Av, March 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

PUBLIC SQUARE, n s, Lot 46, map by D. B. Taylor, at Throgs Neck, 25x150, to Haskin St; Philip M. Bromberg, referee, to James O'Brien, 2,828 Coddington Av, March 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $2,125

ROAD from Fordham to West Farms, s w s, Lots 99 and 100, map of South Belmont, 100x127.7; Samuel D. Levy, referee, to the Jus Realty Corporation, 141 Broadway, March 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $8,100

4TH ST, se cor. of Av. C, 108x205; Charles H. Berry and another, executors, to Christian Vormdrans Sons, Inc., 412 East 147 St, March 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, 160 B'way $6,000

145TH ST, 356 East, 25x100; Liederman Realty Co to John H. Wynn, 686 Sackett St, Brooklyn, March 25; attorney, E. Scharum, 179 Broadway $1

147TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Prospect St, 24.2x100; David Mayer Brewing Co. to Edis Elfin, 549 East 139 St, March 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way $100

174TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Harry C. Bryan to Timothy F. Sullivan, 2,794 Third Av, March 26, mtg, $8,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

174TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Timothy F. Sullivan to Harry C. Bryan, 400 East 164th St, March 26, mtg $7,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way $100

205TH ST, n s, 59.10 ft e of Radcliffe Av, 40x—; Underhill Society of America to Underhill Westchester Burying Ground, Inc.; on premises, Feb. 28; attorney, MacFarland, T. & C., 63 Wall St $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 26, w s, 22.10x97.5; Charles Gaetjens to Joseph H. Schwartz, 920 Avenue St. Johns, March 25, due Sept 25, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Krakower & P., 300 Broadway $2,000

EDWARD ST, s e corner Lafayette St, 58.4x—; Laverness Realty Co. to U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., 45 Wall St., March 26, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.. .....$225,000

JOHN ST, 107, e s, 20.1x—; Montrose Realty Co. to Title Insurance Co. of New York, 135 Broadway, March 26, 3 years; address, 135 Broadway $15,000

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner 96th St, 100.11x26; Sarah A. Jefferson to Title Guar. & T. Co., 176 Broadway, March 26, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway $20,000

MADISON ST, 286 and 288, s s, 36.1x75; Lena and Jennie Reich to Title Guarantee & Trust Co, 176 Broadway, March 25; due as per bond. Address 176 Broadway..... $19,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Millie Hellinger, 67 East 90th St, pr mtg, $19,000, March 25; due as per bond. Attorney Paul Hellinger, 320 Broadway $5,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Nathan L. Hirshfeld, 102 Madison St, prior mtg $24,000, March 25; due May 1, 1919, 4 p. c.; attorney, Jacob Rieger, 25 Broadway $1,500

2D AV, 116 and 118, e s, 26.8x125; Maie B. Harrison to Fannie J. Nagle, 163 West 126th St, March 1, 1 year. Attorney William C. Orr, 57 Chambers St. $5,000

6TH AV, 124, e s, 26.9x78.6; Wauhope Lynn to Henry W. Unger, 139 W. 130th St. March 25, (prior mtg. $16,000,) due as per bond; address, 257 Broadway $2,500

7TH AV, n w corner of 114th St, ½ block x100; 114th St and 7th Avenue Construction Co. to Meyer J. Wohlgemuth, 207 West 110th St, March 21, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Arnstein, L. & P., 128 Broadway.....$95,000

25TH ST, s s, 158.1 ft w of 2d Av, 40.6x98.9; Samuel Michelson to Stephen P. Sturges, Shelter Island, March 25, 4 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, S. P. Sturges, 56 Liberty St....$45,000

28TH ST, 105.8 ft e of 8th Av, 49.2x116.11; Charles A. Winch to Mutual Life Ins. Co., 32 Nassau St. March 26, due as per bond; address, 32 Nassau St. $20,000

37TH ST, 221 and 223 West, 35.8x98.9; Esther Dryer to Bertha Cohn, 223 West 37th St, March 25, (prior mtg. $40,000,) 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, August Dryer, 154 Nassau St..$6,000

46TH ST, 227-231 West, 75x100.5; White Rats Realty Co. to Columbian Trust Co., trustee, 135 Broadway, Jan. 1, due Jan. 1, 1932, 6 p. c.; attorney, D. F. O'Brien & M. L. Malerinsky, 1,482 Broadway.....$125,000

49TH ST, 24 East, 22.8x64; Advocate Realty Co. to Matilda C. Vatable, 24 East 49th St, March 26, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $57,500

57TH ST, 356 West, 16.8x100.5; Mary C. McGuire to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, March 26, 1 year; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 52 Wall St $3,500

58TH ST, 31 West, 22x100.5; Alice B. Simmons to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; March 26, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway.....$72,500

72D ST, 304 West, 18x—; Charles Cohen to Cornelia E. Wood, 14 East 50th St, March 25, (mtg $17,500,) 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $2,500

86TH ST, 12 West, s s, 22x102.2; Margherita G. Taylor to Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway, March 25, due &c as per bond. Attorney Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $20,000

103D ST, 17 West, 20x100.11; John F. Allpaugh to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, March 16, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, A. H. Moale, 29 Broad Street.....$16,000

123TH ST, 545, n s, 37.3x99.11; Peter Reilly to John C. Hart Realty Co. 2 Rector St.; March 25, due &c as per bond; attorney Title Guarantee & Trust Co, 176 Broadway. $55,000

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 705.4 ft s of Plymton Av, 111.3x—; Towanda Construction Co to Lord & De Respiris Construction Co, 118 East 28th St, March 22, due Jan. 24, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorney, John J. Vause, 15 Broad St $1,975

AVENUE C, s e corner of 4th St, 235x108, Christian Vormdraus Sons, Inc., to Charles H. Berry, 186 Midwood St, Brooklyn, 3 years, March 23; attorneys, Smith, D. & W., 346 Court St., Brooklyn $4,500

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 481.3 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x115; Emma L. Hawkins to Belle E. Nevins, Northport, L. I., March 25, prior mtg $2,000, due Oct. 24, 1914, 4½ p. c.; attorney, George W. Ellis, 149 Broadway $50

CLASSON POINT ROAD, e s, part of Lot 29, map of Classon Point; Caroline Huerstel to Julius M. Ferguson, 610 Riverside Drive, 2 years, 6 p. c., March 9; attorneys, Ferguson & Fv., 41 Park Row $1,100

GRANT AV, s e corner of 166th St, 89.10x208; Mitchell McDermott Const Co to City Mtg Co, 15 Wall St, March 25, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St $30,000

LOTS 471 and 472, Block I, amended map of Mapes estate; Marie Kugelmann to Agnes G. W. Berteri, London, England, Feb. 28, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$4,000

LOTS 54 to 62, 65, map of Van Nest Park; Van Nest Woodworking Co to Henry Barre, 181 5th Av, March 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $4,000

LOTS 57 and 58, map of University Heights North; Elizabeth J. Wellwood to Marlense Contracting Co, 991 28th St, Brooklyn, due Aug. 1, 1912, 6 p. c., March 25; attorney, H. O. Dobson, 189 Montague St, Brooklyn.$3,300

MAGENTA AV, n s, Lots 195.9 and 196.9, map of lots near Williamsbridge Station; Cosimo Mafarel to Lena Yoseer, 258 East 138th St, Nov. 16, 1911, installment, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$270

MARION AV, 278 East, e s, 26.4x81.9x25.5x82.11; Jacob Burger to Henry S. Brown, 2,788 Marion Av, March 25, 3 years; attorney, Smith Williamson, 3564 Alexander Av....$3,000

ROAD from Fordham to West Farms, s w s, Lots 99x100, map of South Belmont, 100x127.7x100x126; James Realty Co to Rutherfud Realty Co., 34 Nassau St, March 19, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wells & G., 34 Nassau St. $10,000

3D AV, s w corner of 183d St, 94x88; Pocano Realty Co to Emily M. Wheeler, Litchfield, Conn., March 25, 5 years, attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $57,000

SAME PROPERTY, same to Frank McKenna, 754 East 152d St, March 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. J. Vanse, 15 Broad St... .....$10,000

147TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Prospect St, 24.2x100; Edis Elfin to David Mayer Brewing Co, 3,569 3d Av, due March 25, 1922; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway. $3,000

152D ST, 288 and 290 East, 50x117; Haribald Realty and Construction Co to Sarah Orner, 1,018 East 179th St, March 13, prior mtg $33,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway $8,300

174TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Timothy F. Sullivan to Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway, March 26, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway $7,000

225TH ST, n s, 495 ft e of Barnes Av, 25x114; 225th St, 480 ft e of Barnes Av, 25x114; Perfect Home Co to John Kiehl, at Centre Moriches, L. I., 2 mtgs, each $1,000, 2 prior mtgs, each $4,000, March 23, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

CHERRY ST, 32, basement; Giovanni Tancredi to Giovanni Mongolo, on premises, 3 years, from May 1, 1912; address, 32 Cherry St $228

EAST BROADWAY, 62, first floor; Elchnon Kivowitz to Abraham Schuiman, 262 East Broadway, 4 years, from May 1, 1912; attorneys, Bogart & B., 61 Park Row.....$900

LEXINGTON AV, 1,791 and 1,793, all; Edwin Sommerich to Abraham Sachs and another, 1,791 Lexington Av, 3 years, from Jan. 1, 1912; attorney, Isaac Allen, 198 Broadway $3,700

MADISON ST, 288, all; Lena Reich and another to Nathan L. Hirshfeld, 170 Madison St, 7 years, from May 1, 1912; attorney, Jacob Rieger, 257 Broadway.....$1,600

WASHINGTON AV, 1,892, all; Michael Gleason to David Jacobson, 1,892 Washington Av, 10 years, from April 1, 1912; address, 1,892 Washington Av. $1,500

3D AV, 51, store and basement; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustees, to Julius Muller, 51 3d Av, 3 2-12 years, from March 1, 1912; attorney, James N. Wells's Sons, 191 9th Av.....$1,200

6TH AV, 276, store and basement; David Price to Max Michel and another, 306 West 100th St, 4 years, from April 1, 1912; attorneys, Arnstein, L. & P., 128 Broadway.....$10,000

7TH AV, 785, store and part of basement; Olcott Realty Co. to Spiros Matatos, 476 6th Av, 4 years, from Nov. 15, 1911; address, 785 7th Av. $1,500

8TH AV, 157, all; Robert Blackburn to Willitm T. Lins, 162 9th Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1913; attorney, Albert M. Friedenberg, 33 Park Row $1,800

9TH AV, 658, all; Henry L. Morris and others, trustees, to Henry E. Oats and others, 658 9th Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1912; address, 658 9th Av.....$1,700

20TH ST, s w s, 100 ft n w of 2d Av, 44x92, the land; Julian J. Durand to Seaboard Land and Mortgage Co., 220 Broadway, 20 years, from March 1, 1912; attorney, Frank L. Helt, 220 Broadway.....$1,400

47TH ST, 106 and 108 West, all; Charles F. Hoffman and another to Walter J. Salomon, Elmsford, Westchester County, 21 years, from March 1, 1912; address, 17 West 42d St.$11,500

153D ST, 376 East, all; Margaret Shine, executrix, to William A. Leonard, 63 West 106th St, 5 years, from April 1, 1912; address, 376 East 153d St.....$360

MECHANICS' LIENS.

ANTHONY AV, 1,640 and 1,642; Olin J. Stephens, Inc., against Associate Contractors and Builders, Inc., owners and contractors, $372

TYNDALL AV, n w corner of Mosholu Av; E. A. Ornealy & Son against Mrs. Walter Kel

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

The Children's Paradise

Actual Ocean Front Actual Bay Front

A Pleasure Investment. A Profit Investment.

ALWAYS COOL ON FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

AN IDEAL COMMUNITY OF REFINED, OUT-DOOR-LOVING PEOPLE. ALL SALT WATER SPORTS, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOTING. DOCK FOR MOTOR AND SAIL BOATS.

Large Plots and Artistic Cottages

BUT MODERATE IN PRICE, FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. WATER, GAS AND SEWERS.

Cost of Bungalow $1,200.00
Cost of Plot 600.00
Total (On Easy Terms) $1,800.00

BE OUR GUEST FOR A DAY AT SALTAIRE. OUR TRAINS LEAVE PENNSYLVANIA STATION AND FLATBUSH AVE. AT 10:30 A. M., WEEK DAYS AND SUNDAYS.

WRITE OR CALL FOR TICKETS, PARTICULARS AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

Fire Island Beach Development Co.

Marbridge Bldg., B'way & 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 1697.

HEMPSTEAD HOUSES

7 Room House on Valuable Corner Plot, $4,800.
ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

$250 Cash, Balance Easy Terms or Same as Rent

ATTRACTIVE HOUSES IN CHOICEST LOCATIONS $2,250 AND UP. TERMS TO SUIT.
Hempstead is 38 minutes from Herald Square now, with through electric express service from Pennsylvania Terminal, 33d Street and 7th Avenue, as well as from Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

Villa Plots, Equal to 5 City Lots

At Low Prices and on Easy Terms

Call or write for full details of Houses, Plots and Small Farms.

O. L. SCHWENCKE LAND & INVESTMENT CO.

302 & 304 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

English Country Estate

North Shore of Long Island.

Beautiful 16-room mansion, modern in every respect, all conveniences. Five acres of high, rolling, wooded land. Superb bathing beach. Only half mile from express station. Convenient to New York. Exclusive neighborhood.

Price $20,000. Easy terms to quick buyer. Address ATTORNEY, P. O. Box 744, N. Y. City.

Great Neck, L. I.

Water Front Property

Parcels of One Acre and Upwards.

Part of Exclusive Private Estate.

JOHN R. HOYT

Specialist in North Shore Property,
Bryant 2933.

500 Fifth Avenue, at 42nd Street, New York.

TO LEASE.

Seton Hall, Belle Terre, L. I.

Highest type of English cottage, furnished or unfurnished, private golf links, tennis, bathing, boating and other sports. Photos and floor plans on application to JAMES E. MEIGHAN,
111 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Telephone 8195 Rector.

Bungalows for Rent

With golf, tennis, bathing and boating at your door.
DEAN ALVORD COMPANY,
111 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Telephone 8195 Rector.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF

The lands called Shoreham, the most picturesque spot within 500 miles of New York City in any direction for your country home, with the FINEST SEA BATHING BEACH IN THE WORLD. Call upon or address me for photographic views of the lands, floor plans, and photographs of houses upon "Estates" that I have for sale at Shoreham and elsewhere.

Fitch H. Medbury, 11 Wall St.

Phone 4135 Rector.

HOUSE BARGAIN

$6,800 BUYS A $7,900 HOUSE.

A beautiful new suburban house, built by day's work, on a large plot, in a restricted private residence park, refined surroundings; 27 minutes from Manhattan, one block from depot and trolley; first class hardwood trim, excellent heating, gas, electricity, beamed ceilings, parquet floors, panelled dining room; sell or rent with privilege of buying; easy terms. Call, phone or write. POST, Room 804, 150 Nassau St. 'Phone 4070 Beekman.

A Home with Character.

On the hills of Long Island in the geographical centre of the City of New York, an all the year round country home in the city, for a family of wealth and refinement; solid stone and frame sound proof house; twelve large rooms, three baths; all modern requirements; view of bay and ocean; beautiful grounds, rare trees and shrubs, garden, fruit, garage and stable; 15 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, Manhattan; price $55,000.
ORCUTT, WRIGHT & CO., 220 Broadway.

A Quick Sale at a Sacrifice—One of the finest gentleman's country seats; large Colonial house, wide verandas, 25 acres, shore front, on the beautiful north shore of Long Island, overlooking Northport Harbor and Long Island Sound. Address owner, C. W. Dumont, 60 Wall St., New York City, who will send half-tone cut of the property.

North Shore of Long Island,

Thirty minutes out, bungalow site, bargain, $1,500.

C. ROSER, 547 Sanford Ave., Broadway, Flushing, Long Island.

Beautifully furnished cottage, Alexander Av., Arverne, L. I., near ocean; reception, parlor, billiard, dining rooms, 8 bedrooms, 4 baths; no objection to two families. J. Matz, 315 West 98th St.

A.—A.—If you are interested in a home or land on Long Island, send at once for my Long Island magazine, giving reliable information; it is free. President, Room 202, 347 5th Av.

BAY VIEW, FREEPORT.

Fine people; choice section; low prices; 70 cottages; large plots. Onslow-Moore Company, Freeport.

BEAUTIFUL PORT WASHINGTON.

Tile roof bungalow homes; 175' elevation; $250 title; $40 monthly. Frind Corporation, 1,358 Broadway.

80 N. Y. City lots, $12,000;
Ocean Av., Jamaica; near station.
G. W. Smith, 393 B'way, N. Y. City.

BABYLON.—Cottages, furnished, unfurnished for season; $300 up; near shore. Bernard H. Wood, Jr.

WAMPAGE SHORES

Choice Residential Waterfront Sites in the most exclusive and fashionable section of the North Shore of Long Island. These have every essential, making them ideal. Prices and terms offered bring this class of property within reach of those who desire a waterfront place of the most select character. Write for full particulars.

S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.
Phone 5610 Bryant. 542 Fifth Av.

THE BEST BARGAIN!

COUNTRY HOME of 12 rooms. Excellent condition; modern improvements made at small cost. FOR SALE AT A RIDICULOUSLY LOW FIGURE. 5¼ acres on high hill overlooking village and harbor; 3 acres in fruit, apple, peach, pear, plum, cherry, bearing heavily. A step to trolley running from Sound to ocean, reaching station in 8 minutes. North Shore village of 10,000 less than hour from New York. Modern barn, combining garage, carriage house, stable, and cow stable. Chicken runs. Fine well. Beautiful Country Estate.

WILLIAM D. SPRAGUE,
47 West 34th St. 'Phone 4825 Greeley.

COLD SPRING HILL,

HUNTINGTON

Just the spot for houses and building plots, all prices, all sizes. Easy terms. Special building arrangement. The finest location on the North Shore of Long Island, opposite the Huntington Country Club. Golf, Tennis, Driving, Boating, Bathing, etc.

AN ALL YEAR ROUND HOME.
For particulars address
CROSS REALTY CO.,
47 West 34th St., New York.

HEMPSTEAD HOME

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Attractive 7-room dwelling, bath and all city improvements, on beautiful CORNER; excellent location; handsome shade trees. Will take $250 CASH, balance on very easy terms. Same as rent, total price $4,800. Write for full details, OWNER, Room 802, 277 Broadway, New York.

S. OSGOOD PELL & CO

Tel. Bryant 5610. 542 Fifth Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

MADISON, N. J., Beautiful site; native shade;

Here is a superior house on extra large plot; 9 rooms, every improvement; hardwood throughout. Extra large living room, library, five bedrooms. Would be cheap at $8,500. Sacrifice for $7,700. This attractive home is entirely new, a model in architecture; take builder with you to pass on construction.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 Nassau St., New York.

GENTLEMAN'S COMMUTING FARM

With modern improvements; 1¼ hours Manhattan; 60 acres; beautiful and costly large house, 15 rooms. Only 40 miles New York, and where mosquitoes are unknown. Productive land; fine stream; ample barns; practical commercial squab plant. $14,000, including personal property. Buildings worth more.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 Nassau St., New York.

AMONG THE HILLS

AT BALDWIN PARK,

South Orange Heights, N. J.
40 Minutes from Broadway, N. Y.
Bungalows and artistic homes.
Little cash required. Write or 'phone.
C. A. BALDWIN, 156 BROADWAY.

RIDGEWOOD.

Beautiful new, white stucco house, at Upper Ridgewood, commands superb view; house has 10 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplace, built-in bookcase, white enamel finish throughout, red tiled roof, large garage; plot 125x200; will sacrifice to quick purchaser; send for beautiful illustrated booklet of Ridgewood, and full list of houses for sale. Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

BIG MONEY-MAKING FARM

279 acres near Hackettstown, at $54 an acre, including cattle, horses, implements. I have never seen better and more fertile land than 190 acres of this farm. The buildings are plain, substantial, practical, commodious. Half mile river front. Details on request. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 B'way.

IDEAL SUMMER HOME.

New cottage on wooded plot, 1½ blocks from fine ocean bathing beach; countrylike surroundings; convenient station, 1½ hours New York; six bedrooms, two baths, large porch, big stone fireplace. Sale $5,000. Rent, furnished, $600 season. Photo here. Owner, Room 517, 115 Broadway.

OLD FASHIONED HOUSE.

9 rooms, improvements; beautiful fruit and shade trees; ½ acre land; 35 minutes from Broadway, trolley or railroad; $7,500. Terms to suit. Owner, Suite 459 5th Ave. Bldg.

Will sacrifice new home; all improvements; near school and express station; 40 minutes out, New Jersey; tunnel connections; $4,250. Johnson, 801 Singer Building.

Summer cottage, Schooley's Mountains, New Jersey; completely furnished, all improvements; $1,500 cash, balance mortgage. Address Owner, Box 744, New York City.

For Sale—Factory, East Rutherford, 50x100; plot 100x150; heavy brick construction. Address W. H. S., Room 1,001, 108 Fulton St., New York City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

MODERNUP-TO-DATEHOUSE

In the mountains of New Jersey; has 7 rooms and bath; steam heat, electric light, hardwood finish; parquet floors; large plot; within easy commuting distance of New York City. Price $5,000. Must sell quickly. Good terms to immediate purchaser.

Address BARGAIN,
P. O. Box 744, N. Y. City.

600 ACRE DAIRY FARM

Two hours New York. This wonderfully productive farm only one mile station; highly maintained limestone soil; over 400 acres cultivated; three streams; two meadows as fine as anywhere.

Large barns in good condition; modern cement work; silos, stanchions; capacity 125 cows.

Three dwellings, one with steam heat.

Only $50,000 for this improved, high-grade property so near New York. Has cost over $55,000. Best daily opportunity in country.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 Nassau St., New York.

160 ACRE FRUIT FARM

Beautifully located, 50 miles New York; highly successful fruit, dairy, grain farm; 4,500 peaches just beginning bearing; 300 pears; apple orchard.

Two never-failing streams; 9 acres woodland; balance successfully cultivated; gravity water; good fences.

Delightful residence, 20 rooms, first-class condition; so are the big barns; marvelous opportunity at $14,000. This farm can count on over $12,000 per year income. Detailed description.

ALLABAUGH & SON 150 Nassau St., New York.

45 ACRES in CRANFORD

In the best part of Cranford; ten minutes from station. Can be bought right and on easy terms. Ripe for immediate development. For full details address Attorney, Box T 86 Times.

YEAR-AROUND HOMES.

Before buying send for beautiful photographic booklet, entitled "Homes on the Pailsades, Grantwood and Morsemere, N. J." Columbia Real Estate Co., Room 1207 Times Building.

MADISON 50 ACRE ESTATE

50 minutes New York; seven minutes by auto from station; near Country Club; delightful old homestead; highly maintained land and buildings; two bathrooms, heat, light, just as in city; 500 bearing young apple trees. Two tenant houses; pretty lake; grand shade; real picture property and delightful home; $27,000, including personal property, or will sell estate only.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 Nassau St., New York.

EASY TO OWN THIS ORANGE HOME

On fine street, convenient to Lackawanna station and trolley; 14 rooms, hardwood floors; gas, electric light, steam heat. Large grounds, shade; modern barn. Good location for doctor, dentist, or business man. Price low; a little cash gives possession.

F. M. BOLLES, owner, 439 Central Ave., Orange.

At Leonia—I have for sale a very desirable house of 8 rooms, elegantly finished; every modern convenience; on large plot; for business reasons will sell at extremely low price. Thomas Hayes, southeast corner Broad and Central Avs., Leonia, N. J.

Bungalows and semi-bungalows among the hills and beautiful trees at Fanwood, N. J. New designs in well-built year-round homes. Sold on monthly payments. Send for free plans. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Large plot for chicken farms at Fanwood, N. J. Also beautiful home sites sold on very easy payments. Send for particulars and free railroad tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Ground Floor Corner Office.

68 Broad St., cor. Beaver

Morris Building.

2,560 Square Feet.

Suitable for Banking or Brokerage.
Will divide. Immediate Possession.
Must Rent. Will Sacrifice.

Pease & Elliman

156 Broadway. Tel., 333—Cortlandt.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Loft to Let

with Power, in the

Rhinelander Building

Cor. William and Duane Sts.

APPLY

RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.
31 Nassau St.

'Phone, 8125—Cortlandt.

A Store Proposition

Rent a store where you can make your money grow. Get into a lively section where the neighborhood is first-class and where people spend their money. We have the stores to rent. All sizes and at all prices. Consult us if you want a store, large or small; we give you the most for your money.

HENRY MORGENTHAU COMPANY.
THE HUNTS POINT BUILDING,
1,028 E. 163d St. 'Phone 4600 Melrose.
Take Bronx Subway to Simpson Street Station and walk one block.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET, Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

21-23-25 FULTON ST.

Three Entire Buildings
FOR RENT

APPLY TO
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 8125 Cortlandt.

TO LEASE.

Lofts, 46x95; very reasonable; 19th St. and Avenue B; also adjoining 4 vacant lots; also stable; 25-foot front. Apply John U. Brookman, owner, 88 Wall St.

NO. 141 WEST 20TH ST.

LOFTS 25x92, steam heat; elevator service; low rents, also storefloor, 135-7-9 West 20th St. Inquire Spacesaving Appliance Company, No. 135 West 20th St., New York City.

LOFTS 50x100, 50 W. 21st St.; light 4 sides; special inducements.
DUROSS CO., 155 W. 14TH ST.

Two Lofts in Fireproof Building, corner of Hudson and Charlton Sts., 67x160. Apply at 187 Fulton St.

LOFTS, skylight, 50x110, new bldg. 17th St., 7th Av.; $2,000.
DUROSS CO., 155 W. 14th.

For Rent—Large selling and display space, "Concourse," Hudson Terminal Building. Abbott-Detroit Motor Company. 'Phone "Ritchey," Columbus 7166.

Lofts.—60x80, light three sides; steam heat and elevator service; moderate rents. Colwell Lead Company, Lafayette & Walker Sts., New York City.

$15 Up Month. Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in Modern Fireproof Bldg. **109 Broad St.**

To Let—Lofts 60x80, fireproof building, corner Lafayette and Walker Sts., Manhattan. COLWELL LEAD COMPANY.

47th St., 16 West.—Studios, offices, and small apartments; splendid location; moderate rental; newly renovated.

Desk room to let; fine light. Apply Superintendent, 546 5th Av., corner 45th St.

Four very light lofts, $25 to $30; light manufacturing; size 24x42. 258 West St.

Brooklyn.

To Lease.—Two factories; each three-story and basement, 70x75; location and shipping facilities the best; can be equipped to order; 167 to 173 North 9th St., 172 to 176 North 10th St. Apply by mail, W. D. Chase, 120 Clymer St., Brooklyn. Tel. 1833—W Williamsburg.

VERY DESIRABLE FRONT OFFICES and large office or store on street; Janitor service; light; heat; half block from Subway and City Hall. Your own broker or John Ehlers, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

SUBLET LOFT

78x100 6th Floor
12-16 East 22d St.
22 Months Lease
Rent Low
Immediate Possession
Inquire
Peco Mfg. Co., 12 E. 22d St.
Or Your Own Broker.

BEEKMAN BUILDING,

Southwest Corner of Beekman and Pearl.
Offices to Let both Large and Small.
Also space for light manufacturing.
Splendid light.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
546 5th Avenue, cor. 45th St.
Telephone 1263 Bryant.

FIFTH AVE.

STORE FOR RENT
Near 46th St.
Lease $8,000 per annum.
For full particulars see Mr. Landay,
27 West 34th St.

44 West 39th St.

Elegant Shop, 100 ft. deep, with large room in rear. Also OFFICES & STUDIOS.

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents,
340 Madison Av. Tel., 6200—Bryant.

71-73 MURRAY STREET

New 12-story fireproof building. Finest of its type in the city; size 50x100. Insurance rate 8½c. per year.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.
1st and 2nd LOFTS only.
Full commission to brokers.
WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 Park Row.

HANDSOME STORE TO LET, 33x100, WITH BASEMENT; ADJOINING HERALD SQUARE; $1,500 PER ANNUM. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, 149 WEST 35TH ST., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

The advertiser will sublet space or private office, ALL FURNISHED, in modern office building in the heart of the business district of New York City at very low rental; desk furnished with limited stenographic service, $5.00 per month; telephone service and other conveniences. Call 4022 Greeley, or address International Service Corporation, No. 141 West 36th St.

Store and Basement to Let
175 Sixth Ave., near 13th St.

APPLY TO
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 8125—Cortlandt.

Vanderbilt

BUILDING,
Nassau and Beekman Streets.
Offices to rent. Prices very moderate.

LARGE CORNER STORE,

Northeast corner 67th St. and Columbus Av.; fine location; all conveniences; splendid opportunity for any first-class business.
JAMES W. KELLY, 673 9th Av.

OFFICES TO RENT

for light manufacturing purposes; elevator service, light, heat and janitor service. 82 Duane St., one door east of Broadway. Apply on premises; rent moderate.

4-6 JONES LANE

ENTIRE BUILDINGS TO LET.
Five stories and cellar; size 40x55; elevator, electric light; possession May 1.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

DOUBLE LOFTS

Extra light, all improvements, $1,800; best value in New York; full commission. Inquire on premises, J. W. CUSHMAN & CO., 240-2 West 23d St., New York.

SKYLIGHT STUDIOS AND OFFICES.

Mullanphy Building, northeast corner 67th St. and Columbus Av.; all conveniences; rent $20 upward.
JAMES W. KELLY, 673 Ninth Av.

LOFT CORNER, 80X100.

Steam heat, freight elevator, light all around; power if desired; will divide to suit.
STAR IRON WORKS, 4077 Park Av., 175th.

FOR RENT.
41 EAST 41ST ST.

Four baths; parquet floors; electric light; near everything.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
532 5th Av. and 9 Pine St.

Deskroom for private offices to let. Room 901, 215 4th Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment notice is hereby given that an act, Senate bill No. 1,092, Int. No. 973, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend chapter three hundred and thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and three, entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a Court House in the County of New York, and authorizing the acquisition of a site therefor," in relation to terminating the operation of certain street surface railroads through certain streets and authorizing the relocation of the tracks of said railroads upon other streets.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office in the City Hall in the City of New York, on Thursday, March 28, 1912, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, March 25, 1912.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly bill No. 956, Int. No. 868, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled.

AN ACT

To amend the Greater New York Charter, in relation to the granting of leave of absence with pay to employes whose compensation is payable by the day.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office in the City Hall in the City of New York, on Thursday, March 28, 1912, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, March 25, 1912.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly bill No. 876, Int. No. 242, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the Greater New York Charter, in relation to the uniformed force of the Fire Department.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office in the City Hall in the City of New York, on Thursday, March 28, 1912, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, March 25, 1912.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly Bill No. 1,099, Int. No. 598, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

to amend the Greater New York Charter, in relation to salaries of Chairman of Committee on Finance and Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office in the City Hall in the City of New York on Friday, March 29, 1912, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, March 26, 1912.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly Bill No. 988, Int. No. 895, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

to amend the Greater New York Charter in relation to the suspension of officers and employes upon charges.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office in the City Hall in the City of New York on Friday, March 29, 1912, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, March 26, 1912.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BENJAMIN, ALICE ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE ELIZA BENJAMIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. [illegible] West 111th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 9th day of October, 1911.

DUNCAN A. DOBIE, Executor of estate of Alice Eliza Benjamin, deceased.
J. BROWNSON KER, Attorney for Executor, 261 Broadway, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

ROCKFALL

N. E. Cor. 111th St. & B'way
ONE APARTMENT
8 Rooms and 3 Baths
ONE APARTMENT
7 Rooms and 2 Baths
Absolutely Fireproof 10-story
New and perfectly appointed.
Highest Type Apartment House
Attractive Rents
CONCESSIONS UNTIL OCT. 1
MANAGER ON PREMISES

THE ENDYMION,

352 WEST 117TH ST.
Close to transit lines and park; refined home Apartments, very moderate rent; 7 rooms, modern appointments, only $48 and $55. Diagrams, &c., of superintendent on premises, or
WILCOX & SHELTON, Managers
245 WEST 125TH.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

83d St., 71 West.

Beautiful single apartment, eight large, light rooms; suitable for doctor or dentist. Janitor, or ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av.

West Side.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

234 W. 21st St.

HUNTINGTON.

All improvemeits; elevator service; four, five, and six rooms. Rent $510 to $720. Apply on premises, or
CUSHMAN, 240 W. 23d St.

308 WEST 15TH ST.

ATTRACTIVE BACHELOR APARTMENTS
2 rooms and bath $32
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

To sublet, apartment in **Buckingham Court,** 310 to 320 West 99th St. Four rooms. Bedroom 19x23; parlor 13x27; kitchenette and other rooms in proportion. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

Washington and Jefferson,

318-328 WEST 51ST STREET.
Attractive apartments, six and eight large, light rooms; bath, elevator, and all modern improvements. Premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

UNADILLA High-class elevator apts., 126-128 W. 11th, near 6 Av. Seven rooms. Hall service, &c. Rent $75.
Duross Co., 155 West 14th St.

East Side.

30 E. 55th St.

S. E. Cor. Mad. Ave.
Attractive Duplex Apartment
Consisting of two floors, direct light all sides, 10 bedrooms, 5 baths, kitchen, pantry, dining and 3 living rooms; rent $11,000.
Als 2 single apartments each entire floor, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, kitchen, pantry, dining and living room; rents $5,500 and $5,200.
Leases from Oct. 1. Possession immediately. Nominal rent till October. Inquire owner on premises or your broker.

THE MANHATTAN

244 East 86th St.
Apartments of four rooms and bath for housekeeping; all improvements and conveniences; elevator service; "L" station. Apply
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone, 8125 Cortlandt.
or on Premises.

THE BERKSHIRE,

500 Madison Av., Cor. 52d Street
ELEGANT APARTMENT OF ELEVEN (11) ROOMS AND TWO (2) MASTER'S BATH-ROOMS; ALSO A VERY ATTRACTIVE CORNER APARTMENT OF EIGHT (8) ROOMS.
J. H. MORAN. TELEPHONE, 1026—PLAZA.

5, 6 and 7 Rooms
2nd Ave., 86th and 87th Streets.

Large rooms. "L" Station 86th St., 2d Ave. Rents, $20 to $29. Apply
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.
31 Nassau St., or 244 East 86th St.

A.—A.—THE BEECHWOOD

125 AND 127 EAST 24TH.

Handsome light apartments, eight rooms and baths, all modern improvements; rent $1,000 yearly; near Subway, "L," Madison Square. Apply on premises.

THE CARLTON

157 East 81st St.
New fireproof elevator apartments, six extra large rooms, foyer halls, tiled bath, with showers; separate maid's convenience; very reasonable rents. Supt.

THE CLEVELAND

126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

Kingston—129 East 76th St.

Handsome apartment, seven large, light rooms, $55.

BROOKLYN.

Park Slope Duplex Houses

Separate entrances to each apartment. Seven large, all light rooms, and bath. Every improvement, handsomely decorated. All comfort and privacy of a one-family dwelling, with conveniences of an up-to-date apartment. Rents $65. Superior to anything in Manhattan at twice that rental.
20 minutes from Park Row.
Elevated, Trolley, or Subway.
WALTER L. JOHNSON,
336 9th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs., Brooklyn.

Other "Furnished" and "Unfurnished" Apartments advertised on next to last page.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED

3 Months for $5

and upwards. Every machine is in fine working order, and will be kept so during term of rental. Initial payment allowed to apply if purchased. WE SELL rebuilt machines, guaranteed for one year, at a saving of 50% to 75%. Send for catalogue.

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St., 345 Broadway,
1 Doors from B'way. Cor. of Leonard St.
Tel. 6353 Cortlandt. Tel. 5408 Franklin.

Men's Custom Tailoring Weekly or Monthly Payments

SKILLFUL DESIGNERS AND CUTTERS, superb fabrics, very latest Fashions, absolutely confidential. No references referred to. DELIVERED ON SMALL DEPOSIT PAYMENT.
Call and see
EXCHANGE CLOTHING CO.
19 Park Place, Near Broadway.

ROLL TOP DESKS

Office Furniture

in great variety of Style and Price.

T. G. SELLEW
111 FULTON ST.

DESKS Roll and Flat Top. Chairs. Filing Cabinets. Office Partition. HAMBURGER, 33 E. 20th St.

TYPEWRITERS All makes repaired, sold, $10 to $65. Eagle T. Co., 312 Broadway.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Jury calendar. 96—Lewis v. Frankenstein. 103—Glass v. Cent R R of N J. 123—Montolaro v. Dempsey. 108—Hansen v. Penn R R. 42—Audley v. Peace River P & M Co. 97—Vermule v. Reilly. 156—Kmetz v. N Y N H & H R R. 61—Munroe v. Trenton Oilcloth Co. 117—Dietz v. Beveridge. 48—Rosoff v. Breakwater. 113—Niles v. Ludlow Valve Mfg Co. 74—Stotesbury v. Hammerstein. 75—Norris v. Hammerstein.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Hough, J. Equity calendar. 11—Napier v. Westerhoff. 40—J H Sager & Co v. Emil Grosspan Co.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bijur, J.—Litigated motions. 1—Flurscheim v. Garner. 2—Stalliker v. Galbreth. 3—Same v. same. 4—Same v. same. 5—Matter of West 231st St. 6—Matter of N Y Coffee Co. 7—Brady v. Direct Supply Co. 8—Davis v. Cropsey. 9—Bank for Savings v. Levy. 10—Henigson v. Philipsborn Co. 11—Matter of Greene Pinelawn Cemetery. 12—Moreno v. Mbreno. 13—Graeffe v. Wolfsohn. 14—Harley v. Harley. 15—Matter of Open Stair Tenement Co. 16—Aronson v. Akron Bldg Co. 17—Maze Realty Co v. Y M C A. 18—Ogden v. Heil. 19—People ex rel Tippins v. Prendergast. 20—Goldsmith v. Levinson. 21—Peters v. Miller. 22—McLean v. Gardner. 23—Thompson v. Counes. 24—Stahl v. D'Ambra. 25—Cameron v. Sagonitz. 26—Rauch v. Rauch. 27—McNulty v. N Y & Q Co R R. 28—Stradt v. same. 29—Same v. same. 30—Marshall v. Tiffany & Co. 31—Werther & Rausch Co. v. Natl Assn of Employing Lithographers. 32—Sackett & Wilhelms Lith and Ptg Co v. Natl Assn of Employing Lithographers. 33—Piccabia v. Miller. 34—Hardon v. Dixon. 35—People v. Hertz. 26—Oriental University v. N Y Times Co. 37—Doll v. R I M Realty Co. 38—Dimmick v. Western Un Tel Co. 39—Dimmick v. Southern Pacific Co. 40—City of N Y v. Eigeldrum. 41—King v. Earley. 42—Lewenthal v. Birnbaum. 43—Matter of N Y Loan and Inv Co. 44—Jacobson v. Jacobson. 45—Shanley v. Receivers Met St R R. 46—Roche v. N Y & Q C R R. 47—Whitaker v. same. 48—Seigelwax v. Joline. 49—Moore v. N Y & N Shore Trac Co. 50—Am Female Guardian Socy v. Silverman. 51—N Y Life Ins Co v. Silverman. 52—Tuttle v. Tuttle. 53—Albert v. Markowitz. 54—Hollander v. Roth. 55—Matter of Marsak. 56—Herrmann v. Riglander. 57—Occidental Const Co v. Loree. 58—Marx v. Mintz. 59—Fowler v. Jordon. 60—Davis v. Fogarty. 61—Nussbaum v. Purisch. 62—Pepe v. Pepe. 63—Fletcher v. 416 West 33d St Realty Co. 64—Beatty v. Crary. 65—Warner v. Crary. 66—Tax Lien Co v. Leibes. 67—Peterson v. Renskorf. 68—Met Trust Co v. Moore. 69—Boreas Realty Co v. Am Bonding Co. 70—British Aluminum Co v. U S McAdamite Metal Co. 71—Union Waxed, &c, Co., v. Gardner. 72—Olson v. Fogel. 73—Cunningham v. Glauber Co. 74—Fletcher v. 416 W 33d St Realty Co. 75—Wexler v. Met Trust Co. 76—Kupfer v. Benedict. 77—Nassauer v. Wells. 78—People ex rel La. Chicote v. Stevenson. 79—People v. Retamosa. 80—Bernstein v. Bernstein. 81—Senor v. Brady. 82—City of N Y v. Altstaedter.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gavegan, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Page, J. Motions. General calendar. 3690—Berman v. Berman. 4549—Taylor v. Ubert. 1354—Furniss v. Furniss. 4570—Glatt v. Glatt. 4750—Doede v. Lowenstein. 4781—Gilbert v. McNulty. 4785—McGlynn v. Kessler. 4791—Ovens v. Ovens. 221—Stanto v. Frankel. 2887—Safrau v. Safrau. 731—Sciarillo v. Rockaway. 2489—Ventimiglia v. Elchner. 8204—Albert v. Albert. 1464—Muicahy v. McKlosky. 357—Mormon v. Credit Insurance Adj Co. 3855—Schwarshaupt v. Schwarzaupt. 3526—Waltzer v. Ettlinger. 544—Papantonio v. Papantonio. 3409—Sommerville v. Sommerville. 3748—Crooker v. Elec Protection Co. 1618—Elbert v. Gehrieg. 3720—Mitchell v. Mitchell. 3576—Irosse v. City of N Y. 4340—Goodman v. Framberg. 4114—Schultz, Jr, v. Schultz. 4469—Broido v. Broido. 4131—Coviansky v. Coviansky. 4129—Lumb v. Lumb. 4236—Monroe v. Monroe. 4737—Jones v. New Amsterdam Trucking Co. 140—T T Willigan Co v. Glauber. 4021—Cordona v. Aguado. 4344—Favary v. Favary. 4379—Block v. Kessler. 4588—Columbia Concrete Steel Co. v. City of N Y. 4087—Sabini v. Pepe. 4744—Croxson v. Flynn Plumbing & Heating Co. 669—Campbell v. Campbell. 242—Schreiber v. Stern. 1361—Gavigan v. Rieser. 3656—Stephanidis v. Stephanidis. 4754—Block v. Kessler. 4319—Haight v. Haight. 2336—Coleman & Stable Co v. London Realty Co. 4598—Jellenik v. Ocean Elec Ry. 4732—Konig v. Konig. 4802—Fajen v. Equitable Hotel Co. 2393—Ranger v. Locke. 2348—Kiely v. Shipman. 3401—Russo v. Russo. 4320—Michel v. Michel. 4286—Dunn v. Interborough R T Co. 4297—Durable Toy & Novelty Co v. Goldsmith Bros. 4332—Interborough Sash & Door Co v. Brill Cont Co. 4541—Dworkin v. Dworkin. 4547—Snyder v. Frank L. Fisher Co. 4571—Heins v. Klask. 4572—Dill v. Klask. 4587—Zimmerman v. Zimmerman. 4677—Kruger v. Kruger. 4689—Appel v. Beekman. 4739—Reggio v. Robinson. 4766—Epstein v. Epstein. 2163—Garden v. Garden. 228—Reiss v. Equitable Life Assur Socy. 2317—Gage v. Liebert. 1880—Friedman v. Friedman. 793—Barver v. Barver. 2518—Bendix v. Bendix. 1251—Widmer v. Widmer. 3136—Barnes v. Taylor. 4305—Bacsy v. Bacsy. 3134—Kuperman v. Kuperman. 3378—Ringer v. Glassbrenner. 3364—Stade v. Billington. 3853—Schultze v. Koiman. 3115—Simmonds v. Simmonds.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Pressure is low over the Western half of the country, with centres of disturbance over New Mexico, Utah, and Saskatchewan, with resulting unsettled weather to the Pacific.

The moderate disturbance that was over Minnesota Monday night has moved to Ontario, attended by light snows from Wisconsin into Vermont. In the Atlantic and Gulf States and the Ohio Valley the weather is fair.

Temperatures have generally risen to nearly normal.

The western low pressure area will extend Wednesday and Thursday through the central valleys, reaching the Atlantic States Thursday or Thursday night.

Temperatures will be moderately high in advance of the low areas and will fall by Thursday in the West.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate, mostly southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate southwest and west, becoming variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate west.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have moderate winds, mostly southwest and west, with generaly fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Local rains or snows Wednesday, except fair in extreme south portion; Thursday, cloudy, probably rain by night; moderate winds, mostly south and southwest.

Southern New England—Local snows or rains Wednesday; Thursday, cloudy; moderate south and southwest winds.

New Jersey—Fair, warmer Wednesday; Thursday rain; moderate south winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday; Thursday rains, light to moderate south winds.

North New England—Local snows Wednesday; warmer in Maine. Thursday generally fair; moderate south and southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
8 A. M.	32	23	4 P. M.	51	40
6 A. M.	32	25	6 P. M.	49	38
9 A. M.	35	28	9 P. M.	46	38
12 M.	47	36	12 P. M.	45	40

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 42; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-five years, 40.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 26; at 8 P. M. it was 38. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees, at 4 P. M.; minimum, 23 degrees, at 8 A. M. Humidity, 63 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:20	444 E. 13th St.; Dr. Lewin	$200
1:25	54 Morningside Av. East; Beck estate	$150
2:15	654 E. 6th St.; Jessie Sierdin	Trifling
2:40	170 E. 117th St.; unknown	Trifling
3:10	2,077 3d Av.; unknown	Slight
3:20	54 Morningside Av. East; William H. Lockwood	Trifling
4:07	100 W. 83d St.; George Horstmann	Slight
5:30	832 W. 16th St.; John Abrahams	$200
6:25	44 Walker St.; Majestic Neckwear Co.	$2,000
9:50	250 East Houston St.; Jacob Rosenbaum	$50
11:30	341 E. 24th St.; Jacob Miller	Slight
P. M.		
8:10	282 10th Av.; Kempner	Trifling
9:15	2,415 8th Av.; William Sohns	Trifling
9:45	103 Hester St.; Joseph Kaufman	$500
11:05	240 Manhattan Av.; L. Lobes	Trifling
11:30	304 East 107th St.; J. Marchese	$200

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

MORDECHAI MEIER GREENSON, (died Dec. 12;) left $450 personalty to Ettel Greenson, wife.

WILLIAM A. BLANCK, (died March 10;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; to Elizabeth Blanck, wife, $10,000; to Robert and William Blanck, sons, $5,000 each; to Ann Quinn, Elizabeth Murray, daughters, and John Blanck, son, legacies of unknown value.

HARRY W. MICHELS, (died March 15;) left $10,000 realty and $4,200 personalty to Minna Michels, wife.

HAMILTON RICKABY, (died March 10;) left $30,000 realty and $100 personalty to Mary D. Rickaby wife.

ALEXANDER HADDEN, (died March 15;) left more than $5,000 realty and more than $5,000 personalty; to Sarah C. Hadden, wife, residuary estate; Hanna M. Hadden, sister, $10,000; Cassie S. Perham, niece, $5,000; William B. Hadden nephew, $5,000; John J. Hadden, nephew, $5,000; Fannie Hadden Blood, niece, $100; William F. Hadden, nephew, $5,000; Northeastern Dispensary, $5,000; Harry Coultaus, $1,000; Mary E. Page, $1,000; Edward Allen, $1,000.

BARUGH S. WOLFF, (died March 22;) left more than $5,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty, to Rosa Wolff, his wife; Leo Wolff, Zadock Wolff, Walter Wolff, Jerome Wolff, sons, and Jeanette Wolff, daughter; legacies of unknown value.

LAWRENCE W. TROWBRIDGE, (died March 21;) left $41,000 personalty to Helen C. Trowbridge, wife.

HENRY F. BRINCKMAN, (died March 21;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty to Henry F. Brinckman, son.

ANTHONY LAMMEL, (died Aug. 26, 1911;) left more than $10,000 personalty to the Rev. John B. Reck and the Church of St. Joseph of Yorkville, legacies of unknown value; to Cardinal Farley, $2,000; Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, $1,000; Leo House for German Catholic Immigrants, $500; Society of St. Vincent de Paul, $500; Cathedral College of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral, $1,000; Antonia Vasek, niece, residuary estate.

PATRICK JONES, (died March 11;) left more than $5,000 personalty to Mary A. Jones, wife.

ISABEL ALDEN ANDERSON, (died March 21;) left $760 personalty to Martha McCullah, aunt.

JACOB FINKELSTEIN, (died Feb. 18;) left $900 personalty to Rose Morris, sister.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals under the inheritance tax law yesterday to Anthony Garrett, Chief Clerk of the Transfer Tax Office of the Surrogates' Court:

Estate of JULIUS SPUDE, (died March 19, 1908;) net personalty, $11,348.59, including 50 shares New York Desk and Dining Room Furniture Company, $7,200.

Estate of JOSEPH COX, (died April 23, 1910;) net personalty, $14,985.25, including 9 shares corporation stock of City of New York, not taxable; 5 shares National Bank of Commerce, $1,015; 130 shares New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, $15,827.50.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Superintendents has named Miss Emma C. Haviland, Principal of Public School 69, Ryerson Street, near Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, to succeed the late Miss Teresa C. Burke as Principal of Public School 121, in East 102d Street, Manhattan. It is understood that the transfer is according to Miss Haviland's wish, as she is a resident of Manhattan. One of the Associate Superintendents said yesterday that Miss Haviland is one of a number of Manhattan teachers who went to Brooklyn to teach because the chances in that borough of becoming a Principal are better than in Manhattan. He added that they all lived in the hope and expectation after becoming a Principal in Brooklyn of being transferred to a Machattan school, as they prefer to teach in this borough, as it is their home.

The Committee on Special Schools of the Board of Superintendents has adopted a resolution favoring the extension of the vacation schools in accordance with the recommendation made by City Supt. Maxwell, in his sixteenth annual report. The same committee has disapproved the transfer, as recommended by Dr. Maxwell, of the Board of Superintendents' Bureau of Compulsory Education to the Census Board, which is independent of the Board of Education. It has adopted a resolution favoring the placing of the Census Board under the control of the Board of Education.

The Board of Superintendents has adopted a resolution approving the establishing of a central art school in one of the west side schools, which was to have been turned over to the Sinking Fund Bureau. The plan is to start this central art school some time next Fall, and to include the co-operation of prominent firms that are in the art and stained glass business.

At to-day's meeting of the Board of Education Commissioner Richard B. Aldcrofft, Jr., who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Normal College, will offer a resolution that the board's membership be reduced. It now consists of forty-six members. It is said that in Commissioner Aldcroft's opinion this number is undieldy, and that he favors the forming of a new Board of Education with only fifteen members. The matter will probably be referred to the By-Laws Committee. Mr. Aldcrofft's plan, it is said, is to have the charter amended so that the Mayor shall be empowered to appoint the fifteen members of the new board, and that each year the terms of from three to five members shall expire.

Among the men who have been nominated by the Board of Superintendents as teacher in the elementary school is James MacDonald Word, Jr., of Brooklyn, the son of one of the oldest, best known, and most popular newspaper men in Brooklyn.

Among the transfers recommended by the Board of Superintendents is that of Miss Virginia O'Hanlon from Public School 11 in West Seventeenth Street to Public School 170 in East 104th Street, east of Lenox Avenue. She is the daughter of Coroner's Physician Philip F. O'Hanlon, and is a graduate of the public school and the Normal College.

City Supt. Maxwell received a letter yesterday, dated March 26, but with neither the address nor the name of the correspondent, inclosing twenty-five one-cent postage stamps, which the writer says are the property of the Board of Education. This conscience money was carefully transferred by Josiah H. Pitt, Dr. Maxwell's chief clerk, to Secretary A. Emerson Palmer of the Board of Education, who announced that it would be "used in the regular way."

The Board of Examiners is still struggling with the question of "superior merit" of teachers. It held one session on Monday and another yesterday. It was announced yesterday, as it has often been announced before, that the board is nearly at the end of its conferences on this much-discussed and much-criticized subject.

The teachers' Easter vacation will begin on Monday. The clerical force, however, will remain on duty, and the Department of Education will be open for the transaction of business every week day next week, with the exception of Good Friday.

The Committee on Special Schools of the Board of Superintendents has adopted a resolution calling for more frequent reports from the District Superintendents in regard to the attendance officers of the Compulsory Education Bureau. The idea is to improve the system of compulsory education as much as possible. The committee hopes that a trial will be made of its plan to appoint an officer who will supervise the work of the attendance officers, and see that they perform their duties faithfully.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Probationary patrolmen qualified as patrolmen, appointed and assigned as indicated: J. J. McGowan, 10th: A. W. Jayne, Jr., 15th; M. Malley, 36th; G. Hoeppner, 16th; F. X. Hogan, 21st. To 26th Precinct: E. J. Blaney, Jr., F. Fristinsky, Jr., J. B. Yost, J. G. Breunig, J. H. Hellreigel; A. C. Jordan, 29th; D. J. O'Mara, 35th; E. F. Lunny, 29th; C. R. Wackerley, 35th. To 40th Precinct: M. Connolly, R. H. K. Duggan, A. H. Gunther, W. F. Hayes, C. Masterson, W. J. McCafferty, S. Sullivan, J. J. Corcoran, H. L. Dunwoody, J. F. P. Haack, J. Hughes, J. F. Murtha, B. J. Stager, H. E. Young.

Appointments as probationary patrolmen: W. G. Murray, F. Michaelis, R. H. M. Tienken, P. J. Walsh, A. F. Huber, J. T. Sheehan, O. Carter, A. V. Hill, T. R. Ford, H. C. Mielke, A. J. Fater, E. C. McGrath, H. A. Egan, G. Stoll, E. A. Gabel, W. Murray, J. M. King, F. M. Nolan, H. Harris, W. H. Muldoon, C. A. Shanley, O. F. Kraus, E. Stauffer, J. M. Eichstaedt.

Reappointment as patrolman: F. Roemer, assigned to 40th Precinct.

Transfers of patroimen from precincts indicated to C. O. Squad: M. H. Crowley, 2d; D. Kuhn, 36th; J. J. Flynn, 16th; J. J. Conway and W. F. Cox, 3d Inspection, to 28th and 36th Precincts respectively, and assigned to clerical duty, discontinued; P. Landers, 28th Precinct, and H. Horn, 36th, to 3d Inspection District and clerical duty; R. F. McCarthy, 1st to 29th Precinct; E. T. O'Brien, 10th to 28th Precinct; V. Bushnell, 15th to 1st Precinct; W. C. Mosher, 18th to 40th Precinct; H. M. Van Cott, 21st to 18th Precinct; G. J. Kettler, 21st to 27th Precinct; W. Malkus, 21st to 40th Precinct; P. J. Mahoney, 26th to 21st Precinct; J. J. Keys, 26th to 27th Precinct; F. P. Hughes, 26th to 40th Precinct; H. E. Kelly, 15th to 14th Inspection District and clerical duty; W. Heil, 27th to 22d Precinct.

Probationary patrolman: M. J. McKeever, 36th to 2d Precinct.

Mutual transfers: Patrolmen F. F. Baury, 6th to 36th Precinct, and O. A. O'Connell, 36th to 6th Precinct.

Assignments: Patrolmen S. Dean, 7th Precinct, as driver of patrol wagon; J. Dreiser, 21st Precinct, to clerical duty; J. A. De Milto, 43d Precinct, to clerical duty.

Suspended: Patrolman L. Buttner, 15th Precinct.

CHANGES OF NAME.

MAX ZABOLOVSKY, a jeweler at 142 Fulton Street and living at 1,474 Wilkins Avenue, the Bronx, to MAX SABEL; has been called Sabel for a number of years because of the difficulty in pronouncing his name. Supreme Court Justice Gavegan.

JOSEF FELD of 446 Fourth Avenue to JOSEF FIELD; name is generally misspelled Field and he therefore desires to assume that name to avoid mistakes. Supreme Court Justice Gavegan.

FLORENCE RAYMOND DOOLEY of 159 West Seventy-eighth Street to FLORENCE RAYMOND; assumes maiden name because her marriage was annuled last year. Supreme Court Justice Gavegan.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has amended Rule 15, governing promotions, and it now reads as follows:

Any person in the competitive service, who shall have obtained his position as the result of an examination, either for appointment or promotion, covering in its scope a higher grade or compensation than that of the position he holds, provided there is not more than one other person in the same grade, and if not otherwise disqualified, may, with the consent of the commission be promoted or advanced to such higher grade or compensation without further examination than this rule, provided he has actually served at least one year in the bureau or other sub-division of the department in which the promotion is to be made.

The commission has also amended the classification by including in competitive class, Part I., Group 3, positions of a special or miscellaneous character the title "Guard."

F. R. Hadencamp recently protested to the Municipal Civil Service Commission against the questions asked in the examination for bookbinder. The commission has approved the report of Chief Examiner Ireland stating that the questions met the requirement set forth in the advertisement for the examination, that candidates were expected to be familiar with bookbinding in all its stages and varieties, and that the protest would confine the examination to blank books.

With regard to a letter from Archie W. Schwartz, a candidate in the examination for assistant engineer, the commission has approved the report of Chief Examiner Ireland that no additions to examinations proper can be considered after an examination is ended.

The commission has approved the report of Assistant Chief Examiner Murray stating that the transfer o. Terence F. Casey from Clerk in the Bureau of Licenses to Executive Clerk at $1,750 a year in the office of Mayor Gaynor does not constitute a promotion within the meaning of the rules, as the salary is in Grade 3 and the title of executive clerk and clerk are the same. The commission has also adopted the recommendation of Mr. Murray with reference to the promotion of James T. Curtin to fifth grade clerk, that the promotion list for chief clerk, fifth grade, in the Mayor's office, on which Mr. Curtin's name is first, be certified and the appointment be made from that list.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission invites attention to the fact that it particularly desires to obtain eligibles qualified in plant pathology from the regular scientific assistant examination, Department of Agriculture, to be held on April 10 and 11 at the New York Custom House. At the present time there are three vacancies at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,600 a year. Both men and women will be admitted to this examination, although for the particular vacancies existing at present only men are wanted. The duties of the position in which one of the vacancies exists involve the testing of fungicides for the enforcement of the Insectide act of 1910. This includes the care of official samples, the testing and spraying of fungicides and insecticles on fruit trees, truck crops, and other vegetation; the taking of notes and memoranda in regard to same, which may be used as evidence in court, and also laboratory tests on the effect of fungicides on fungi and fungous spores. It likewise includes the care of fruit trees, vines, truck crops, &c., which are to be used in the tests. Included also are the testing of fungicides, for efficiency in the prevention of diseases, and of both fungicides and insecticides as to their injurious or non-injurious effects on vegetation. The duties of the other two positions include studies of the causes of plant diseases and of the factors controlling the same; studies of parasitic fungi and bacteria concerned, and investigations of methods of treatment and control. One of these appointees will be assigned to research and control studies of the diseases of grapes and small fruits, and the other will give his attention more especially to the orchard fruits. For the performance of good work about one-half of the time will be spent in field work and the remaining time in the laboratory. On April 10 the first part of the examination, or the general educational test, will be given. The subjects and weights will be as follows: English composition, 15; report writing, 15; arithmetic, 20; general educational training, 50. On April 11 will be the test in the scientific subject of plant pathology. The subjects and weights will be as follows: A thesis upon some subject related to plant pathology, 20; practical questions, 60; training experience and fitness for the specific work covered by this subject, 20. No competitor who attains an average percentage of less than 70 in the general educational tests and also an average percentage of less than 70 in the subject of plant pathology will be eligible for appointment. Applicants must be 20 years of age or over on the date of the examination. For the specific vacancies mentioned the department desires eligibles who have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—First Lieut. J. K. Crain, Coast Artillery, remain on duty at U. S. Military Academy until time to report at Fort Monroe, Va., April 16, for examination.

First Lieut. E. F. Slater, Medical Reserves, return to proper station.

Major C. H. McNeil, Coast Artillery, detailed as member of Examining Board, Fort Monroe, Va., vice Major A. Hero, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, relieved.

The Navy.

Commander E. H. Tillman, retired, to home.

Lieut. W. E. Madden, placed on retired list.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Paducah at Cienfuegos, Kansas at Hampton Roads.

Sailed: Wheeling, from Galveston for Guantanamo; Nero, from Mare Island for Tiburon; Birmingham, from Washington for Hampton Roads; Kansas, from Norfolk for Hampton Roads; North Dakota, from Hampton Roads for Southern drill grounds.

The New York Times offers a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money through the insertion of a fraudulent or misleading advertisement in its columns.

Business Opportunities

FOR SALE—ROAD HOUSE AND GARAGE—NEW.

Built on one-and-one-half-acre plot; 22 rooms; hardwood trim; parquet floors in living and dining rooms; garage will accommodate 12 machines; 20 stalls; cement floor; rooms over garage; on main turnpike, between Newark and Lake Hopatcong; at entrance to largest development near New York; 500 autos pass daily. For further particulars address

GEORGE R. PEARE,
170 Broadway, Room 1,001. Tel 1521 Cort.

Responsible, high-class man seeks permanent connection and will make reasonable investment in established solvent business; has attractive personality, exceptional selling ability, active, reliable, progressive, and good organizer and manager; principals only. F 39 Times.

BANKER ADVANCES MONEY TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS ON OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS. CUSTOMERS NOT NOTIFIED. TERMS VERY LIBERAL. FISHER, 283 TIMES, DOWNTOWN.

Butcher Market.—A first-class man with moderate capital can secure the largest business, best trade and location, in town of 10,000, near city; this is exceptional. Inquire A 236 Times Downtown.

Reilbale salesman would invest $2,000 with services in reliable manufacturing or jobbing concern; highest references given and expected. A 244 Times Downtown.

A new corporation has opening for active man as Treasurer; must invest $1,000; have exclusive rights for sale of new soap product of merit. H 57 Times.

Saloons, New York City; good opportunities; $500 up. A. Hupfel's Sons, 3d Av., 161st.

Business Notices

500 Multigraph typewritten letters, $1.50; 1,000, $2; addressing, printing, lowest prices; 1,000 letterheads, envelopes, $1.50. Royal Letter Company, 15 East 14th St.

Gray's Multigraph Typewritten Letters: $1.00—1,000; samples submitted. Telephone 1332—Cortlandt. Gray, 93 Nassau.

Lost

LOST.—On March 25, between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., pearl brooch, with diamond in the centre, coming from Grand Central Depot to Lackawanna Depot, via Subway Express and Hudson River Tunnel. Liberal reward by returning same to W. J. Brown, 121 Worth St., New York City.

LOST.—Tuesday afternoon, between 23d and 8th Sts., or American Shirt Waist Co., or Daniel's Store, a large lady's crescent diamond pin. Suitable reward, no questions asked. Return to Oscar Vezin, care of Rogers-Thompson-Givernaud Co., 321 4th Av. Telephone 6080—Gram.

LOST—About 7 o'clock on Monday evening, March 25, between 310 West 97th St. and 230 Riverside Drive, a gunmetal mesh bag with key, small change, and blank unsigned check. Finder please return for reward to Mrs. W. S. Porter, 310 West 97th St.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of jewelry, consisting of one ring, two opals surrounded by diamonds, smaller diamond ring, and trinkets; no questions asked. Communicate with Box H 39 Times.

LOST.—Tuesday afternoon, between Garden City, Far Rockaway, Jamaica, and New York, a black lizard skin hand satchel. Finder will be suitably rewarded by notifying R. A. P., H 66 Times.

LOST—Pennsylvania Mutual Life Policy No. 418,545 on life of Emanuel Baer. Return to Emanuel Baer, 215 West 140th St. Application has been made for the issuing of a duplicate.

LOST—On West End Ave. between 82d and 69th Streets, a lady's Tiffany gold watch, circle of diamonds on back; suitable reward. Return to 324 West 82d.

LOST.—Horse and wagon with contents. If returned intact suitable reward will be paid and no questions asked. Peerless Cleaning and Dyeing Co., 308 East 60th St.

LOST.—Black purse containing bills and railroad ticket; reward. Return to Martha Washington Hotel.

LOST.—March 25, old-fashioned gold link bracelet. Liberal reward. Finder return Murray Hill Hotel.

LOST—March 23, plain gold, round, diamond centre, locket; suitable reward. G. F., 424 West 22d.

$100 reward and no questions for the return or information leading to recovery of two rings taken from ladies' room of Manhattan Hotel evening Sunday, March 17. Return to Theodore B. Starr, 576 5th Av.

$100 REWARD

for diamond and platinum bar pin, lost Monday afternoon, Plaza Hotel to Great Northern, thence to Laurelton Hotel; return to Black, Starr & Frost, 438 5th Av.

$500 reward, no questions asked, for pearl and diamond pendant and a necklace of seed pearls, lost March 18, 25 East 62d St., private residence.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—A receipt issued by the U. S. Assay Office, No. 6667, dated March 5, 1912, for 10 and 27-100 ounces gold bullion, payable to Berkowitz & Shapiro or order, has been lost. The public are cautioned not to receive or negotiate the same, as its payment has been stopped at the Assay Office.

BERKOWITZ & SHAPIRO.

LOST.—On West 65th St., about noon Monday, March 25, a pure white English Bull Terrier, (male,) with long scar on lower jaw; no collar; name Spot. Reward for return to Jack Fischer, 8 West 65th St.

LOST.—Boston Bull Terrier; brindle, with white blaze and chest; answers name "Bumps"; collar marked "Bumps, Avon by the Sea, N. J." Return Robertson, 170 West 73d. Reward, no questions asked.

LOST—Liberal reward for return Yorkshire terrier, lost Feb. 16, 114th St. G., 320 Manhattan Av.

$25 REWARD for return of curly white fox terrier, lost Saturday, 23d. 18 East 68th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND.—Purse containing money, etc., Tuesday, 9 morning, Grand Central Subway. H 59 Times.

FOUND—Gold watch, with initials, south of 42d St., on Saturday, March 23. H 41 Times.

FOUND, March 22.—BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT. Apply 168 Montague St., Brooklyn. Surface and elevated: Eyeglasses, note book, bundle of twine, roll of paper, book, coat and apron, box containing neck band, cloth, bank book, gloves, eyeglasses in case, tissue paper book, mesh purse, suit case, embroidered linen and thread, soft felt hat, envelope containing circulars, pocket books, handbags. March 23 and 24: Photos, book, suit case, magazine, screw driver, overalls and jumper, stationery, satchel, muff, music stand, coat hangers, underwear, class globe, rain coat, scrap book, bundle of magazines, box of flowers, rubbers, black shirt, note book, envelope of advertising matter, white apron, castings, bundle of clothes, surveyors' tape, kid gloves, trousers, overalls and hammer, overalls, towel and shirt, glove, trousers and shoes, veil, card case, leather case, pencils, eyeglasses in case, handbags, pocket books.

FOUND, March 25.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO.—Hudson Tubes. Apply 137 Christopher St.: Umbrella, comb, purse, collars, apron, square, overshoes.

Help Wanted, Female

A well read and intelligent woman to assist in writing and planning ads at her leisure hours. Address, stating present occupation and age, X 129 Times.

BEST & CO.,

Fifth Av. at 35th St.,

require tall, active girls, 18 years of age, as stockkeepers; excellent opportunity for advancement.

BEST & CO.,

Fifth Av. at 35th St.,

require experienced millinery saleswomen; only those familiar with high-class trade need apply.

BEST & CO.,

Fifth Av. at 35th St.,

require millinery copyists and assistant trimmers.

Help Wanted, Female

GERMAN, refined, who speaks English, assist with care of child over 3 years. Mrs. Goldman, 270 Riverside Drive, cor. 99th.

PLEASANT OUTDOOR WORK—GOOD INCOME.

An old-established house (1886) offers such opportunity to refined lady of intelligence and neat appearance to sell high-grade line; much used in every house; experience unnecessary. Address C. P. C., 31 Park Place.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 23D ST.,
require experienced
SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR
FLOWER AND FEATHER,
UNTRIMMED HAT AND
LACE DEPARTMENTS.

Must have been employed in leading city houses. Apply after 8:30 A. M., at Superintendent's Office, fourth floor, West 22d Street side.

TYPIST and graphophone operator; home equipment; qualifications; experience. A 239 Times Downtown.

WAIST HANDS.—Aitken Son & Co. require experienced hands on fine lingerie waists. Apply at work rooms, 87 East 18th St.

WANTED—An experienced nurse for infant 5 months old, who will assist with light chamberwork; personal reference required. Apply Apartment 8 E, 318 West 100th St. Telephone 8642 Riverside.

WANTED at once general housekeeper; neat, capable; with personal references; for one or two months, in an apartment. Call before 10 A. M., H. V. Wetmore, 71 East 54th St.

WANTED—Educated, up-to-date woman to interview mothers in the interest of a New York society. Z. Z., 49 Times.

WANTED—Girl for general housework, who can do good, plain cooking; city references. 318 West 100th St. Apartment 8E.

Help Wanted, Male

ADVERTISING and sales manager of quality and experience wanted for proprietary article. H 421 Times.

BOND SALESMAN wanted; first class man; state references and by whom employed for last five years or more. Address P. O. Box 1,508, New York City.

BOY.—About 15; active, neat appearance; well recommended; apply in own handwriting. H 49 Times.

BOY wanted in office of downtown mercantile house. Address Importer, 263 West 125th.

CAN YOU CREATE the atmosphere and connect? Nuf Ced, Room 408, 302 Broadway.

COLLECTORS—Why don't you sell real estate in addition to your regular business? We are owners of first-class property that will sell; have a talk with us. Room 1002, 110 West 34th St.

DRAUGHTSMAN wanted; first-class draughtsman on heating, ventilating, and general high pressure piping. F 45 Times.

ENGINEER wanted; specification writer, for steam and electrical engineering; having wide experience. F 44 Times.

FINISHER.—Wanted, first-class body finisher on high-grade automobile work; to the man who can fill the situation satisfactorily will pay highest current rate of wages; steady employment. Apply The Columbia Motor Car Company, Hartford, Conn.

INSURANCE AGENTS—We are owners of first-class property that will sell; why don't you sell real estate in addition to your regular business? Come in and have a talk with us. Room 1002, 110 West 34th St.

MEN over 25, with selling ability, can connect with large corporation; drawing account to right men. Call or address W. Fricke, sixth floor, 277 Broadway.

SALESMEN and hustlers to sell our new Pepco Automatic Multi outdoor and indoor advertising machines; 20 stencil signs continually in motion; call and see it work; biggest money maker. Benco Automatic Advertiser Co., 121 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—First-class, wanted, to sell a popular-priced line of men's and women's raincoats, as a side line; commission basis; replies will be held strictly confidential. Z 271 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to sell Waltham watches on installments; $1 down, $1 weekly; big money; experience unnecessary. United Watch Co., 154 Nassau St.

SOLICITOR.—Active, energetic solicitor wanted, one who can present forcefully to business houses a clean cut business proposition; drawing account and commission to start, and every opportunity for advancement with old and reliable firm. Steady, 214 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Active young man in a newspaper office to assist on general office work; state age, references, and salary expected. H 48 Times.

WANTED

BY PROMINENT AUTOMOBILE HOUSE, services of a competent automobile salesman, both truck and pleasure. Must be able to show entire previous record. Make application only in writing, same to be kept strictly confidential. Address "W. G. T.," 619 Great Northern Hotel.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—Shipping clerk, experienced in domestic and export shipping, $12 a week; advancement possible. Inquire Pump, A 241 Times Downtown.

WANTED by a large retail coal company, experienced man to act as Yard Superintendent; married man preferred. Apply 137 4th Av.

WANTED—Dental salesman; give full information; references. G 154 Times.

YOUNG, experienced, energetic hustlers wanted to follow leads on exceptional automobile proposition. Call 10 or 2 o'clock, Suite 406, 1,779 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, let us show you how to make $20 weekly; pleasant outdoor work; no experience necessary. See Mr. Hanaford, S. & H. Mfg. Co., 82 Church St.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

CREDENTIAL EMPLOYMENT CORPORATION, (1904;) high-grade office, executive and clerical positions. 253 Broadway, (Agency.)

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and clerks; positions open daily. Call Mutual Exchange, 19 Liberty St., (Agency.)

Domestic.

HELP.—Reliable Hungarian, German, Polish; references investigated. Roth's, 172 East 4th St. Orchard 2508.

HOUSEKEEPERS, $60-$100; school secretary, $50; resident office assistant, $35; companion nurse, $50; governesses, nurses. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 507 5th Av.

A.—A.—MRS. MALMBERG'S, 115 East 26th St.; oldest Swedish agency; established 1881; select servants for private families; formerly 352 4th Av.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers. BOOKKEEPERS, Office Service Co., (Agency.) STENOGRAPHERS. 149 B'way. Tel. 3499 Cort.

Domestic.

BOND $1,000.—Old Dominion Agency, 88 West 134th St. Guarantee A1 colored help. 1119 Harlem.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, (thoroughly investigated,) want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. Phone 4786 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HELP, select, furnished, short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. Harlem 6370.

COUPLES.—Cook, general houseworkers; experienced; colored; city, country. Instant Relief Agency, Phone 7288 Morning.

COOK, first class, $30; waitress, $25. Flaherty Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. Schuyler 4298.

NO FEE UNTIL PLACED. CALL AT ONCE.

We want cooks, $30; chambermaids, waitresses, general houseworkers, baby and small children's nurses, $25 to $30; no charge until we secure position for you; be sure and come. The Blue List Employment Exchange, 250 West 87th St. Remember there is no fee until placed.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied; day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

For Sale

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, neostyles, addressographs, wardrobes. Nathan, West Broadway, corner White.

For Sale.—Machinery, fixtures, raw and made up material of misses' and juniors' dresses; going out of business. William Holzer, 141 West 20th St., New York City.

For sale, to settle estate, only drug business at Milton, N. Y.; established 50 years. Inquire of J. R. Thompson, Jr., Adm'r, 64 2d St., Newburg, N. Y.

Coal for sale; have 1,000 tons steam sizes on track for immediate delivery. Address Anthracite, A 245 Times Downtown.

For Sale—6 h. p. Baxter engine in first-class condition; no reasonable offer refused. Lippe & Co., 328 East 26th St.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Large, medium-sized rooms; gentlemen; couple; table guests accommodated; references.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Large rooms, second floor; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

29TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; running water; exceptionally good board; refined surroundings; telephone.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms; including board; $9 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 793—Bryant.

47TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive large room and bath; single rooms; reference; table guests.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.

Large and small rooms; private bath; exclusive.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Single room; running water; house and table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and single rooms; private baths; telephone; table first class; moderate.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Beautiful, large, southern exposed room; private bath; excellent home table; telephone; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; first-class references; table guests.

58TH ST., 15 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, private baths; electricity; references; board optional.

139 WEST 69TH ST.

Attractive suite, private baths; telephone; excellent table.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story room; dressing room; hot water supply; room, telephone; references.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Fourth floor, front room; bath; hot water; references.

269 WEST 70TH ST.

Attractive rooms; 'phone; Sub.; board optional.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; every convenience; excellent table; Subway, "L," trolley.

72D ST., 152 WEST.—Board, rooms, piano, for girls studying music, art; highly recommended; moderate.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near elevated and Subway; references; telephone 1336 Columbus.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Rooms, double, single; private bath; refined surroundings; board optional; references; telephone.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—17th year; two medium rooms, near bath; references.

75TH ST., 139 WEST.—Delightful, sunshiny room, with exceptional table; appointments of refined home; limited number table boarders; references.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; private bath; high-class house; excellent table.

78TH ST., 168 WEST.—Lovely rooms; improvements; excellent table; central location; private family; board optional.

80TH ST., 128 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful, newly furnished rooms; private bath; fine table fare; elegant surroundings; first-class service; table guests; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private surroundings; exceptionally good table; very reasonable.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Refined Jewess house, first-class rooms and board; table guests; reasonable.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sunny rooms; excellent table; references; table board. V. & R.

82D ST., 6 WEST.—Medium-sized room, also front suite; running water; 'phone; board optional.

82D, 47 WEST.—Clean, cheerful, large or small rooms, and excellent cooking; reasonable terms.

50-52 WEST 82D ST.
Attractive rooms for attractive people.
Schuyler 8397.

82D ST., 150 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room; private house; telephone.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Handsome large room, Southern exposure; small room; excellent board; table guests.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; suitable two gentlemen, couple; excellent home cooking; Jewish family.

87TH ST., 135 WEST.—Refined American lady having beautiful, select home, offers superior board to married couple or two gentlemen; reasonable; references.

90TH ST., 13 WEST.—Elegantly furnished home; can accommodate select people; excellent table; reference. Stajer.

90TH, 112 WEST.—Comfortable room, excellent board; private family; no other guests; conveniences. Marren.

91ST, 53-55 WE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Situations Wanted, Male

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeeper. $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 512, 621 Broadway. 'Phone 6626 Spring.

ACCOUNTANT—Audits, adjusts, writes up books, $5 monthly up; financial statements, systems, reasonable. Mitchel, 25 East 14th St. Telephone 1807 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, adjusts, writes up books, $5 monthly up; financial statements, systems, reasonable. Mitchel, 25 East 14th St. Telephone 1807 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, H 51 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; adjusts, writes up books; moderate. Auditor, 159 West 97th. Telephone 5933 Riverside.

AD. MAN, correspondent, accustomed to write forceful and result-producing literature, letters, circulars, advertisements, a man who can deliver the goods, seeks position; city references. Versatile, H 53 Times.

BARKEEPER.—First-class; Swiss-American; speaks French, German; excellent references. Ackermann, 312 West 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER, familiar all phases corporation and mndero accounting, foreign exchange, &c.; rapid, accurate worker, accustomed to management, responsible man with clean record, excellent personality, capable of handling large staff successfully; excellent correspondent, energetic, ambitious, loyal and devoted to work, desires opening with firm or corporation here or elsewhere; moderate salary to start; very highest credentials fidelity and ability. EDWARD A. REECE, 116 39th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant and general office clerk, 20; capable, accurate, experienced, industrious; best references; $10. Ince, 7 Washington Place, New York.

BOOKKEEPER and expert accountant, 8 years' experience, wishes to connect with a good concern; best of references. R. H., 265 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER STENOGRAPHER (27), thoroughly competent; A1 office man; highest credentials. $22. Wright, 125 E. 23d st.

BOOKKEEPER.—Importer's expert bookkeeper wants evening work on books, &c. Dale, 12 East 33d St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; advanced age; competent and reliable. Address Z 268 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—You can use forceful, industrious, college-trained bookkeeper, office worker, typewriter. W 310 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OR SALES MANAGER, age 42, with enviable record, open for engagement; has ability to handle large force of traveling men and accomplish results; last place 15 years. Manager, A 229 Times Downtown.

CARETAKERS.—Wealthy people going abroad or away for Summer, desiring absolutely reliable home caretakers, address 8 Winans St., East Orange, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—A chauffeur disengaged April 1, three years with present employer, excellent mechanician and driver, American; neat, honest, strictly sober; married; Pierce-Arrow or Locomobile preferred. Lake, 192 Park Place, Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young intelligent man wishes position as chauffeur, no joy rider, but a careful driver; can make any necessary repairs. Benjamin Danielson, 420 16th St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, single, sober, competent, reliable, experienced driving and repair work; desires private position city or country; good references. A 234 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, competent, reliable, obliging, and honest; careful driver; seeks position; references, best of private families. Chauffeur, 160 East 79th St.

COLLECTOR, apartment house management, or position of trust, by responsible American of education and experience; moderate terms; best references; security; 7 years' experience care of property. H 43 Times.

CORRESPONDENT AND ADV. MAN.
Young advertising man desires position with manufacturer, all or part time. A writer of good copy for circular letters, folders and advertisements. Good personality, a Christian; no tobacco.
Several years' experience as stenographer and bookkeeper. High grade references. Interview desired to show samples of copy. X 114 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT, familiar with modern cost accounting methods, bookkeeping and accountancy, seeks managing position with good prospects; mechanically inclined; best references. X 119 Times.

JAPANESE wishes position as cook, butler, valet; can take entire charge gentleman's place; best references. 177 W. 97th St. Joy.

MACHINIST.—First-class drill, press, vise, and all-around man; 15 years' experience; in or out of city. H 60 Times.

MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN, single, handy man all around the house, desires position in private family; references. Muller, 751 Columbus Av.

MR. EXECUTIVE. Is your organization working as smoothly as you could wish? Are your administrative methods producing satisfactory results? If not, would you like to learn how to get rid of their defects? A seasoned man, who knows how, will explain how you can do this if you will address him at A 210 Times Downtown.

NIGHT CLERKSHIP.—Diligent, educated, (22,) experienced bookkeeper, typewriter; highest references. Zeller, 1,833 Madison Av.

LAWYER desires position in commercial house; collection department or otherwise. H 56 Times.

PAINTER, DECORATOR, MECHANIC, with executive experience, A1 reference, wishes steady position with apartment, hotel, or department store. Canzoniero, Tel. 8090 Riverside.

PIPEFITTER wants situation. H 67 Times.

POSITION as butler and valet in bachelor's apartment; highest reference; willing and obliging. Frank Wilson, 66 West 37th.

SALESMAN—American, with established Canadian trade; Toronto office wants A1 novelty line; strictly commission basis; references. A. Earle, 505 McKinnon Bldg., Toronto, Canada.

SHIRT SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced, New York and surrounding territory, desires position; highest references. F 47 Times.

STATISTICIAN (26), practical; knowledge of accounting, mathematics; accurate; recently with Tariff Board; thoroughly reliable; strongly endorsed; wishes position. H 44 Times.

STENOGRAPHER (21) desires to connect in secretarial capacity with executive of important corporation; salary $20 week. H. S. M., 3,525 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, 26; expert; married; correspondent, commercial; reliable; A1 references; ten years' experience; $20. Klein, 118 East 114th St.

STENOGRAPHER, (26;) expert, energetic, intelligent, technical graduate, correspondent, secretary, $125. A 242 Times Downtown.

STEWARD, 21 years old; 5 years' experience; best references. H 50 Times.

TWO YOUNG MEN, brothers, Americans, want work of confidential nature. A 233 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Mending, plain sewing, housework. 153 West 84th St. Houck.

YOUNG MAN, experienced office manager, bookkeeper, correspondent, present at liberty, desires opening which offers opportunity; energetic, hustling man of sound business ideas; highest credentials furnished. A 235 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) WISHES RESPONSIBLE AND TRUSTWORTHY POSITION; CAN FURNISH BEST OF REFERENCE AND LARGE BONDS. X 128 TIMES.

YOUNG MEN, (2,) high responsibility, going West, will consider proposition, selling or advertising. state particulars. H 54 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) WISHES POSITION WITH CHANCE OF ADVANCEMENT; SALARY NO OBJECT. X 127 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN desires position with chance for advancement; neat, accurate; references. A 206 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, neat, refined, desires position with prospects assured; references. A 232 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, assistant in credit office and investigator, experienced, desires position. T 85 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) references, wishes position where there are chances for advancement. F 46 Times.

YOUNG MAN with good business education wishes position of trust. Staples, 269 Audubon Av.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) desires position as salesman, with good house. Krakaur, 71 West 88th.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position at anything. John Waldnan, 1,085 2d Av.

Situations Wanted, Female

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, desires position; rapid and accurate; six years' experience. Aarons, 11 East 116th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, (17,) experienced; good reference; office assistant, accurate. Miss Zink, 405 East 82d St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, desires position; rapid and accurate; six years' experience. Aarons, 11 East 116th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten months' experience; knowledge office work; $6. Miss Glanzer, 447 East 137th St.

WANTED as lady's maid to some one traveling. Reference from Miss Dana's School. Write to Miss Minnie Newton, 221 South St., Morristown, N. J.

WOMAN wishes place as janitress or caretaker; has recently been left a widow with eight (8) children, six of whom are small; steady and sober; best references; well-behaved children. Mrs. Deery, 327 West 26th St.

Other Situations Wanted Female and Want advertisements on preceding page.

GAYNOR DENOUNCES FREEING OF BRANDT

Some Newspapers Made a Hero Out of a Criminal, He Tells Aldine Club.

NOTHING NEW IN THE RECALL

Col. Roosevelt Not an Innovator, He Declares—Four Decisions Recalled Here In 1905.

The Spring dinner of the Aldine Club was enlivened last night by a speech made by Mayor Gaynor. He talked about the recall of Judges and judicial decisions, the newspapers, and touched in passing upon the Brandt case. The club is made up of magazine and periodical men, and the Mayor told them of some things they ought to do, others which he believed they will do in the course of time, and still others that he despaired of their ever doing. His reference to the Brandt case was along the lines of his letter to Gov. Dix, concerning which Supreme Court Justice Gerard paid him a visit, and wrote him a letter, and got a letter in return.

The Mayor led up to his reference to the Brandt matter by speaking of the stories certain newspapers printed about a crime wave, declaring that the newspapers had encouraged thieves and other classes of lawbreakers to come here, under the impression that the police of this city were demoralized. Then came stories of "another crime wave" amid which Brandt was brought back this city.

"This rascal was brought here," said the Mayor, "and some people made a hero of him. This was the fellow who entered a citizen's house in the night with a knife and a bludgeon and assailed him and robbed him, and then some folks proclaimed him a hero."

The topic of the evening was "Law and Order," and the Mayor, when he arose to speak, declared that the subject was a very comprehensive one. In part he said:

"It gives a man a pretty wide field in which to roam. I was told in the first letter that I received from Mr. Houston that it would be agreeable if I said something about the law and order of the city, but this morning he wrote to me saying that he had read such a report as our newspapers gave of something I said here some nights ago to the Efficiency Society, and that he thought it would be acceptable if I said something on that same line.

"It is embraced within the toast 'Law and Order,' and I may say a few words on that topic. I dread going at it, however, if there be any reporters here with longhand fingers and shorthand minds. I hesitate to say anything at all, as they mix things up a little. I noticed the last time I spoke here, bringing in to some extent the topic which I mention, one paper, which calls itself a leading newspaper, I rather think it is a misleading newspaper, if I may name it over again, said that I talked in favor of the recall of the Judges.

"I have nothing to say on that topic. I will leave that to a distinguished individual [Mr. Roosevelt] who is making that propaganda in our midst now, although I may say it doesn't frighten me a bit. In fact, it would be the best thing we could do. The recall doesn't alarm me at all, even applied to the Judges.

"But here in the East the tenure of office are so short that there is scarcely ever a necessity for the recall. But the terms of the judges are so extremely long, fourteen years, that if anybody is to be recalled, I do not know why they should be excluded, do you?

"There are certain decision of the law courts throughout this country that we must confess have created a great disturbance in intelligent minds and very great dissatisfaction with the judiciary. Why, we have some lawyers, especially in the community, who hold their hands up in horror when a judicial decision is criticised. But why should they not be criticised? Really, are not the judicial decisions of the country the same as the statutes of a country or the acts of public officials open to intelligent criticism in order to keep them where they ought to be and as they ought to be?

"There is no such thing under our free Government as any official act being above criticism. Now we do criticise the decisions of the United States Supreme Court severely, all over the land, especially when they happen to be five to four. They are so much in doubt of it themselves that I do not know why we should not have a little doubt about it also. I do not know how to express more doubt than a vote of five to four in a body of nine, do you? Unless you divide one of them up and give half to each side. And that has happened very often."

The Mayor referred to a number of decisions that he said were against the interests of the people, and then said:

"Our distinguished citizen says that all decisions like that ought to be recalled. So say I, too. The only difference is that this distinguished citizen thought he invented something new in saying that. Why, it is as old as the hills. Some newspapers held their hands up in horror over this thing of recalling decisions.

Why, in 1905 by a constitutional amendment in this State we recalled four judicial decisions of the Court of Appeals of this State. You will remember the law that the prevailing rate of wages should be paid to mechanics on municipal works, whether they were working under a contractor or for the city. And also regulating their hours of labor. That went through four decisions in different phases, and was knocked down every time, and so exasperated were the people of this State that in 1905, by a constitutional amendment, they swept those decisions off their feet and enacted that the prevailing rate of wages should be paid, and prescribing the number of hours workmen should work—ten hours, I think, on such works. Those were recalled. Not in any fury or brainstorm of excitement as these learned editors would say such things would be done.

"We go about it in a cool-headed and orderly manner. And we get the constitutional amendment ready, and in a couple of years, when everybody is cool, it is submitted to a vote of the people of the State, and they declare 'yes,' that those four decisions shall be wiped out and that the law shall be as our Legislature said it should be and as they wanted it to be.

"We have a Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution every twenty years, whether we want to or not, and the next one occurs in 1914, I think. And I think we will see some judicial decisions recalled in that new Constitution in 1914. Meanwhile, during the twenty years we do not always wait. We do it in the way I have just told you. It takes about two years to do it, or three.

"I very much doubt whether we need a judiciary to protect us from ourselves. I sometimes hear them say, 'Oh, the courts are necessary sometimes to protect the people from themselves.' But I don't know; I think we will take care of ourselves, if they will take care of themselves."

The other speakers were Herbert S. Houston, Chairman of the Dinner Committee of the club; Job E. Hedges, the toastmaster; William J. Burns, Police Commissioner Waldo, and William H. McElroy.

The dinner was held in the rooms of the club, at Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, and was largely attended.

REAL "FISHERS OF MEN."

William Jay Schieffelin Explains the Forward Movement to Italians.

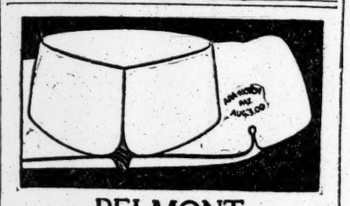
President William Jay Schieffelin of the Citizens' Union made the principal address last night in the Men and Religion Forward Movement meeting in the Church of the Ascension, at 108th Street and First Avenue. The meeting, which was crowded, was opened by the pastor, the Rev. Francisco Pirazzini, an Italian Presbyterian, who introduced Dr. Schieffelin and the Rev. Dr. Bunger as representatives of the Forward Movement.

Dr. Schieffelin explained to the Italians that the movement was an attempt to persuade the men of this country to apply the principles of Christ's teachings practically throughout their daily life.

"If we are really going to follow the teachings of Christ and become 'fishers of men,' we must go out into the world and mingle in friendly fashion with all those we come in contact with," said Dr. Schieffelin. "There are many people already in the Church who don't believe in playing cards, using tobacco, or going to the theatre. But if doing these things is going to enable me to bring people who now do them into the Church I am going to do them.

"The men of this country are beginnig to realize that they have cared too much about comfort and too little about character in the past. If you are going to join our movement, study the conditions in your district, prevent immorality, stop the bad moving picture shows, co-operate with the officers of the law, and never fail to vote."

The Italian workingmen applauded Dr. Schieffelin heartily, and sang with fervor the Presbyterian hymns, which had been translated into their native tongue.



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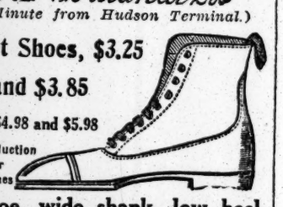
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We are showing an extensive variety of styles to suit every figure.

Made in Silk Elastic, Tricot and Skin Cloths, Silk and Linen Batiste and French Coutils. Prices range $5.00 to 25.00.

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to your tailor and pay $50.00 to $60.00 for a suit or overcoat that we make for $25.00. Look over our special line of English cheviots and unfinished worsteds and our imported Vicunas and Thibets. Suit alpaca lined, or overcoat silk lined to edge, to measure, $25.00. Samples and Portfolio of Fashion mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM, Broadway & 9th St.

TRAFFIC CLUB MAKES MERRY.

Railway Men Have an Evening of Fun at the Waldorf.

An amateur performance consisting of musical selections, cabaret dances, Scotch songs and dances, a one-act farce, and other specialties by members of their organization was witnessed at the Waldorf last night by about 500 members of the Traffic Club of New York, representing the traffic departments of the various railroads and allied industries. Much merriment was caused at the expense of men prominent in railroad circles. The music was furnished by "The Traffic Squad Band."

The first number on the programme was a monologue by John T. Rogers, "The funnygraph," the first to upset the dignity of the meeting. The musical specialties of Walter "Clover Leaf" Mueller, "The Dutch Fiddler," brought round after round of applause, as did the cabaret dance of H. L. Derby and E. W. Morgan. Arthur W. Von Arx gave a violin selection and George F. Hichborn, assisted by Consul, a "primitive man," gave a realistic performance of "the man and the monkey" that brought a shower of nickles and dimes jingling on the stage. The Scotch songs and dances of Robert J. Menzies were another feature.

DR. HILL NOT FORCED OUT.

Not Resigning Metropolitan Temple Pastorate Because He Supported Taft.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A denial of the New York report that Dr. John Wesley Hill had resigned as pastor of the Metropolitan Temple in New York City because of his public support of Mr. Taft for the Presidency was made to-night by him.

It was reported that Dr. Hill had encountered criticism from his congregation by taking the stump for Mr. Taft in the Presidential campaign. It was said that certain members friendly to Col. Roosevelt's candidacy had asked Dr. Hill to give up his pastorate or confine his oratory to the pulpit.

Dr. Hill announced that he is severing his relation with the Metropolitan Temple for the purpose of devoting all his time to the International Peace Forum, but refuted the statements that he had yet resigned or had been asked to resign.

Dr. Hill is President of the International Peace Forum, of which Mr. Taft is honorary President.

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Sure of it, too, because the makers of our clothes, Hart, Schaffner & Marx, are willing to do the same for us as we are for you—

To give US our money back if we are not absolutely satisfied. Hart, Schaffner & Marx deal with us as we deal with you—SQUARELY.

They do more than live up to the letter of their agreement—they live up to the SPIRIT of it.

Just as we do with you—which means that you are the judge—ALWAYS.

Knowing this, we want you to see our Spring stocks. Hart, Schaffner & Marx made them—and made them to give us and you satisfaction, which includes giving you more for your money than you can find otherwhere—come and see.

WALLACH BROS.

Spring Suits, $18 to $50. Spring Overcoats, $15 to $40.

SOLD CARTRIDGES TO BOYS.

One of Them Was Jarvis, Who Shot Luckhardt.

Joseph P. Lee, a salesman employed by Joseph Shapiro, a dealer in sporting goods, at 3,414 Third Avenue, was arraigned in the Morrisania Court late yesterday afternoon, by Detectives Marlon and McCarton, of the Bronx Detective Bureau, on a charge of selling cartridges to four young boys, one of them the Jarvis boy, who is accused of killing nine-year-old Henry Luckhardt, on Saturday night, with a rifle.

In court before Magistrate Corrigan Lee admitted that he had sold four boxes of cartridges on Saturday afternoon to Henry Tucker, 14 years old, of 1,208 Brook Avenue; Gordon McKay, 15 years old, of 600 East 170th Street; Thomas Conway, 14 years old, of 413 East 147th Street, and Maitland Jarvis, 12 years old, of 1,136 Clay Avenue, but that in doing so did not know that he was violating any law.

Magistrate Corrigan held him in $100 bail, which was furnished by his employer, for trial.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. 8 sharp. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2 sharp.
The Liebler Co.'s BIG CAST Revival of Oliver Twist
Marie Doro, Constance Collier, Lyn Harding, and Nat C. Goodwin.

LIBERTY 42d St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. To-day Mat. Best Seats $1.50.
HENRY MILLER in The Rainbow by A. E. THOMAS.

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:20.
WHITESIDE IN THE TYPHOON

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:15.
LOUIS MANN in "ELEVATING A HUSBAND."
EXTRA "MATTY NIGHT" TO-MOR'W, with BASEBALL CABARET.

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:20.
EDDIE FOY in OVER THE RIVER, with CABARET SHOW.
Special Professional Matinee Thursday.

HUDSON 44th St., nr. Broadway. Eve. 8:30. First Matinee Sat. at 2:30.
THE RIGHT TO BE HAPPY with DOROTHY DONNELLY and EDMUND BREESE.

HARRIS W. 42d Street. Eve. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:30.
THE TALKER

PARK 59th Street, B'way, Columbus Circle. Ev. 8:10. To-day Mat. Best Seats $1.50.
The Quaker Girl with CLIFTON CRAWFORD

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:30.
Another Cohan & Harris success
The Zone of the Laughing Germ.
OFFICER 666
with GEORGE NASH & WALLACE EDDINGER.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Eve. 8 sharp. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2.
OTIS SKINNER IN AN ARABIAN NIGHT KISMET

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42 ST. "The House Beautiful."
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
TO-DAY'S MATINEE, POPULAR PRICES.
FUN and FRIVOLITY - MIRTH and MELODY
GIRLS and GAIETY - LIGHT AND LAUGHTER
Are the Milestones of the Route of
The Man From Cook's

KLAW & ERLANGER'S Latest Musical Comedy Success.
From the French of Maurice Ordonneau.
Book and Lyrics by Henry Blossom. Music by Raymond Hubbell.

READ WHAT OTHERS SAY:

"Entertainment of the rollicking kind. Bright and cheerful and the pretty girls."—Times.

"Handsomely staged and adorned with a good-looking chorus."—Eve. World.

"Worthy successor to 'The Pink Lady.'"—Commercial.

"Youngest and prettiest of all Broadway's choruses are the girls in the new musical comedy, 'The Man From Cook's'"—Eve. Telegram.

"First night audience laughed freely."—Sun.

"'Man From Cook's' arrives."—Herald.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8.
NEW DURBAR Stupendous Spectacles.
CIRCUS Around the World
NEXT SUN. EVE. (Seats Now on Sale).
Philharmonic Society of N. Y. Josef Stransky, Conductor AND KUBELIK

Winter Garden B'way & 50th. Tel. 411 Cols.
MAT. TO-MORROW 50c, 75c and Best Seats $1.
WHIRL OF SOCIETY | A NIGHT WITH THE PIERROTS | THE CAPTIVE Star Cast.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39, bet. B'way & 6 Av. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15.
The play of a Woman's Soul. The Bird of Paradise

Broadway Thea., 41st St. and B'way. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY. Reserved Seats 50c-75c-$1. Best Seats $1.50.
Weber & Fields JUBILEE CO. OF 100 in "Hokey Pokey" and "Bunty Bulls & Strings."

MANHATTAN OP. HO. 34th St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 25-50c.
THE GIRL FROM RECTOR'S

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15.
LEWIS WALLER in MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Phone 3858 Bryant. Evs. 8:10. Mats. To-day, Thurs. & Sat.
Bought and Paid For

William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-m'w 2:15.
BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS

39th ST. Thea., 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15.
A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15.
5TH MONTH LITTLE Balcony $1.50, 1st 5 rows Fam. Circle $1. Orch. $2.
BOY BLUE "Dainty, Melodious and Mirthful." —Press.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15.
The Latest Comic Opera Hit! BARON TRENCK

WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day $1.00.
THE GAMBLERS By Charles Klein.

LAST NINETY-EIGHT TIMES THIS SEASON OF The Garden of Allah
at the CENTURY THEATRE, 62d St. & 8th Av. Phone 8800—Col. Evs. 8; Mats. Wed. (pop.) & Sat. 2.
POPULAR MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2: 50c. TO $2
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
CENTURY THEATRE ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT FRIDAY BEGINS at 1:30.
Seats 50c. to $2.50. Private boxes $25.
500 GOOD SEATS.....$1.00
300 GOOD SEATS.....50c.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:20.
POPULAR MATINEE TO-DAY 50c. TO $1.50.
TO-NIGHT 227th TIME ARLISS in DISRAELI

The Little Theatre 44th St., W. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 3840
Every Eve. at 8:45. Sat. Mat. at 2:30.
GALSWORTHY'S "THE PIGEON"
Special Mats. Tues., Wed. & Fri. at 2:30
"PALACE OF HAN" & KENNEDY'S "TERRIBLE MEEK." Edith Wynne MATTHISON in both plays.

ASTOR B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c-$1.50
A GENUINE SENSATION The Greyhound

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 8:15—BUTTERFLY. Farrar, Fornia; Martin, Scotti, Bada. Conductor, Toscanini.
THURS. at 7:30—WALKUERE. Fremstad, Morena, Homer; Korn, Griswold, Rundnez. Cond., Hertz.
FRI. at 8—MONA. Homer, Fornia; Martin, Reiss, Griswold, Murphy, Hinshaw, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
SAT. MAT. at 2—MANON. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Reiss, Segurola. Conductor, Toscanini.
SAT. at 8, pop. prices—TANNHAEUSER. Morena, Fremstad; Slezak, Weil, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
Next Mon. at 8—MONA. Same Cast as above.
TUES. at 8:15.—RIGOLETTO. Pasquali, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Didur. Cond., Sturani.
WED. AFT. at 3, SPECIAL MATINEE—HAENSEL und GRETEL. Prices 75c. to $3.
WED. at 8—TROVATORE. Gadski, Cahier (debut;) Slezak, Gilly, Rossi. Conductor, Sturani.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43d St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
THE HIT OF HIS LIFE.
GEO. M. COHAN (HIMSELF)
KID BURNS in the revival of 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY
Cast incl. SALLIE FISHER as Mary.

GRAND 23 St. 8 Av. ROB'T HILLIARD "A Fool There Was" Mat. To-day

BELASCO 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO Presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE RETURN OF PETER GRIMM

REPUBLIC 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE WOMAN

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Mr. Julius Steger & Co., The Pianophiends, May Tully & Co., Eddie Leonard, oths.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. "EVERYBODY," Macart & Bradford Co., Laura Guerite, Deiro, others
BRONX 3d Ave. 149th St. Daily Mat. 25c. A Night in A Turkish Bath Gerald Griffin & Co., oths. Blossom Seley

NEW YORK THEATRE, 45th St. & B'way. DAILY 2:30 & 8:30.
LAST WEEK DURBAR in KINEMACOLOR.
EXTRA FEATURE. Burial of the Maine

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., April 6, at 3.
Farewell Piano Recital HAROLD BAUER
50c to $1.50. Management Loudon Charlton

Opera TICKETS. Phones 4189-6442 Murray Hill. Seats all CARUSO operas and all other performances. Normandie Hotel, B'way, cor. 38th.

IRVING PL. LAST WEEK. To-night, "Awakening of Spring." Thurs., "Schoene Helena." Fri., "THE WALTZ DREAM." Sat. Mat., "Minna von Bernhelm"; Eve., "The Gypsy Baron."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Matinee Daily.
STAR & GARTERS HOW Amateurs Friday Night.

OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 708 Stuyve. Home of High-Class Burlesque.
Mat. To-day, SEATS 25c. CLARK'S RUNAWAY GIRLS' Amateur Night TO-MORROW.

Columbia B'way & 47th. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$1. Burlesque THE PASSING PARADE. Smoking Matinee To-day 15c. 25c. & 50c.

5th AVE. 28th St. B'way. Daily Mat. 25-50c. Zelda Sears, Fanny Ward, W. L. Abingdon, Ray Cox, Sophye Barnard, others.

MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Smoking. Evs. 8:15. Robinson's CRUSOE GIRLS.

Academy OF MUSIC. Pop. Prices. Mat. Daily. THE REGENERATION.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Daily Mat. 25-50-75c. Rock & Fulton, Night in English Music Hall, and 12 other Big Acts.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. Orchestral Concerts Aft. and Eve.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUM BROOKLYN. Mat. Daily, 25c. ADELE RITCHIE, "AN OPENING NIGHT," "Mein Liebchen," Top o' the World Dancers, Ashley & Lee, oths.

Reverend Bernard Vaughan, S.J.
Will deliver a Lecture on
"John of Arc, The Matchless Soldier Maid"
In the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria
On Monday Evening, April 1st, at 8:30 o'clock.
Reserved seats ($1 and up) may be obtained from Mr. Walter Neumuller, Treasurer, by telephone at 3033 Worth, or by mail, G. P. O. Box 1547.

JAPAN SOCIETY.
EXHIBITION, FLOWER ARRANGEMENT AND GARDENING, HOTEL ASTOR, March 14 to 31.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27th:
Lecture on Cha-no-yu (Tea Ceremony,) by Miss Averill, at 11:30 A. M.
Lecture on Ike-bana (Flower Arrangement,) by Miss Averill, at 4:30 P. M.
THURSDAY, MARCH 28th:
Cha-no-yu (Tea Ceremony,) by Miss Harada, from 2 to 3 P. M.
Lecture on Ike-bana (Flower Arrangement,) by Miss Averill, at 4:30 P. M.
No-mai and Bonseki (Classical Dancing and Miniature Gardening,) by Miss Blattner, and Lecture by Mrs. Blattner, at 8:30 P. M.

Brahms Festival
SYMPHONY AND ORATORIO SOCIETIES.
Walter Damrosch and Frank Damrosch, Conductors.
2nd Concert, This Afternoon at 3.
Mme. MATZENAUER, Songs.
Mr. BACHAUS, Piano Concerto.
SYMPHONY NO. 3.
At CARNEGIE HALL.
Tickets now on sale at Box Office & 1 W. 34th St. 50c. to $2.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Evg., Apl. 4, 8:15.
MME. JEANNE JOMELLI Soprano,
and PAULO GRUPPE 'Cellist.
Tickets 50c to $2, at Box Office, Haensel & Jones, 1 East 42d & 1 West 34th, Room 611.

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Mar. 28, at 8:15.
ROYAL ATHENIAN STRING ORCHESTRA
The Famous "Mandolinata" of Greece.
50c. to $1.50. Management: Loudon Charlton.

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C. E. SEFTON, Proprietor.

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Restaurant, Broadway at 47th St.
Cabaret entertainment every evening beginning at 6 P. M. Imperial Chinese Dinner, $1.00.
GEORGE RECTOR'S, Broadway & 40th St. Shore dinners de luxe, $1.